

EUR-ARYAN ROOTS

WITH THEIR

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

VOL. I.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE DESIGN of this work is to present to English readers in as popular a form as the subject admits, and with an especial reference to the English language, the results recently obtained by German philologists.

Although it was an Englishman—Sir William Jones—to whom was due the first practical impulse to the study of the comparative philology of the Eur-Aryan languages, when in 1786 he declared ‘that no philologer could examine the Sanscrit, Greek and Latin without believing them to have sprung from a common source, and that the Gothic and Celtic languages had probably the same origin,’ yet the impulse thus given was not immediately followed by English scholars.

It was Francis Bopp, of Berlin, who, in 1833 (nearly fifty years afterwards), published his ‘Comparative Grammar of the Sanscrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, Gothic, German, and Slavonic languages,’ and in that work first laid the scientific foundation for the study of comparative philology. He was closely followed by a succession of eminent scholars—Aug. Fred. Pott, Max Müller, Diefenbach, Schleicher, G. Curtius, Aug. Fick, Karl Brugmann, and others, who have built upon the foundation laid by Bopp a structure of scientific certainty, and placed it beyond the possibility of question that the old Aryan, Iranic, and Armenian languages in Asia; the old Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, Slavonic, Teutonic, Celtic, in Europe; and all the modern languages descended from them both in Asia and Europe, are, in truth, only dialects of a common language once spoken by a people living together in the same seats, who in successive migrations separated, and now form distinct nations; and that their speech, originally one and the same, has been so changed after their dispersion by the influence of their external circumstances, varying modes of life, importations of new words from different foreign

sources, &c., that it has developed into many languages, each intelligible only to those that use it.

English scholars—notably Skeat, Sayce, Whitley Stokes, and Whitney in America—have made most valuable contributions to the fuller knowledge of the comparative philology of the Eur-Aryan languages, and to the proof of their original unity. I have availed myself largely of their help; yet it will be acknowledged that in the fulness of their data and the accuracy of their research the great German scholars are still pre-eminent. This attempt, therefore, to make English readers better acquainted with German scholarship will, I hope, help them to a better understanding of the origin, formation, and history of by far the larger proportion of English words, and of their relation, not only to words in other languages, but to other English words, often differing widely in sound and sense, yet having a common origin and a proved etymological connection.

The original speech of the ancestral race, and the collective group of the languages into which it has developed have been variously denoted by the names Aryan, Indo-Germanic, Indo-European. These are confessedly inexact and inadequate. To apply the term Aryan, which denotes strictly only the Indian and Iranic peoples with the languages they use—viz. Sanscrit, Zend, and the modern Indian and Persian vernaculars—is an arbitrary use of the word, and would seem to favour a false notion that these are the older languages and the rest of the group derived from them, instead of the fact that all have developed contemporaneously from the same parent source. Indo-Germanic, again, connotes only the Indian and Germanic dialects, omitting the Iranic, Celtic, &c., while Indo-European omits the Zend and the modern Persian vernacular. I have therefore ventured to substitute for those hitherto used the term Eur-Aryan, which, though less simple than Aryan, has the advantage of being truer, and is both less cumbrous and more exact than either Indo-Germanic or Indo-European. It was first suggested to me by Mr. Wh. Stokes.

A brief explanation is necessary of what is meant by roots. The original language of the Eur-Aryan people had become inflectional long before their division, and had attained a high standard of grammatical completeness. It had special forms for genders, numbers and cases of nouns, for personal endings, numbers, tenses and moods of verbs, and for all the other parts of speech, as proved by a com-

parison of the grammatical forms still to be found in all the existing languages of the Eur-Aryan group. But there are no less evident traces that in a far remote age Eur-Aryan speech passed through the uninflectional stage, in which a number of articulate sounds, rather than words properly so called, served as the means of expressing human thought, emotion, and sensation. And philological research leads us to the conclusion that the oldest of these sounds were of the shortest and simplest kind, nothing more than either single-vowel or diphthongal sounds, or combinations of a single or double consonant with a vowel in the forms $a + p$ or $p + a$. Each of these, if we may judge from later root-sounds, had a wide range of meaning, the various shades of which must, in the earliest stage, have been differentiated by variety of gesture, intonation, lengthening or shortening the vowel, or changing its quality. As the range of human thought and experience expanded and became more complex, the need was felt of a larger and more complex mode of expression, which was obtained first of all by simple juxtaposition. Two or more sounds were put together to convey a concept for which a single sound was inadequate, and of this compound so formed one part became in time associated with the essential meaning, the others expressed subordinate relations, such as time when, manner how, a doer or a thing done, number, gender, person, &c. &c. Later, simple juxtaposition was followed by fusion of the parts into one compact word, of which, however, one part was still regarded as the kernel and the significant element, and the others as merely formative, expressing relation of one kind or another. In the language of grammar the first is called the root, the second suffixes: *e.g.* in Sans. *sach-a-ti*, Zend *hach-ai-ti*, Gk. *ἐπ-ε-ται*, Lat. *seqv-i-tur*, all from Eur-Ar. *seq-e-ti*, the first syllable is the root, while the two others are regarded as merely formative suffixes, although at one time they, too, probably had an independent meaning of their own.

As an example of the earlier Eur-Ar. root-sounds we may take \sqrt{ej} , \sqrt{i} , *to go*, from which are Sans. *e-ti*, Zend *ai-ti*, Gk. *εἰ-σι* (for *εἰ-τι*), Lat. *i-t*, Lith. *ei-ti*, *goes*, Goth. *i-ddja*, *went*. Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{pā}$, *nourish*, *protect*, *rule*, from which are Sans. *pi-tṛ*, Gk. *πα-τήρ*, Lat. *pa-ter*, Goth. *fa-dar*, N.H.G. *va-ter*, N.E. *fa-ther*. Eur-Ar. \sqrt{pi} , \sqrt{po} , *drink*, from which are Sans. *pi-tas*, *drunk*, Gk. *πί-νω*, *to drink*, *πο-τήρ*, *drinker*, Lat. *po-tus*, *a drink*.

The later Eur-Ar. roots were extended from the older by adding

to them final consonants, single or double, which are probably the remains of older significant sounds, and were employed to differentiate and modify the wider range of meaning covered by the unextended root: e.g. $\sqrt{\text{ter-q}}$, *turn, twist*, from which are Sans. *tark-us*, a *spindle*, Gk. *δ-τρακ-τος* s.s., Lat. *torqv-ere*, to *twist*, is an extended form of $\sqrt{\text{ter-}}$, *through, pass through*, from which are Sans. *tar-ati*, *pierces*, Lat *ter-it*, *wears away*.

Another method of extending the root is by imperfect reduplication: e.g. Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ger-g}}$ (for *ger-ger*), from simple form $\sqrt{\text{ger-}}$, to *swallow*, from which are formed Sans. *gar-gar-a*, an *eddy*, Gk. *γόρ-γυρ-a*, a *drain, sewer*, Lat. *gurg-es*, a *whirl-pool*, N.H.G. *gurg-el*, the *gullet*, N.E. *gurgle*, a *noise in the throat*. In the following pages frequent instances will be found both of these and of other modifications of the older and simpler root-sounds. What determines these and their modifications, and connects a particular sound with a particular action, thought, feeling, or state, seems to me a physiological question of the same kind as the inquiry into the connection of the various sounds made by the dog in the expression of his anger, fear, pleasure, or pain, and to lie outside the province of comparative philology. Dealing with the languages of Eur-Aryan origin now existing, either in books, ancient documents, or modern speech, its concern is to trace their development from the original root-sounds, and to prove as a matter of indisputable fact that they all belong to one stock, and that notwithstanding their present differences of form the greater bulk of their words are the same words, and retain the same, or a similar meaning as the words used by the old Eur-Aryan peoples in a far remote past, and long before the dawn of the earliest history.

The method I have adopted in tracing English words to their Eur-Aryan root is the following:

Under each Eur-Aryan root the nearest cognates in each derivative language, where such are found, and attested by agreement with the established laws of phonetic change, are placed in this order: Sanscrit, Zend, Armenian, Greek, Latin, L. Latin and Romance, Balto-Slave, Teutonic, and Celtic. Under Sanscrit, words from the modern Indian vernaculars will sometimes be found; and under Zend, occasionally, modern Persian words. Greek includes the various dialectic forms of the language; and Latin, words of Umbrian and Oscan. L. Latin and Romance include, as a rule, Italian, Provençal, old and new French, and Middle English words; less frequently,

Spanish and Portuguese. Under Balto-Slave, Lithuanian and O. Slavonic will generally be found; old Prussian, Lettish, and Russian, only occasionally. Under Teutonic, words from Gothic, old and new High German, old Norse, and Anglo-Saxon are generally cited; Low German, Dutch and old Frisian, less frequently. Celtic includes old and new Irish, Welsh, Gaelic, and Breton. Nearly all our English words are traced back to the Eur-Ar. root through a Greek, Latin, Romance, Teutonic, or Celtic channel, and very few through Sanscrit, Zend, Armenian, and Balto-Slave; yet these languages are cited to supply an intermediate link of resemblance, otherwise missing, and so to strengthen the chain of connection between all the several languages. Sanscrit and Zend citations have, indeed, a special value, because, if cognate to European words, they prove that both belonged to the Eur-Aryan race before its partition into the Asiatic and European branches

As an example useful for the guidance of readers the Eur-Ar. root $\sqrt{\text{tel-}} \sqrt{\text{tj-}}$ may be selected. It has the senses *to bear, endure, carry, take, lift, weigh, balance*

The Sanscrit form of the root is *tul- tol-*, found in *tola*, *a weight, balance, zodiacal sign, equality, similarity* (Hindi, *tola*, *a small weight* = $\frac{1}{4}$ oz), *tula-yata*, *weigh, compare, match*.

Greek, *ταλ- τλα-*, in *τάλ-as*, *suffering*, *τλάω*, *to endure*, *τλητός*, Dor. *τλατός* *enduring, miserable*; *τάλαντον*, *a balance, weight*, *Τάνταλος* for *Τάλταλος*,¹ name of a mythical king of Phrygia, so called either from his great wealth, cp. '*Ταντάλου τάλанта τανταλίζει*,' *he weighs the talents of Tantalus*, or from *τανταλόμαι*, *to be swung*, with reference to the myth of his being swung over water, and lifted away from it when near enough to drink, *τανταλίζειν*, *to swing, weigh*; *Ἄτλας*, *one of the older gods supposed to bear the pillars of heaven*; *τέρμονες Ἀτλαντικοί*, *the mountains on either side of the Strait of Gibraltar, the Pillars of Hercules*; *λίτρα*, *a Sicilian coin, also a pound weight*—a Sicelo-Greek form of Lat. *libra* (Liddell and Scott).

Latin, *tol- tla- tli-*, in *tollere*, old Lat. *tolere, tulere*, *to lift, take*, p.p. *latus* (for *tla-tus*, cp. Dor. *τλατός*), used also as p.p. of *ferre*, *to bear*, and its compounds, as *latus, allatus, dilatus, collatus, elatus, oblatu*s, *prælatu*s, *prolatu*s, *relatu*s, *translatu*s, *ablativus, dilatare, dilatorius*,

¹ *Τάλ-ταλ-as* is evidently a reduplicated form of *ταλ-*, and in *Τάνταλος* the first syllable is changed by dissimilation to *ταν-*,

superlativus, legislator. *Libra* (for **li-bra*), *a pound weight, balance, zodiacal sign*, *libella* (dimin. of *libra*), *a small silver coin, an instrument for finding the level*, *librare*, *to level, balance, swing*, *deliberare*, *to ponder*, *equilibrium, equal weight*, *tolerare*, *to bear with*, *talentum, talent* (loan-word from Gk.).

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. and M.E. *collacioun*, O.F. *delaiier*, M.E. *delayen*, N.E. *delay* (Lat. *dilatare*), O.F. and M.E. *oblacioun*, *oblation*, O.F. and M.E. *prelat*, N.E. *prelate*, O.F. *relater*, N.E. *relate* (L. Lat. *relatare*), O.F. and M.E. *relation*, O. and N.F. *relatif*, N.E. *relative*, O.F. *translator*, M.E. *translaten*, N.E. *translate*, O.F. and M.E. *translation*, O. Ital. *libbra*, N. Ital. *lira*, O.F. *livre*, *a coin, a weight*, Ital. *livella*, O.F. *livel*, *nivel*, M.E. *livel*, N.E. *level* (subs.), N.F. *niveler*, *to level*, N.F. *niveau*, *a level* (Lat. *libella*), F. and N.E. *tolerant*, *tolerable*, O.F. and M.E. *talent*, N.F. *litre* (orig. Greek loan-words).

Balto-Slav. *tol- tul-*: O. Slav. *tolite*, *to be quiet*, Lith. *pa-tul-kas*, *patient*, O. Slav. *tlu-ku*, Lith. *tul-kas*, *an interpreter*.

Teutonic: Goth. *thulan*, O.H.G. *dul-ten*, N.H.G. *dul-den*, O.N. *thola*, A.S. *tholian*, *bear, be patient*, O.H.G. *dult*, N.H.G. *geduld*, *patience*, O.N. *tulka*, *to interpret*, O.N. *tulkr*, *interpreter*, Swed. *tolka*, *to interpret* (Slavonic loan-words), M.E. *talken*, *to talk* (? see under $\sqrt{\text{tel-}}$, p. 457).

Celtic *tal-*: Ir. *tallaim*, *I take away*, O.W. *taile*, Wel. *tal*, *salary, payment, compensation*.

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Sanskrit, *tola*, *a weight used in India*.

Greek, *Atlas*, *Atlantic*, *Atlantis*, *talent* (thr. Lat. and F.), *Tantalus*, *tantalise*.

Latin, *extol*, *ablative*, *collate*, *delate* (vb.), *dilatation*, *dilatory*, *-iness*, *collate* (vb.), *elate*, *-ion*, *oblade*, *superlative*, *legislate*, *-ion*, *-or*, *-ive*, *libration*, *deliberate*, *-ion*, *-ive*, *Libra* (*zodiacal sign*), *equilibrium*, *tolerate*, *-ion*.

L. Latin and Romance: *collation*, *oblation*, *relation*, *translation*, *relate*, *translate*, *dilate*, *delay*, *-al*, *prelate*, *-cy*, *-tist*, *level*, *tolerant*, *tolerable*, *talent*.

Balto-Slav.: *talk*, *talkative* (thr. O.N. and M.E. ?).

Teutonic: *thole*, *to bear* (Scot.).

I hope that this plan (which is consistently followed) will be found useful to students in tracing the pedigree, not only of English words, but of words in the cognate languages, and especially in those of the

Teutonic and Romance groups; for, besides assigning the word to the original Eur-Ar. root—

(1) It compares it with its nearest cognates in the derivative languages, and follows it, when it passes through one language to another, or from one period to another of the same language.

(2) It records the changes of form and meaning which the word undergoes in the course of its progress.

(3) It shows the channel through which the word has found a place in a given language: viz. whether it has been a part of it from the first, and dates to the united Eur-Aryan period, or, whether it has been introduced at a later period through the channel of some other cognate language.

(4) In the latter case, it makes a distinction between words at first received as learned words used by professional persons or experts, and still regarded as foreign loan-words, and those which have found a home in the native vernacular and have become generally adopted as household-words¹ into common use.

(5) It explains how words which look so unlike that a common origin for them seems altogether impossible may nevertheless, in spite of their differences, be assigned to the same root. To illustrate these remarks by the example given above of $\sqrt{\text{tel-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{tj|l-}}$. The word 'tola,' cited as a derivative from Sanscrit through Hindi, is a direct loan-word in frequent use among Anglo-Indians. The words Atlas, Atlantic, tantalise, are direct loan-words from the Greek. Talent is an indirect loan-word, which has come from the Greek, through Lat. *talentum*, *f. talent*, into English, where it may be now regarded as domiciled. Extol and the other words cited as Latin derivatives were adopted direct from Latin, into the written language first, but being used with Eng. inflections, they quickly passed into general use, and became part of the language.

The L. Latin and Romance languages occupy a place of their own. Their words are mostly Latin as spoken by the Romanised

¹ It is often hard to say whether a word should be classed as a loan-word, or as one grafted upon the language. A word may be limited to the cultivated classes for a period, and be spelt and pronounced as a foreign word, which in time is taken up by the mass of the people, and is subjected then to the popular spelling and pronunciation. When the word theatre was first introduced into English from the French, it was pronounced *théâtre*; when it came into general use it was shortened to *theâtre*; but old-fashioned people still pronounced *theâtre*; and now that pronunciation, once that of the cultivated class, has become a vulgarism. The word tea was first pronounced 'tay' by the refined, 'tee' by the vulgar; now the latter is general, the former has become a vulgarism.

Celts and the mixed populations of Spain and Italy; but many Teutonic and Celtic words are found, in a somewhat disguised form, in the various Romance languages. The Old French has a special interest for English students, as so large a number of its words were introduced into English under the Norman kings, between 1050 and 1350 A.D. (about), which have given quite a new character to the language. It is in these words that the original Eur-Aryan root is most disguised, and, in some instances, completely hidden; as, for instance, N.E. *level* shows but little connection with $\sqrt{\text{tel}}$ until it is traced through M.E. *livel*, O.F. *livel*, Ital. *livella*, Lat. *libella* and *libra*, to Old Lat. *tli-bra*, where the root syllable *tli-* connects it at once with Eur-Ar. *tel-*.

From the Balto-Slave languages the English derives the word 'talk' through the O.N. *tulke*, Swed. *tolka*, Dan. *tolke*, from Lthhu-anian *tulkas*, O. Slav. *tluku*, an *interpreter* (? pp. 459, 509).

From Teutonic sources English seems to have no modern representative of $\sqrt{\text{tel}}$ but the almost obsolete Scotch provincialism '*thole*,' to *bear, endure*. The O.N. *thola*, A.S. *tholian*, have disappeared from the language, and their place is taken by the Teutonic '*beran*,' and derivatives from Lat. '*ferre*,' '*durare*,' and '*pati*'; but modern German still retains *dulden*, to *bear*, and *geduld*, *patience*.

These changes must not be regarded as arbitrary or accidental. They are regulated by general laws, ascertained and attested by induction from a large number of instances in conformity with them. Any variation from these, incapable of explanation, throws a doubt upon the correctness of the etymology in which it is found; although there may be cases where, notwithstanding a variation from the law, the evidence in favour of the etymology is so strong that it may be accepted as highly probable, though perhaps not absolutely proved.

To give a full and detailed explanation of every change of sound or letter would occupy far too large a space, and I can only append to this Introduction a tabular statement of the regular changes with some explanatory notes of the most frequent or important of them, to which readers should pay very careful attention.

For a more complete explanation the undermentioned books may be consulted :

For the changes in the whole range of the Eur-Aryan languages, Vol. I. of Brugmann's 'Comparative Grammar.'

For special changes from Latin affecting the Romance group, the Introduction to Brachet's 'Etymological Dictionary of the French Language.'

For changes of the Eur-Aryan sounds in the Teutonic group, Noreen's 'Abriss der Urgermanische Lautlehre.'

For special sound-changes in the Teutonic group, Wilmann's 'Deutsche Grammatik'; Skeat's 'Brief Notes,' pages xiii-xx in the Introduction to his 'Etymological Dictionary.' For those in the Celtic to Macbain's Gaelic Dictionary, 1896

The principal authorities consulted by me are the following :

BRUGMANN, *Comparative Grammar*, and *Etymologische Forschungen*

SCHLEICHER, *Compendium of the Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages*.

FICK, *Indo-Germanic Dictionary* (3rd edit.).

BEZZENBERGER, FICK, and W. STOKES, vol. i. (4th edit.).

SCHRADER'S *Prehistoric Antiquities of the Aryan Peoples*.

VIC FOR HEHN'S *Kultur-Pflanzen und Haustihere*.

POTT, *Etymologische Forschungen*.

MAX MÜLLER, *Lectures on the Science of Language, &c.*

DIEFENBACH, *Comparative Dictionary of the Gothic Language: Origines Europææ*.

ZEHEMAYR'S *Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Germanic Languages*, 1879.

WHITNEY, *Sanscrit Roots*.

MUIR, *Sanscrit Texts*.

MONIER WILLIAMS, *English-Sanscrit Dictionary, and Practical Grammar*.

APTE, *English-Sanscrit Dictionary*.

CAPELLER, *Sanscrit-English Dictionary*.

WILSON, *Hindi and English Dictionary*.

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G. CURTIUS, *Greek Etymology* (last edit.).

PRELLWITZ, *Greek Etymological Dictionary*.

LIDDELL and SCOTT, *Greek Lexicon* (last edit.).

W. CORRSSEN, *Beiträge, &c.*

- PLANTA, *Oscan and Umbrian Dialects*.
 WEISE, *Greek Loan-words in Latin*.
 KELLER, *Latin Popular Etymologies*.
 BREAL'S *Latin Etymological Dictionary*.
 LEWIS and SHORT, *Latin Dictionary*.
 VANIČEK, *Greek and Latin Etymological Lexicon*.
 DIEZ, *Romanisches Wörterbuch*.
 KÖRTING, *Lateinisch-Romanisches Wörterbuch*.
 DU CANGE, *Manuale Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis*.
 MOISY, *Dictionnaire Anglo-Normand*.
 BRACHET, *French Etymological Dictionary*.
 LITTRE'S *French Dictionary*.
 MIKLOSICH, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Slavischen Sprachen*.
 KLUGE, *German Etymological Dictionary*.
 VIGFUSSON and CLEASHY, *Icelandic English Dictionary*.
 SWEET'S *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*.
 NOREEN, *Abriss der Urgermanische Lautlehre*.
 WILMANN, *Comparative German Grammar*.
 BEZZENBERGER, FICK, and STOKES, vol. ii. (Celtic).
 W. STOKES, *Cormac's Glossary*.
 O'BRIEN, *Irish Dictionary*, with Supplement by O'DONOVAN.
 McALPINE, *Gael.-Eng. and Eng.-Gael. Dictionary*, 9th ed. 1890.
 SPURRELL, *Eng.-Wel. and Wel.-Eng. Dictionary*.
 MACBAIN'S *Etymological Dictionary of the Gaelic Language*.
 RHYS, *Lectures on Welsh Philology*.
 SKEAT, *English Etymological Dictionary*.
 CENTURY *Dictionary*.
 MURRAY, *Historical Dictionary of English*.
 MATZNER, *Old English Dictionary and English Grammar*.
 STRATMANN, *Dictionary of Old English*.
 JAMESON, *Scottish Dictionary*.
 TAYLOR'S *Place-Names*.
 BARDSLEY, *English Surnames*.
 MAXWELL'S *Scottish Land-Names*.

It is with considerable reluctance that I have found myself compelled to publish the first volume in advance of the second; but in a work of this kind constant reference to the completed portion of it is necessary in order to avoid repetition and confusion. This, with an unindexed manuscript of some seven hundred pages of closely

written matter, became so difficult, and occupied so much time, that, with a view to bring the whole work to an easier and speedier end, I resolved to publish the first volume in advance, with a paged index of the Eur-Aryan roots in order of treatment, and an alphabetical and paged index of every English word derived from them. On the completion of the second volume, which I hope will be in the course of two years or a little more, complete alphabetical indices will be given of all the words in the several languages (as well as of the English) which have been cited in the two volumes.

In the use of this first volume, the reader, in order to trace the etymology of any English word contained in it, must first refer to the English Alphabetic Index, where he will find the page or pages on which it occurs. Referring next to the proper pages, the word will be found among the 'English Derivatives,' and very occasionally in a footnote, and he will then, by tracing it upward to its channel or channels of derivation, be able to see at a glance how it has come into the English language, what changes of form or meaning it has undergone, what are its nearest cognates in other languages, and, finally, how through one or more of these it may be traced up to its original Eur-Ar root

TABLE OF SOUND

	BUN-AR.	SANSKRIT	ZEND	ARMENIAN	GREEK	LATIN
1	ī	ī	ī	ī (dropt in syll. not final)	ι	ī, ē
2	ī	ī	ī	ī	ι	ī, ei
3	ū	ū	ū	ū (dropt in syll. not final)	υ	ū (i before labials and l)
4	ū	ū	ū	ū	υ	ū (i Umbrian)
5	ē	ē	ē	ē (i before nasals)	ε	ē (i in unaccented syll. & bef. nasals)
6	ē	ē	ai, ē, ē, ē	ī (dropt in syll. not final)	η (ā Doric)	ē (i before i in following syll.)
7	ō	ō	ō	ō, ē (u before nasals)	ο	ō, ū (ē final)
8	ō	ō	ai, ē, ē	ū	ω	ō (ū rarely)
9	ā	ā	ā	ā	α	ā, ū, ī
10	ā	ā	ā (ē before palatals)	ā	ā (η Ionic)	ā
11	ei	ē, ai	ae, oi	ē in final, ī in not final, syll.	ε	ī (ei Old Lat.)
12	eu	ō, au	ao, eu	oi in final, ū in not final	ευ	ou
13	ei	ē	ae, oi	ai, ē	οι	oi, eo, ū (i final)
14	ou	ō	ao, eu	oi (ū in syll. not final)	ου	ou, ū, ō
15	ai	ē	ae (ē final)	ai	αι, ā	ae, ē, i
16	au	ō	ao	(i)	αο	au, ū
17	Init. j	γ	γ	j (= Eng. y) ?	'spirited asper'	j = Eng. y
18	Init. v	v (lost bef. ū, ō)	v (u prothetic)	v, g*, k*	f = Eng. w (β dialectic)	v (or dropped bef. l & r in initial syll.)
19	g (not labialised)	k, ch	k, ch	k, k (asp.), č, g	κ	c
20	q (labialised)	k, ch	k, ch	k (č before e, i) (g before nasals)	κ, π, τ (σ)	qv (qu), c

E LETTER CHANGES.

	LITHUANIAN	OLD SLAVONIC	CELTIC	GOthic	OLD HIGH GERMAN	OLD NORSE	ANGLO-SAXON
1	į	ī	ī, ē	ī (ai bef. h, r)	ī (ē bef. a, e, o in foll syll.)	ī	ī
2	ȳ	ī	ī	ai (script for i)	ī	ī	ī
3	ā, ō	ā, ō	u (ō bef. ao in following syll.)	ū (au before h, r)	ū (ō bef. a, e, o in foll syll.)	ā, ō	ū (ō bef. a, o in foll. syll.)
4	ā	ȳ	ū	ū	ū	ā	ū
5	ē	ē	ē, ī	ē, ī	ē, ī	ē, ī	ē, ī
6	ē	ē (ā after k, g, ch, j)	ī	ē	ā, ea, ia (e in un-accented syll.)	ā, ē, æ	a, æ
7	ē, ē	ē, ē	ō	ā- (ō in syll without acute accent)	ā (ē, in eighth cent)	ē	ē
8	ū	ā	ā, in syll with acute accent, ā final	ō	o, uo	ō	ō
9	ē	ō	ā (ā bef. syll with o, i)	ē	ā (ō in syll without acute accent)	ā	ā
10	ō	ā for orig. ā ā bef. nasal	ā (ā bef. syll with e, i)	ō	ō, ūō	ō	ō
11	ei, ē	ī	ē, ia	ei (ai before vowels)	ī (from ij)	ī, e, y	ī, y (ā bef. vowels)
12	av, az	ov, ū	eu	iu	eo, io, iu	y	eo
13	ē, ai	ē, ī final	oe, ae, ai (ī final)	ai	ei, ē	ei, i	ā
14	au	ū	o, ua	au	ō	au, io	ea
15	ē, ai	ē	ae, ī	ai	ē, ei	au	ē
16	au	u	au, ō	au	au, ō	au	ea, ē
17	j = Eng. y	j = Eng. y	i = Eng. y	j = Eng. y	j = Eng. y	j (initial) is dropt, j (= Eng. y), not initial	;
18	ƿ	ƿ	f (O. Ir.), gw (Brit.), b (O. Ir. and Brit.)	ƿ	w	ƿ	w
19	k	k, ċ, c	c, O. Ir. and Brit.	h, g, k (in sk-)	h, g, ch	h, g	h, g, ;
20	h	k, ċ, c	c (Ir.), p (Brit.)	hw-, f, bh	hv, k	hw, f, g	hw, f

TABLE OF SOUNDS.

	EUR.-AR.	SANSKRIT	ZEND	ARMENIAN	GREEK	LATIN
21	ġ (palatal)	ç, sh, ohh	ç, ç	ç	κ	c
22	g (not labialised)	g, j	j, ġ	k	γ	g
23	g (labialised)	g, j	g	k	γ, β, δ (ç)	v, g', g
24	ğ (palatal)	j	ç, ġ	ch	γ	g
25	gh (not labialised)	gh, jh	ç	g, j, ġ	χ	h, g
26	gh (labialised)	gh, jh	g	g, j, ġ	φ, θ, χ	f, b, g', v
27	gh (palatal)	h	ġ	j, ç	χ	h (f), g
28	t	t	t, th, dh	t (asp) d (after n, r)	τ	t
29	d	d	d, dh	t	δ	d, l (rarely)
30	dh	dh	d	d	θ	f (b, d)
31	p	p	p (f before con- sonants)	h, p (asp), v	π	p
32	b (rare)	b (rare)	...	b	β	b
33	bh	bh	b	b	φ	f (b)
34	l	l, r	r	l	λ	l
35	r	r, l	r	r	ρ	r
36	m	m	m	m	μ	m
37	n	n	n	n	ν	n
38	oġ	j, ul, il	er	al (?)	αλ, λα	al
39	ġ	j, ur, ir,	er	ar (?)	αρ, ρα	ar
40	ap	am, a	a, am	am	a, ap	am, im
41	ap	am, a	a, am	am	a, ap	am, im
42	j = Eng. y	y	y	y	ζ	j = Eng. y
43	s	s	h, ç, ç	dropt bef. vowels and nasals, and be- tween vowels, h (rare), 'p (for ap.)	'(epir. asp.) s	s, r

* For the changes in the derivative languages of EUR.-AR. I. 2. R. S. which are not yet accurately determined, see Brugmann, 'Comp. Gramm.', I pp. 343-344.

OR LETTER CHANGES—(continued).

	LYTHUANIAN	OLD SLAVONIC	CHECH	GOTHIC	OLD HIGH GERMAN	OLD NORSE	ANGLO-SAXON
21	s, ss	s	c (O Ir and Brit.)	h, g, k (in sk-)	¹ x, h, g	h, k (in sk-)	h, j, c (in sc-)
22	g	g, di, ds	g (O Ir and Brit.)	k	x, k	k	c
23	g	g, di, ds	b, g (O Ir and Brit.)	q, kw, v, p	k, chw, f	kv, f	kw, p, f
24	z	z	g (O Ir and Brit.)	k	k	k	c
25	g	g, di, ds	g (O Ir and Brit.)	.g	g	g	g, j
26	g	g, di, ds	b, g (O Ir and Brit.)	w, v	w, v	v	w
27	z	z	g (O Ir and Brit.)	g	g	g	g, j
28	t (but tl to kl)	t	t (th, d, after vowels)	t, th, d	d, t (final)	th	d, dh
29	d (but dl to gl)	d	d	t	z	t	t
30	d	d	d	d, dh	t	d, dh	d
31	p	p	...	b, p (in sp-), f	f, pf	f	f
32	b	b	b (O Ir, f, v, Brit.)	p	f	f	f, p
33	b	b	b (O Ir, f, Brit.)	b	b	b	b, f
34	l	l	l	l	l	l	l
35	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
36	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
37	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
38	il	il	li	ul, ol, lu	lu, ul, ol	ul, ol	ul, ol
39	ir	ri	ri	ur, or, ru	ur, ru, or, ro	ur, or	ur, or
40	im, um	i, im	ð (from em)	un	un, om	un, om	un, om
41	in, i	e, in	ð	un	un	un, on	un, on
42	j = Eng. y	j = Eng. y	j = Eng. y	j = Eng. y	j = Eng. y	j = Eng. y	j = Eng. y, j
43	s, ss	s	s, O Ir., h, Brit.	s, z	s, r	s, r	s, r

¹ x represents the hard German guttural² sh' as in 'Ach!'

INTRODUCTION

NOTES ON THE TABLE OF SOUND OR LETTER CHANGES.

(1) It must be remembered that these changes occurred before the introduction of writing, and in the first place were merely of sound; when sound was afterwards expressed in writing, the alphabets expressed the change of sounds previously completed by a corresponding change of the letter employed to represent it. Thus in the change caused by labialisation, while non-labialising Sanscrit used the symbol denoting a hard 'g' sound, the labialising Greeks used β, the Latins 'v,' the Teutonic q or kv. For the consonantal sound of i (i) the Sans. used y (pronounced as in 'you'). The Greeks represented it when initial by (ι) spiritus asper; the Armenians, Latins, Balto-Slavs, and Teutons, by j (= Eng. y).

(2) The table includes the most prominent of regular changes, especially those of initial sounds or letters; but besides these there are other changes in each of the several languages which cannot be represented in a general table, and demand a separate study. Such, for instance, in Greek are the changes of τέν-κω to τείνω, πράκ-κω to πράσσω, πράττω: in Latin, of ves-num to vñnum, mems-rum to membrum, &c. &c.: in Sans. the changes of ai, au, to aya, ava; of va- to u, &c. &c.

(3) The gutturals q, g, qh, gh, are generally described as velar or labio-velar (so called from velum palati, *the soft palate*, which is instrumental in their pronunciation); ħ, ġ, ġh, are described as palatal, because pronounced from the hard palate in front of the velum palati. The former are deep gutturals with an inclination for a labial after-sound, and are most easily pronounced before ā, aw, ū, ō. This labial tendency finds in several languages a literal expression, (a) by adding u or w to the guttural letter: e.g. Lat. quis, A.S. hwa, *who*, from Eur-Ar. qe, qo; A.S. cwen, *queen*, from Eur-Ar. gen; (b) by the falling away of the guttural, and the substitution of a labial: e.g. in Gothic fidwor, Wel. pedwar, from Eur-Ar. qetwer, *four*; Gk. βάλω, Lat. venio, from Eur-Ar. gam, *to go*; Goth. wulfs, O.H.G. wolf, from Eur-Ar. wļqos (wulkos), *a wolf*. In Gk. the change is sometimes to τ, δ, θ, as Greek τέτταρες = Eur-Ar. qetwer, δελφύς = Sans. garbhās,

the *womb*, from Eur-Ar. gerbh-, to contain, enclose. This change is called labialisation. The labialising languages are Greek, Latin, Celtic, Teutonic; the non-labialising, Aryan, Armenian, and Balto-Slav. But even in the labialising languages, velar gutturals often remain unchanged; words are labialised in one language and not in another; and in the same languages, of words derived from the same root some are labialised, others not. The laws determining the variations are not yet ascertained.

(4) It will be observed from the Table of changes that Lat. *f* represents the three Eur-Aryan aspirates gh- dh- and bh-; e.g. Lat. *formus*, *warm*, from Eur-Ar. √gher-, to be warm; Lat. *fac-ere*, to do, from an extension of Eur-Ar. √dhe-; Lat. *fari*, to speak, from Eur-Ar. √bhe-.

(5) In Celtic, Eur-Ar. *p* is never retained as *p*. It was lost in primitive Celtic; cp. O. Ir. *orc*, a pig (from Eur-Ar. √perk-), with Latin *porc-us*; O. Ir. *athir*, a father (from Eur-Ar. √pa-), with Latin *pater*; O. Ir. *en*, Bret. *etn*, a fowl (from Eur-Ar. √pet-, to fly), with Latin *penna* (for *petna*, a wing), Ir. *nia*, Wel. *nai*, sister's son (from Eur-Ar. *nepot*), with Latin *nepos*, *nepotis*. But *pt* in Ir. becomes *cht*: cp. Ir. *secht*, Wel. *seith* (from Eur-Ar. *septm*, *seven*), with Latin *septem*; Ir. *suan*, Wel. *hun*, *sleep* (from Eur-Ar. √suep-), with Gk. *ὑπνος*, Lat. *somnus* (for *sopnus*). The *p* which is found in the British forms of Celtic represents Eur-Ar. *q*, which in Ir. is represented by *c*: e.g. Wel. *pimp* (cp. Gk. *πέμπει*), O. Ir. *coic*, *five*=Eur-Ar. *qenge*; Wel. *pen*=Ir. *ecann*, *head*, *summit*.

(6) In the Teutonic languages *f* is the representative in genuine Teutonic words of Eur-Ar. *p*: e.g. Goth. *fulls*, O.H.G. *fol*, A.S. *ful*, full, O.N. *fullr*, *full*, from Eur-Ar. *ple-*, *full*. In foreign loan-words *p* is retained in the L.G. dialects, which becomes *pf* in O. and N.H.G.: e.g. A.S. *pāl*, Du. *paal*, but O.H.G. *pfal*, N.H.G. *pfahl*, a pole or stake, from Lat. *palus*. In some loan-words of early introduction *b* represents Eur-Ar. *p*: e.g. O.H.G. *biscof*, A.S. *bisceop*, from Gk. *ἐπίσκοπος*, the Goth. *aipiskaupus*, a bishop. In Goth. and the Low German dialects *p* represents a Eur-Ar. *b*, as Goth. *slep*, A.S. *slæp*, O. Sax. *slup*, Du. *slaap*; but O. and N.H.G. use *f*, as in *slaf*, *schlaf*, *sleep*, from Eur-Ar. √sleb-, *slack*, *languid* (cp. Lat. *labi*, to sink, grow weak, O. Slav. *slabu*, *law*, *weak*).

(7) Of the sounds *r* and *l*, *r* is thought the elder, and *l* a dialectic form struck off from it while the Eur-Aryans were undivided. No law can be safely laid down for the use of *r* and *l* in the derivative languages. In Sanscrit there is scarcely a root with *l* which does not

also show derivative forms with *r*. In the later period of the language the distinction between *r* and *l* became wider, and *l* forms more general, yet still much less common than the *r* forms, in the proportion of one *l* form to seven or eight *r* forms. Of the other languages of the group, Zend and O. Persian used the *r* form exclusively, while the Armenian and European languages use both *r* and *l* forms: e.g. Sans. *purnas*, Zend *parena*, *full*, Gk. *πῦρ*, *to fill*, Lat. *pletus*, Lith. *pilnas*, O. Slav. *plunu*, Goth. *fulls*, O.H.G. *fol*, O. Ir. *lân* (for *plono*), *full*. A similar variety of taste or facility in the use of sounds exists in the case of *r* and *l* between the Chinese and the Maoris. The Chinese dislike *r*, and when found in a foreign word pronounce it as *l*, 'all light' for 'all right', 'melikins' for 'Americans'; while the Maoris dislike *l* and prefer *r*, pronouncing 'Leviticus' as 'Revitiruha.' In the European languages it cannot be incapacity to pronounce either, since both sounds occur in the same languages, and it is therefore probable that combination in the word of *r* and *l* with some other sound or sounds determines the choice between them—one combination making the '*r*' form, another the '*l*' form, the easier or pleasanter to use.

(8) When *s* is found as the first of two consonants in a root, it is dropt in some languages, retained in others: e.g. in $\sqrt{\text{ake-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{ste-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{sne-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{spe-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{sme-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{sle-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{sre-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{sye-}}$ which are found also in the forms $\sqrt{\text{ke-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{te-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{ne-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{pe-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{me-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{le-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{re-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{ye-}}$, so that there are two forms of the roots and of their derivatives to be found in different languages, and even in the same language, one with, the other without, *s*: e.g. in Sans. *pac̐yate* and *sp̐ac̐yate*, *to mark*, from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{pe-}}$ and $\sqrt{\text{spe-}}$ respectively; Gk. *στέγω*, Lat. *tego*, *to cover*, from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{steg-}}$ and $\sqrt{\text{teg-}}$; Gk. *-σκοος*, 'caring for,' Gk. *κοῖω*, *to observe*, Lat. *caveo*, *beware*, A.S. *sceawian*, *to cause to see, show*, from $\sqrt{\text{akey-}}$ and $\sqrt{\text{key-}}$; Gk. *ταῦρος*, O.H.G. *stior*, *a bull*, *steer*, from Eur-Ar. *steyr-os*, *teyros*; Sans. *sname*, *bathe, wash*, Lat. *navis*, *a ship*, from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{snē-}}$ and $\sqrt{\text{ne-}}$, *to be moist, wash, float, &c. &c.* A similar loss of the initial consonant occurs in other combinations than those with *s*, but less frequently: e.g. $\sqrt{\text{nip-}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{knip-}}$, $\sqrt{\text{rek-}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{prek-}}$, &c.

The change of *s* to *r* between two vowels may be noted in Latin and Teutonic; also of final *s* to *r*: as Old Lat. *eso* for later *ero*, *I shall be*, O. Lat. *esus* for later *erus*, *herus*, *a master, lord*; Class. Lat. *Aurora* for older *Ausosa*, *the dawn*, cp. Sans. *ushas* (s.s.); O.H.G. *ohinsu* to *churum*, *choran*, N.H.G. *erkiesen*, *to choose*, p.p. *erkoren*, *chosen*, O.H.G. *fricesan*, p.p. *gifroran*; Latin *arbor*, *arbor*, *honor*, *honor*, &c.,

Goth. *us-*, O.H.G. *ir-*, N.H.G. *er-* *prefix*. In Celtic *s* between vowels was replaced by *h* and finally dropt: e.g. O. Ir. *iarn*, Wel. *hearn* for *iharn*, *eharn*, from older *Isarn-*, found in Latino-Celtic *Isarnodori*, 'The iron gates,' from Eur.-Ar. *ais*, *metal*, *copper*, *brass*.

(9) There is also an occasional falling away of *r* from a combination of consonants in Latin, e.g. in *testa* for **tersta*, *tostus* for **torstus*, *posco* for **porasco*, *festino* for **ferstino*. A similar loss of *r* occurs in the Prakrit and modern vernaculars which have developed from Sanscrit: e.g. Hindi *bhai*, from Sans. *bhrātar*, *brother*, Hindi *pachna*, to *ask*, Sans. *pracchati*, *asks* (= Lat. *poscit*).

(10) It will be seen that in the derivatives from the same root different vowels are used, e.g. (in Greek) *φópos*, *φάp*, a *thief*, from *φέρω*, to *bear*, *carry* (Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{bhér-}}$). In Latin *str-uere* (cp. Sans. *str̥-tas*), *ster-nere*, *strā-tus* (cp. Gk. *στρωτός*) from Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ster-}}$, to *extend*, *spread out*, *strew*. Similar changes occur in all the Eur-Aryan languages. The German name for this change of vowel is 'Ablaut,' and Brugmann explains this term by 'Vocal-Abstufung,' i.e. vowel-gradation. English scholars use for this system of vocal change either the German term 'Ablaut' or the English terms vowel-gradation, vowel-mutation. A scheme of these vowel-changes is given by Brugmann ('Comp. Gram.' i. 250), and illustrated by the nominal suffix *-ter-*, *-tor-* as follows:—

Low grades		-ter- -tor-	High grades			
(a) in unaccented syllable	(b) with grave accent	(1) tér	(2) tor	(3) tér	(4) tōr	
-tr- tr-	-trr-					

For the more complete explanation of these changes in the *ē*, *ā*, and *ō* vowel-rows, his whole section from p. 246 to p. 261 should be studied.

INTRODUCTION.

TABLE OF EUR ARYAN, AND SANSKRIT LETTER-SOUNDS.

EUR ARYAN	SANSKRIT
ā = Ing a in pat	ā
ā = " a in cart	ā
i = " i in pin	i
i = " ee in peer	i
ū = " u in put	ū
ū = " oo in mood	ū
ē = " e in pet	ē
ē = " a in pate	ē
ō = " o in on	ō
ō = " o in bone	ō
ej = " i in pine	ai = y in why (broadly pronounced)
ej = " oo in soot (?), root	au = ow in town
oj = " oi in coin (?)	k = k in Kate
ou = " oo in mood	kh = ck in block head
aj = " y in try (broad)	g = g in gito
au = " ow in town	gh = gh in loghut
ī = " y in yon	n = ng (nearly) before gutturals
ū = " w in war	n = ny (nearly) before palatals
q = " c in ooo (deep guttural)	n = dental, as n in pant
k = " k in kin (nearly as ky)	ch = ch in church
g = " g in goose (deep guttural)	chh = chh in church-hill
g = " g in gear (soft guttural)	j = j in jet
gh = " gh in foghorn	jh = dgh in hedg(e)hog
gh = " gh in rag-heap	ṭ = t in tool (cerebral)
t = " t in tub	ṭ = t in tip (dental)
d = " d in dub	ḍ = d in doom (cerebral)
dh = " dh in sandhill	ḍ = d in dip (dental)
p = " p	ṭh = th in rat-hole
b = " b	th = th in dialectic top o'thill
bh = " bh in abhor	dh = dh in dead-house (cerebral)
l = " l in lot	dh = dh in dead-heat (dental)
r = " r in rot	p = p
m = " m in met	ph = ph in uphill
n = " n in net	b = b
ḷ = " -le in able	bh = bh in abhor
ṛ = " -re in sceptre, & quatre	ḷ = l in lot
ṃ = " m in schism	r = r in rot
ṣ = " en in misen (miz'n)	m = m in met
j = " y in yon	ḷ = le in settle
s = " s, or z before medials	ṛ = re-ri-, in centre, central
	y = y in yon
	v = v in vast
	ç = Germ. ch in sichel
	s = Eng. s in sit
	sh = sh in shoot
	h = h in hot

**TABLE OF
ZEND, LITHUANIAN, AND O. SLAVONIC LETTER-SOUNDS.**

ZEND	LITHUANIAN AND OLD SLAVONIC
<p> a } ā } i } with the same sound as Eur-Ar ī } ū } ū } ō } open sounds as in German gē-nug o } see (a lake) ē } closed vowels as in pen, paint e } ō } as Eur-Aryan ō and o o } ae } = ai in Germ. kaiser ai } ao } = ou in house au } oi } as Eur-Ar oi, eu eu } k = k in Kate ch = ch in church (palatal) x = ch in loch (guttural) g = g in gate j = j in jet t = t in tub th = th in think d = d in dame dh = th in thee p = p b = b r = r in rot m = m in met n = n in Sanscrit y = y in yon f = f in fat w = w in war f = Germ. ch in sichel ç = Sans. ç and like ç s = s in sit sh = sh in dish? z = z in gaze š = s in assure, or F. j in jeune h = h in hot </p>	<p>Only those letters are given in these alphabets which need a particular explanation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LITHUANIAN</p> <p>Vowels ē and ā are open vowels ē and o are always long y = i (i.e. as ee in peer)</p> <p>Diphthongs ai, au ei, as in Eur-Ar ē = yē in yea)</p> <p>Consonants</p> <p>j = y in yon v = v in vat or w in wet z = z in gaze š = z in azure or F. j in jeune sz = Germ. sch in schön c = ts as in tsar cz = Germ. tsch</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">OLD SLAVONIC</p> <p>Vowels a, e, o, i, ī, u, ū, y, é, e and o are open</p> <p>ī = i in pin ū = Eng u in but, out v = v or w in vat, wet y = ū (i.e. as oo in boot) é = ē (i.e. as a in pate) ch = Germ. ch in Ach! š = Germ. sch in schön z = z in gaze š = z in assure or F. j in jeune c = ts in tsar č = Germ. tsch</p>

ABBREVIATIONS

Sans.	= Sanscrit
Zd.	= Zend
Arm.	= Armenian
Gk.	= Greek
Att.	= Attic
Ion.	= Ionic
Ætol.	= Æolic
Cret.	= Cretan
Les.	= Lesbian
Cyp.	= Cyprian
Lat.	= Latin
O. Lat.	= Old Latin
L. Lat.	= Low (or late) Latin
Rom.	= Romance
Osc.	= Oscan
Umb.	= Umbrian
Sab.	= Sabellian
Ital.	= Italian
O. Ital.	= Old Italian
Span.	= Spanish
Port.	= Portuguese
Prov.	= Provençal
O.F.	= Old French
N.F.	= New French
M.E.	= Middle English
N.E.	= New English
North. E.	= Northern English

Goth.	= Gothic
O.H.G.	= Old High German
M.H.G.	= Middle High German
N.H.G.	= New High German
L.G.	= Low German
O.N.	= Old Norse
Icel.	= New Icelandic
Scot.	= Scottish
A.S.	= Anglo-Saxon
O. Sax.	= Old Saxon
Fris.	= Frisian
O. Fris.	= Old Frisian
Du.	= Dutch
O. Du.	= Old Dutch
Lith.	= Lithuanian
Lett.	= Lettish
O. Pruss.	= Old Prussian
O. Slav.	= Old Slavonic
Russ.	= Russian
Pol.	= Polish
O. Ir.	= Old Irish
Ir.	= New Irish
O. Wel.	= Old Welsh
Wel.	= New Welsh
Corn.	= Cornish
Bret.	= Breton
Gael.	= Gaelic

adj.	= adjective
adv.	= adverb
subs.	= substantive
vb.	= verb
prep.	= preposition
pron.	= pronoun
pr. n.	= proper name
pref.	= prefix
suf.	= suffix
pers. pron.	= personal pronoun
dem. pron.	= demonstrative pronoun
comp.	= comparative
superl.	= superlative
m. or masc.	= masculine
f. or fem.	= feminine
n. or neut.	= neuter
sing.	= singular
du.	= dual
plu.	= plural
nom.	= nominative
gen.	= genitive
dat.	= dative
acc.	= accusative

abl.	= ablative
loc.	= locative
p. p.	= past participle
p. t.	= past tense
pr. p.	= present participle
pr. t.	= present tense
fut. t.	= future tense
trans.	= transitive
intrans.	= intransitive
caus.	= causative
inc.	= inceptive
freq.	= frequentative
inten.	= intensive
dim.	= diminutive
dial.	= dialectic
obs.	= obsolete
thr.	= through
fr.	= from
sc.	= that is to say
s.s.	= same sense
op.	= compare
e.g.	= for instance

MARKS.

- = equal to
- * placed at the beginning of a word, denotes that it does not actually occur, but is a form presupposed from another word.
- o under ĩ ṃ ṇ ṅ, denotes that they are used as vowels.
- ^ under ĩ and ṇ, that they are used as consonants, viz. y and w.
- ~ over k̃ kh̃ ṅ̃ ṅh̃, denotes that they are palatal gutturals (see Letter Table).
- under ṭ ḍ in Sanscrit words, denotes a cerebral t d.
- ˘ over Lithuanian, O. Slavonic and Zend. z, denotes the soft palatal sound.
- ˙ when found under vowels, denotes that a nasal sound is given them.
- ˘ denotes that the vowel over which it is placed is long.
- ˙ similarly placed denotes a short vowel.

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EUR-ARYAN ROOTS.



A.

Eur-Ar. √*AIḌH̄*, *burn, give light, shine.*

Sanscrit, *edh- idh-* in *edh-as, firewood, idh-ra, clear, idh-ana, to set on fire.*

Greek, *aiθ- iθ-* in *aiθω, to burn, aiθος, burning heat, Αἰθέρ, an Ethiopian (burnt face), aiθήρ, the clear sky, aiθριος, bright, iθαρός, pure, clear, Αἴτνη, Etna, 'the burning.'*

Latin, *aid- æd-* in *O. Lat. aidis (class. ædes), a hearth, a house; ædilis, a municipal inspector of houses, ædificare (ædes + facio), to build; æstus, warmth, the flowing tide, æstuarium, to be in violent motion, as a stormy sea, æstuarium, a tidal river, æstas, -atis, summer, æstivus, summery; ater¹ (for aid-ter), black with smoke, atrium, the hall (Serv. ad Verg.: 'ibi enim culina erat, unde et atrium dictum est, atrum enim erat ex fumo'); atrox (from atrare, as ferox from fero), dark, terrible, fierce, atrocious; idus, 'bright days' at the time of full moon, —the ides of the month. Æther, clear sky (Gk. loan-word).*

L. Latin and Romance, *F. édifier, to edify; Ital. state, Prov. estatz, O.F. este, N.F. été.*

Teutonic, *A.S. ad, a pile of firewood, A.S. ast, a kiln, O.H.G. eit, firewood, O.H.G. eitan, to burn (Kluge). Skeat suggests the possibility of a connection of O.H.G. ital, N.H.G. eitel, vain, empty, A.S. idel, idle, with root aid- and Gk. iθαρός, shining, pure, clear; so, void, empty; then, idle, worthless.*

Celtic, *Ir. aid, fire, Wel. aid, heat, zeal.*

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *ether, etherealise, ethereal, Ethiopian; Eth-* first syllable of *Æther*, used to denote chemical compounds of *Ethyl*, the hypothetical radical of the dicarbon series.

¹ This explanation of *ater, atrium, atrox*, must be regarded as problematical.

Latin, *œdile*, *edile*, *edifoe*, (thr. Fr.) *edification*, *estuary*, *estival*, *estivate*, *Ides*.

Romance, *edify*.

Teutonic, *idle* (?), &c., *oast*, a *hop-kiln*.

Eur-Ar. √AIS, √AIS SK, inceptive: *to wish, seek*.

Sanscrit, *is-ich-* in *ichchati* for *is-skhati*, *to wish*; *ichcha*, *a wish, desire*.

Zend, *aeshma*, *desire, lust*, *Aeshma-deva*, *the god of lust*, *Asmodeus*.

Greek, *is-* in *ἰσπος* for *ἰσμεπος*, *desire*, *ἱλαρός*,¹ *merry* (so Fick and Vaniček, but the spiritus asper is unaccounted for), *ἵχθυος*, *a truck*, *ἱχθυέω*, *to search*, *ἱχθυέμων*, *the hunter* (i. e. of crocodiles' eggs).

Latin, *is-æ-* in *æstimare*,² *to price, esteem* (later spelling *æstimare*), *ex-is-timare*, *to think, hilarus, hilaris, merry* (a Greek loan-word); *Sabine aisos, prayer*.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. and Prov. *esmer* = Lat. *æstimare*, O.F. *æsmere*, *aemer* (= Lat. *ad-æstimare*), M.E. *aymen*, *to esteem, value, calculate, to aim at, endeavour, to attain*, N.F. *estimer*, *to esteem*.

Teutonic, Goth. *ais-tan*, *to regard*, O.H.G. *eis-con*, *to ask*, A.S. *as-cian* (Northern dialect *as-sian*), M.E. *ax, axe*, *to ask*, O.H.G. *ëra*, N.H.G. *ehre*, O.N. *eir*, A.S. *êr*, *honour, grace*, A.S. *ërian*, *to favour* (by change of s to r).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Zend, *Asmodeus*.

Greek (through Lat.), *hilarious, hilarity, exhilarate, Hilary* (n. pr.), *ichneumon* (see √ἰκ).

Latin, *estimation, estimate, estimable*.

L. Latin and Romance, *esteem, aim, aimless*.

Teutonic, *ask*: the forms '*ax, axe*' are now vulgar, but were generally used in literary English down to 1600.

¹ Fick's explanation must be regarded as doubtful, notwithstanding the apparently intimate connection as regards meaning between *hilaris* and *ἱλαρός*; cp. *ἱλάρια* (Lucretian) and *hilaria* (*a festival celebrated at Rome about the time of the vernal equinox*, *ἱλαρότης* (Plutarch) and *hilaritas*, which, however, look like transliterations of Latin words by one writing in Greek. '*ἱλαρός* may be connected with *læss, gavisus, blisdy*, and the verb *ἱλάω, ἱλάμαι, ἱλάσκομαι*, which Brugmann derives from a Greek base *ελα-, ἑλαμι* standing for *εἰ-ελα-μαι*: cp. *ἰσῆμι* for *εἰ-εῖναι*. If this be correct the origin of *hilaris* is still to seek.

² Corssen derives *æstimare* from *as* (copper, bronze) + *tumo* from √ἑλ-, *estimate*, and gives as its meaning 'to reduce to a copper standard': e.g. a sheep was priced at 10, an ox at 100, lb. of copper (Festus, p. 278). The early use of the word in this sense, makes this seem probable (cp. also, from the XII. Tables, '*tribus nundinis continuis in comitium prociato et aris æstimium prædicato*'). Brugmann connects it with Goth *aistan*, O.H.G. *ëra*, as given in the text.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{A\bar{I}H}$, to be fresh, lively, strong—perhaps identical with the preceding.

Sanskrit, *ish-*, *ap*, strength, freshness, in *ishiras*, vigorous, strong, invigorating (an epithet of the gods), *ish-ayati*, 'invigorates.'

Greek, *is-* in *ispós* (for *ispos*), Hom. *ispós*, *Æol.* *iapós*, vigorous, lively, divine, sacred (cp. Germ. *heil*, good health, and *heilig*, holy), *ιάομαι* (for *ισάομαι*), to heal, *ιατρός*, a surgeon, physician, *ιερύς*, a priest.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Greek*, *hierarch*, *hierophant*, *hieroglyphic*.

Eur-Ar. \sqrt{AQ} \sqrt{OQ} , with nasalised \sqrt{ANQ} \sqrt{ONQ} , bend, curve, bulge, swell, wind about, wriggle, with variant \sqrt{ANG} \sqrt{ONG} .

Sanskrit, *ak-* in *ak-na*, bent, *anka*, a hook, a bend; *ap-ak*, *ap-ank* (*apa*, from, + *ank*), turned away.

Zend, *ak-* in *aka*, a hook.

Greek, *ἄγκ-* *ὄγκ-*, in *ἄγκύλη*, bend of arm or wrist, *ἄγκυλος*, crooked, *ἄγκυρα*, anchor, *ἄγκος*, a hollow or dell, *ἄγκων*, elbow, *ὄγκος*, barb of an arrow, an angle.

Latin, *ac-* *anc-* *unc-* *ung-*, in *ancus*, with a crooked arm, *uncus*, crooked, *uncus* a hook, *angulus* (Umbr. *anglom*, for **anklom*), a corner, an angle, *angularis*, angular, *annus*, a year¹ (the circle of the seasons), for *acnus* (cp. Umb. *acnu*, a year, *per-acne* = *per-enne*), *sollemnis*, yearly, *annulus*, a ring, dim. (from O. Lat. *ānus* from *ac-nus*, a ring), *ancus* (O. Lat.), a servant, as bending, crouching; *anculus* (dimin.) s.s., *ancilla*, a maid-servant, *anciare* (= *anculare*), to serve, hand dishes ('*antiqui anculare dicebant*,' Paul. ex Fest. p. 20, Mull.); *anchora* (borrowed from Gk.), anchor.

L. Latin and Romance, It. *anca*, Fr. *hanche*, haunch (Diez derives this from Gk. *ἄγκη*, a bend, or better from O.H.G. *ancho*, the tibia, the leg, and compares with Fr. *hanche* the Fris. *hancke*, haunch); Fr. *ancrer*, anchor; Ital. *angolo*, O.F. *angle*, M.E. *angle*.

Old Slavonic, *ag-* in *aglu*, an angle.

Teutonic, *anc-* *ang-* *öng-*, in O.H.G. *ancho*, the leg, O.N. *önkla*, O.H.G. *anchala*, *anchla*, N.H.G. *enkel*, A.S. *anleow*, the ankle, O.N. *öngull*, O.H.G.

¹ Other explanations are:—(1) Corssen's from *an-* or *am-* in *am-bi*, roundabout, in reference to the returning season. He makes *annus* = *am-nus*. (2) Others derive *annus* direct from *an-us*, a ring (annulus the dimin. of *an-us* is an incorrect spelling), which they, as Corssen, derive from *an-* or *am-* in *am-bi*, roundabout. (3) Brugmann gives *an-nus*, a year = *at-ancs*, and compares it with Goth. *ath-n*, a year. He would therefore place it under the Eur-Ar. \sqrt{at} , old, a year, at-standing for an older *vat-*. This explanation must be accepted but for the Umbrian *ac-nu* and *per-ene*. It is held, however, to be extremely doubtful whether these latter words represent Lat. *annus*, *perennis*. Corssen thinks they do not, because *en* in Lat. is never assimilated to *an*: the *e* is either changed to *g*, or disappears, the preceding vowel being lengthened. If so, the explanation in the text is false, and Brugmann's seems the best.

angul, a.s. **angel**, a *fish-hook*; Dutch **anker**, a *measure of 8½ glns.*, so called from its round shape; O. Sax. **avuh** (=af, *from*, + uh: cp. Sans. ap-ak), O.H.G. **apuh**, O.N. **afag**, afig, M.E. **auk**, *perverse, turned away*.
Celtic, Ir. **unne**, gen. **ain-ne**, a *ring*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, **anchylosis** (medical term), *stiffening of the joint*, for **ancylosis**, **anchor** (through Lat. and Fr.).

Latin, **angle**, a *corner* (thr. Romance), **tri-angle**, &c., **angular**, **tri-angular**, &c., **angularity**, **angulate**, **tri-angulate**; **annular**, **annulated**; **annual**,¹ **biennial**, &c., **millennium**, **perennial**, **solemn**, **solemnity**, **solemnise**, **annals**, **annalist**, **annates**, a *year's income*, **annuity**, **-ant**, **ancillary**.

L. Latin and Romance, **haunch** (thr. O.H.G.), **angle**.

Teutonic, **angle**, to *fish*, **angler**, **anole**, **an-clet**, **anker**, **awkward**.

Eur-Ar. \sqrt{AQ} = *dark, blind*, only found in European branches.

Greek, **ἀκ-** in **ἄκαρος** (a Locrian word), *blind*, **ἀχλὺς**, a *mist over the eyes* (Hom.), **ἀχλόω**, to *darken*.

Latin, **aq-** in **aquilus**, *dark*, **aquila**, an *eagle*, from its dark brown colour (cp. Gk. **μελανάετος**), **Aquilo**, the *north wind*, from its bringing cloudy weather; **op-ācus**, *dark, not transparent*.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. **aile**,² **eagle**, **aigle** (= Lat. **aquila**), M.E. **egle**, **aegle**, N.E. **eagle**.

Lithuanian, **ak-las**, *blind*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, **aquiline**, **opaque**, **opacity**.

Romance, **eagle**, **eaglet**.

Eur-Ar. \sqrt{AQ} -, to *drive, lead*.

Sanskrit, **aj-** in **aj-ami**, I *drive*, **aj-as**, a *driver, leader*, **aj-ras**, a *tract of land*, **aj-man**, a *train of men, troop, army*, **aj-as**, a *goat*, **aj-ā**, a *she-goat*, **aj-ira**, *nimble*, **aksha**, an *axle*.

Zend, **az-**, **az-ra**, the *chase*.

Armenian, **aic**, a *goat*, gen. **aici**.

Greek, **ἀγ-**, **ἄγω**, *drive, lead*, **ἀγός**, *leader*, **ἄγρᾱ**, the *chase*, **ἄγρος**, *tract of land*, **ἄγριος**, *wild ass*, **ἄγριος**, *wild*; **ἀγών**, a *contest, strife*,

¹ Brugmann's explanation, if established, requires that **annus** with all its derivatives should be placed under \sqrt{get} .

² Körtling derives O.F. **aile** from O.H.G. **adelaar**, N.E.G. **adler**.

ἀγώνια, a wrestling match, *ἀγωνίζω*, to contend, *ἀγωνιστής*, a wrestler, competitor, *ἀντ-αγωνιστής*, *πρωτ-αγωνιστής*; *στρατηγός*, leader of an army; *ἀγωγός*, a guide, *παιδαγωγός*, a servant who took a boy to school (*παῖς* + *ἀγωγ-*), *δημαγωγός* (*δῆμος* + *ἀγωγ-*), leader of the people, *συναγωγή* (*σύν*, with, + *ἀγωγ-*) assembly, *χολαγωγός* (*χολή* + *ἀγωγ-*), carrying off bile, &c., *ἀγωγή*, a driving, *ἡγέομαι*, to lead, to deem, think fit; *ἡγεμών*, a leader, *ἡγεμονία*, leadership, *ἡγούμενος*, chief of an abbey (late), *ἐξήγησις*, a statement, explanation; *αἶξ*, *αἶγ-ός*, a goat; *αἰγίδιον*, a kid, *αἶγίς*, the shield of Jove—literally a goat-skin. On the statues of Athene the aegis is represented as a short cloak covered with scales, and set with the Gorgon's head; *αἰγίλαψ*, a kind of oak bearing an esculent acorn, so called probably because the fruit was eaten by goats (cp. *αἰγείπος*, the poplar, the leaves of which goats eat): the tree was also called *φηγός*, from *φάγω*, to eat; *αἰγανή*, oaken spear; *ἄξων* (*ἄκ* + *σ*), an axle; *ἄξιος*, worthy, worth, equivalent to, weighing (*μνᾶν ἄγειν*, to weigh a pound, *μνᾶς ἄξιος*, weighing, or worth a pound); *ἄξιωμα*, that which is approved, an axiom.

Latin, *ag-* in *ag-ere*, *egi*, *ac-tum*, to drive; with compounds *amb-ig-ere*, to drive or go about, *ambiguus*, doubtful, *ex-ig-ere*, drive out, extort, demand, consider, weigh, *prod-i-gere*, to drive forth, squander, *pro-digus*, wasteful, *red-ig-ere*, *redactus*, to reduce, restore, *trans-ig-ere*, to carry through, *transactus*, *co-g-ere* for *co-ig-ere*, to compel; all these form perf. and supine in *-egi*, *-actum*. Other compounds forming in *-are*, *-avi*, *-atum* are *cast-ig-are* (*castus* + *ago*), chastise, *fat-ig-are* (*fassus* + *ago*), fatigue, *fum-ig-are* (*fumus* + *ago*), to fumigate, *jur-g-are* for *jurigare* (*jus* + *ago*), to quarrel, to contend at law, *lit-ig-are* (*lis* + *ago*), to go to law, litigious, *mit-ig-are* (*mitis* + *ago*), to soften, *nav-ig-are* (*navis* + *ago*), to sail, *pur-g-are* for *pur-ig-are* (*purus* + *ago*), to purify, *objurgare*, to scold, *expurgare*, to free from impurity; *ag-itare* (freq. of *ago*), to agitate, *co-g-itare* (= *co-agitare*), to turn about, meditate, *co-ag-ulare*, to curdle; *actor*, a doer, *actus*, an act, *actio*, an action, *activus*, active, *actualis*, actual, *actuarius*, a shorthand writer, a keeper of accounts, *agilis*, easily moved, moving easily, *agilitas*; *agmen*, a troop on march, *eximen* (= *ex-ag-men*), a swarm of bees (cp. *exigere* in sense 'drive out'), *eximen*, means of weighing, tongue of a balance, *exagium*, a weighing, testing (*exigere*, to weigh), *examinare*, to weigh; *exactus*, precise, *exiguus*, scanty. *Ager*, originally a drive for cattle, pasture-land, afterwards, when cultivation was introduced, arable land; *agelum*, a shepherd's stick, a goad, *agrestis*, *agrarius*, relating to land, *agricola*, tiller of land, agriculture, agriculture, *per-ag-ere*, to roam, *per-ag-itus*,

a traveller, foreigner, peregrinare, to travel; axis, assis, an axle, a beam or plank, ala (for axla), a wing, ax-illa, a wing, wing of an army, shoulder, assula, a splinter, shingle, ales, a fowl, assculus for ag-sculus, an ash. (Cp. Gk. αἰγίλαψ, αἰγείρος.) Ægidius (prop. n. fr. Gk.).

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. pelegrin, pelerin,² Prov. pelegrine, Sp. peregrino, It. pellegrino, peregrino, M.E. pelegrim, pilegrim, a pilgrim, O.F. pelerin, a pilgrim's cloak, pelerine; Ital. esagio, assaggio, Prov. essais, O.F. essai, M.E. assai, a weighing, testing, trying, Ital. assaggiare, O.F. essaier, assaier, L. Lat. exagiare, to weigh, test (from exagium), N.F. enacter, to put in force, N.F. exacter, L. Lat. exactare, to exact, L. Lat. coactare, Prov. cachar, O.F. cacher, to press together, se cacher, to crouch down, hide oneself, N.F. cacher, to hide, conceal, N.F. cache, a covering, hiding place, N.F. cachet, covering of a letter, the seal, stamp; Ital. cagliare, O.F. cailler (Lat. coagulare), to curdle, N.F. examiner, examine, O.F. chastier, M.E. chastien (Lat. castigare), Ital. purgare, F. purger, to cleanse, purify, Ital. faticare, F. fatiguer, to tire, O.F. ais, Ital. asse, an axle, a beam or plank, O.F. aisselle (dimin., s.s.) from Lat. assis=axis, O.F. aiseler, aiselier, a board or plank, that which fills up the armpit (axilla) or angle, M.E. asheler; O.F. aile, aisle, a wing, an aisle or wing of a church.

Balto-Slav., Lith. ozis, a goat, Lith. aszis, an axle, O. Slav. osi (s.s.), O. Slav. igla, Lith. yla, an awl.

Teutonic, ak- ah- ök-: O.N. aka, to drive, perf. ök, Goth. and O.N. akr, O.H.G. ah-har, N.H.G. acker, A.S. acer, a field, Goth. akruna, A.S. æcernu (neut. pl.), fruits of the field, wild fruit, æcern, an acorn, O.N. akarn (s.s.), Dan. agern, an acorn; A.S. æsc, O.N. askr, O.H.G. asc, N.H.G. esche,³ ash tree, O.H.G. ahsa, N.H.G. aihse, A.S. eaz, a shoulder, O.H.G. ahsala, O.N. öxull, A.S. axel, M.E. eazel, axle, diminutive forms of ahsa, eaz; O.N. al-r, A.S. avel, al, O.H.G. ala, an awl.⁴

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, agony, agonize, antagonist, protagonist, demagogue, leader of the people, pedagogue, synagogue, cholagogue, with other compounds terminating with -agogue; strategy, stratagem (a device in war),

¹ Schrader's *Præhist. Antiq.* p. 272.

² There are but few derivatives in the Romance, from ager (which has been supplanted by campus), and with one or two exceptions these are learned words. It is the same with agere, the place of which is taken by minare.

³ Kluge regards these words as only distantly connected with, not borrowed from, Lat. secunus; he takes the same view of Greek ἄγρον, a species of beech, O. Slav. jaskka, Lith. uas, the ash.

⁴ The connection of awl with Latin agulum and O. Slav. igla, a shepherd's stick, a goad, is doubtful.

strategic, hegemony, Hegumenes, exagesis, exagetic, axiom, axiomatic, agis, Ægidius¹ (pr. n.), epact, a supplementary addition.

Latin, agent, agency, act, actor, -ress, action, active, actual, actuate, actuary, agile, -ity, agitate, cogitate, coagulate, ambiguous, -ity, cogent, -cy, coagent, exigent, exact (adj.), exiguity, prodigal, transact, -ion, castigate, -ion, fumigate, -ion, objugation, litigate, -ion, litigious, mitigate, -ion, navigate, -ion, navigator, navy (a term first applied to those who dug out the English canals), expurgate, purgatory, purgation, indefatigable, react, redactor, counteract, agile, -ity, examination; agrestic, agrarian, agriculture. peregrinate, axis, aliped (ales + pes), a wing-footed animal, as a bat. Egidius, name of a Saint, corrupted in English to St. Giles, which has become the source of several surnames, as Giles, Gill, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, pilgrim, -age, pelerine, a kind of cloak, essay, assay, enact, exact (vb), chasten, chastise (by arbitrary change of termination), purge, fatigue, cache, cachet; ashlar work, masonry of square hewn stones, opposed to rubble-work: in carpentry the short upright quarterings in garrets between the rafters and the floor to cut off the acute angle; aisle, the wing of a church.

Teutonic, acker (ON), acre (A.S.), acorn (A.S.)—corrupted form, a mistaken connection with 'corn,' as though the word meant oak-corn—axle, awl (A.S.), ash-tree.

Eur-Ar. \sqrt{AGH} , \sqrt{ANGH} , with variants \sqrt{EGH} , \sqrt{ENGH} , to press tight, bind, pain.

Sanskrit, ah- amh-, in ah-i, snake, ah-ema, bind together, am-has, ahas, pressure, oppression, amhu, tight.

Zend, az- -anz, in azhia, snake, azah, pressure, anxiety.

Greek, $\alpha\chi$ -, $\alpha\rho\chi$ -, $\sigma\chi$ -, $\sigma\rho\chi$ -, in $\acute{\alpha}\chi$ -os, pain, $\acute{\alpha}\chi$ -to, to pain, $\acute{\alpha}\chi$ -thos, a burden, trouble, $\acute{\alpha}\chi$ -thomai, to be burdened, troubled; $\delta\rho\chi$ -w, to bind, press tight, throttle, $\kappa\upsilon\upsilon$ - $\delta\rho\chi$ -n, dog-quinsey, sore throat (Galen); $\delta\rho\chi$ -i, $\delta\rho\chi$ -ou, near, $\delta\rho\rho$ -ús, near, $\delta\chi$ is, a snake, $\delta\chi$ -idva, a viper, $\delta\rho\chi$ -elus, an eel, $\delta\chi$ ivos, a hedgehog, $\delta\phi$ is, a snake (ϕ =Eur-Ar. gh).²

Latin, ang- in ang-ere, anx-i, to distress, ang-ina, a pain, spasm, quinsey, angor, pain, sorrow, anxious, anxious, ang-ustus, narrow, angustia, narrowness, difficulty, ang-uis, a snake, ang-ulla, an eel, echinus (borrowed from Gk.).

L. Latin and Romance, It. angoscia (Lat. angustia), O.F. angeisse,

¹ Either from *alythos*, a kid, a name of endearment, or from *Aluthos*, 'Jove's eagle.'

² See Brugmann, vol. II. p. 262, and for alternative derivation of Curtius see under \sqrt{eq} . Brugmann's is to be preferred.

anguine, M.E. *angoise*, *anguise*, *pain*, *grief*, O.F. *esquinance*, *equinancie*, M.E. *equinancie*, *equinsey*, *quinsey*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *ank-sztas*, *narrow*, O. Slav. *azuku*, *narrow*, O. Slav. *azosti*, *narrowness*, Lith. *ang-is*, *a snake*, O. Slav. *asi*, *a snake*, Lith. *angurys*, *an eel*.

Teutonic, *ang-*, *öng-*, *eng-*, *ag-*, *eg-*, *og-* : O.H.G. *angi*, *engi*, N.H.G. *eng*, O.N. *öng*, Goth. *aggvus*, *narrow*, O.H.G. *angust*, N.H.G. *angst*, *fear*, *anxiety*, O.N. *angr*, *trouble*, A.S. *ange*, *trouble*, M.E. *angri*, *angerich*, *troubled*, *angry*, O.N. *angra*, M.E. *angren*, *to give trouble*, Goth. *agis*, O.N. *agi*, A.S. *ege*, *oga*, *fear*, M.E. *eghe*, *aghe*, *dread*, A.S. *egsian*, *to frighten*, A.S. *egesful*, *awful*, Goth. *agan*, p.t. *og*, *to fear*, Goth. *ogjan*, *to terrify*, O.N. *ögir*, *one who terrifies* ; O.N. *ugga*, *fear*, *uggligr*, *ygligr*, *fearful*, M.E. *uggely*, Goth. *aglas*, *troublesome*, Goth. *agl-on*, *trouble*, A.S. *eglan*, *to trouble*, *pain*, M.E. *ailen*, *eylen*, Goth. *us-agljan*, *to trouble exceedingly*, A.S. *acan* (vb.), *äce* (subs.), *pain*, M.E. *aken*,¹ *to ache* (old spelling *ake*) ; O.H.G. *igil*, N.H.G. *igel*, *a hedgehog*, N.H.G. *blut-igel*, *a leach*, O.H.G. *unc*, *a snake*, N.H.G. *unke*, *a toad* (cp. Gk. *ἐχίvos*).²

Celtic, *ang-*, O. Ir. *esc-ung*, *a swamp-snake*, *an eel*, Gael. *easg-ann* (*eel*).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *echinus*, *the sea-urchin*, *ophidian* ; *quinsy*, through O.F. *equinancie*.

Latin, *anxious*, -*ety*, *angina pectoris*.

L. Latin and Romance, *anguish* (from Lat.).

Teutonic, *anger* (O.N.), *awe* (from O.N. *agi*), *awful* ; *ugly* (O.N.) ; *ail* (vb. trans.) (A.S. from *eglan*), *ailment* ; *ache* (A.S.).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{AGH}}$, *to say*, *affirm*, *say yes*.

Sanskrit, *ah-* in *āha*, *he declared*.

Greek, *ἦ-* in *ἦμι*, *I say*.

Latin, *aj-ag-*, in *ajo*, for *agjo*, *aio*, *ais*, *ait*, *I say*, *ad-ag-ium*, *an adage*, *a proverb*, *prod-igium* (= *prod-agium*), *a portent of a future event* ;³ *negare*, *to deny*—according to Vaniček, formed from a noun *ne-igus*, *one who denies*, but Ascoli assumes a corruption of *nec-aiere* to *negare* :

¹ Johnson, in his Dictionary, wrongly connects it with *ἄγος* and writes : ' It is more grammatical to write *ache*.'

² A. S. *äl*, Germ. *aal*, cannot be connected with this root. Skeat suggests an un-nasalised form *ag-la* as the base of these words, but the nasal form of the root is found in all the European names for *eel*, and the older form *avel* for *ahl*, *äl*, is quite opposed to his suggestion.

³ Brugmann, i. p. 375, connects *ad-ag-ium* and *prod-igium*. Another explanation from *prodicium* is given under $\sqrt{\text{dolk}}$.

both assumptions seem more than doubtful. Brugmann regards *negare* as a verb formed from a negative particle such as *ne-gi* (cp. Lith. *nigi, niga-*), found also in *neg-otium*, *no leisure*, *negligo*, *not to choose*; so *nego*, *to say no*, as *aisre*, *to say aye*. Brugmann's explanation places *negare*, *negotium*, with their derivatives, under *ne-en-* (see under these).

L. Lat. and Romance, N.F. *adage*, *a saying*, *prod-igy*, *-igious*. From *nego*, Sp. *renegado*, *an apostate*, Ital. *denegare*, O.F. *denecier*, *denier*, from *denegare*, *to deny*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *nigi, nigu*, *not*, Russ. *nekatu sja*, *to deny*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *negative*, *negation*, *abnegation*, *prodigy*, *-ious*.

L. Lat. and Romance, *adage*, *renegade* (corrupted into *runagate*), *deny*, *denial*. (I incline, however, to Brugmann's view.)

Eur-Ar. ANG-ILO-S-, probably *a messenger*.

Sanscrit, *Anjiras*, *a mythical being, messenger of the gods*.

Old Persian, *angaros*, *a mounted courier*.

Greek, *ἄγγελος* (Persian loan-word), *ἀγγαρεύω*, *to press into service as a courier*, *ἄγγελος*, *a messenger, an angel*, *ἐπαγγελίον*, *the reward of good tidings, a votive offering to the gods for good tidings*, later, *good tidings*, (eccles.) *gospel* (i.e. *good + spel*), *good news*, *ἐπαγγελίζομαι*, *to bring good tidings, preach the gospel*, *ἐπαγγελιστής*, *an evangelist*.

Latin, *angarius*, *a messenger* (Gk. loan-word), *angariare* (late), *to press into service as a courier*, *angelus* (Gk. loan-word), *angel*, *evangelista*, *evangelium* (Gk. loan-words), *angelicus*, *angelic*.

Teutonic, Goth. *aggilus*, O.H.G. *angil*, N.H.G. *engel*, O.N. *engill*, A.S. *engel*, M.E. *aengel*, N.E. *angel* (all from Gk. thr. Lat.).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek (through Latin), *angelic*, *angelical*, *angelica*, *a herb so called from its supposed curative virtue*, *arch-angel*, *evangelise*, *evangelist*, *evangelical*.

L. Latin, *angariate*, *to press into service*; a word now obsolete, but used in the seventeenth century.

Through Teutonic, *angel*. A gold coin of the reign of Edward IV. was also called an *angel*, because it bore the stamp of St. Michael and the dragon (like that of the modern sovereign). This was copied in 1465 from the French coin of Louis XI. called for the same reason *angelot*. The original value of the English coin was 6s. 8d. but afterwards it

increased in value to 7s. 6d., 8s., and 10s., and was last coined by Charles I., who used to present it to everyone of those touched for the 'king's evil'; angel-proof, angel-gold, denoted gold of the same standard as the coin.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{AT-ET-}}$, *further, in addition to.*

Sanscrit, at- in *ati*, *further, besides.*

Greek, *et-* in *ἔτι*, *further, still.*

Latin, at in *at-que*, *and*, *at-avus*, *ancestor*, *et*, *and*, *etiam* (= *et + jam*), *also.*

ENGLISH DERIV. *Latin*, *atavize*, *atavism*, *et cetera.*

Eur.-Ar. **ATTA**, *term of endearment for father, mother, &c.*

Sanscrit, *attā*, *mother.*

Greek, *ἄττα*, *a salutation, to elders = father.*

Latin, (Sabine) *atta*, *Atta Clauzus = Appius Claudius.*

Teutonic, **Goth.** *atta*, *father*, **O.N.** *edda*, *great-grandmother, the name of the book written by Snorri Sturluson, and containing old mythological lore and rules for verse-making; it was afterwards used generally for ancient poetry. The name Edda is also applied to a collection of O.N. poems of the thirteenth century erroneously attributed to the Icelandic historian Sǫmund.*

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{AN-}}$, *to breathe, exhale.*

Sanscrit, an- in *an-iti*, '*breathes*,' *an-ila*, *wind*, *an-anam*, *mouth.*

Zend, *ainika*, *face.*

Greek, *an-* in *ἄν-emos*, *wind*, *ἄνηθον*, *ἄνισον*, *anise*, *dill* (the *fragrant?*), *ἀνεμώνη*, *the anemone*, *προσ-ηνής* (from a base *ἦνο-*), *turning the face towards*, *ἀπηνής*, *turning the face from*, *πρᾶνής*, *πρηνής*, *face forward.*

Latin, an- in *an-imus*, *mind*, *soul*, *an-ima*, *breath*, *life*, *an-imal*, *an animal*, *animadvertere*, *to turn the mind to*; *alum* (for *an-alum*), *garlic*, (cp. *pilum* for *pinalum*, from *pinso*, *to pound*), *allium*, *alium* *garlic* (from its exhaling so strong a perfume), *an-isum*, *the anise*, *hālare*, *to breathe*, *emit fragrance* (for [h]anslo-; h is inorganic), with compounds, *exhalare*, *to exhale*, *inhalare*, *to inhale*, *an-halare*, *to have difficulty in breathing*, *gasp* (an-, is either the Greek form of the privative particle, or a preposition related to Gk. *ἀνά*), *halitus*, *breathing.*

L. Latin and Romance, **Ital.** *anima*, **Proy.** *anima*, **O.F.** *anme*, **N.F.** *āme*, **Span.** *alma*, *the soul*; **Ital.** *anice*, **O.F.** *anis*, **N.E.** *anese*, **E.E.** *anise.*

Teutonic, an- in Goth. an-an, *to breathe*, O.N. an-da (s.s.), O.N. *önd*, *soul*, *andi*, *mind*, *spirit*, A.S. an-da, *rage*; Goth. an-sta, *favour*, O.H.G. gi-unnan, N.H.G. gönnen, O.N. unna, A.S. *unnan*, M.E. *unnen* (pres. tense on, 'ich on well that ye witen,' 'I grant freely that ye know'), *to admit*, *grant*; *to own*, *grant*.

Celtic, an- en- in O. Ir. anim (dat. anmain, *mind*: borrowed from Latin), an-al, *breath*, Corn. en-ef, *soul*, Wel. an-adil, *breath*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, anemometer, anemoscope, anemone (*the windflower*).

Latin, animal, animalcule, animate, animosity, unanimous, inanimate, animadvert, inhale, exhale, -ation.

L. Latin and Romance, anise, aniseed.

Teutonic, O. Eng. ande, onde, (dialectic) aynd, *anger*, O. Eng. ande, ainde (dial.), *to breathe*; *to own* = *admit*, *grant*.

Eur-Ar. ANATI, NATI, ÑTI, *a duck, a waterfowl*.

Sanscrit, āti, *a waterfowl*, perhaps for ūti.

Greek, vār- in νῆσσα, *a duck*, from *var-ia.

Latin, anas, gen. anatis, *a duck*.

Baltic, Lith. antis, *a duck*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. anut, N.H.G. ente, O.N. önd, A.S. æned, M.E. ende, *a duck*, O.H.G. antrahho, N.H.G. enterich, O.N. andriki, *a drake*, L.G. **Drake**, probably a popular shortened form for 'andrake,' 'endrike.'

ENGLISH DERIV. **Drake**.

Eur-Ar. AN-dhas, *a plant* (prob. from √AN-, *to breathe, exhale*, with the termination -dhas = Gk. -θος), *the exhaler of perfume*.

Sanscrit, andhas, *a herb*.

Greek, άνθος, *a flower*, άνθίσω, *to blossom, bloom, culminate*, άνθολογικά, *choice poems, proverbs, &c.*

Latin, an-thologica (s.s.), *a Greek loan-word*.

ENGLISH DERIV. **Anther**, *the top of the stamen*, **anthology**, *a selection of poems*, and other compounds of antho-, anth-, as poly-anthus, &c.

Eur-Ar. √AP- √OP-, *to attain, gain possession of, fit, connect, work*.

Sanscrit, ap- ap-, in ap-nomi, *I attain*, ap-ta, *possessed of*, āpas (subs.), *work, a religious function*, ap-as (adj.), *active, energetic*, ap-nat,

AP-OP- *possession, property, ap-ti-s, the gaining possession, connection, an-
ap-tas, unattained, unfit. Hindi, apna, one's own.*

Greek, ἀπ-οπ-αφ-, in ἀπτεω, to touch, take hold of, fasten, ἀφ-ις, a loop, an arch, circle, ἀφ-εως, ἀφως, property.¹

Latin, ap- op-, in ap-ere (old), to bind, fasten, ap-tus, connected with, fitted to, suitable, in-ap-tus, unfit, improper, silly, ineptus, follies; ap-iscor (inceptive of ap-ere), to attain to, adipiscor, obtain, adeptus (part.), coepi (pf. = on-epti from co-apere), take hold of, to begin (cp. Germ. anfangen, to catch hold of, begin), copula = (co-apula), a fastening together, connection, copulare, to join; ap-tare, to fit, adaptare, adapt, ap-ex, the small rod at the top of the flamen's cap, bound with wool, the crown, the summit. The root op- is found in sing. op-is, ability, strength, plur. op-es, wealth, plenty, Op-s, gen. Opis, the Earth, i.e. the productive, optare, to wish for, freq. of obs. opire (s.s.), copia, copis (= co-ops, co-opis), abundant, copia, plenty, copiosus, plentiful; op-ulentus, rich, op-imus, fruitful, rich, fat, sumptuous, opima spolia, 'the richest spoils,' op-timus, best, op-us, work, op-erari, to work, opera, labour, operarius, a workman, co-operari, to work with, opifex (= opus + facere), a workman, officium (= opi-ficium), a work, duty, service, office, officiosus, obliging, officialis, official, officina, a workshop.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. attitudine (for aptitudine), fitness, N.F. attitude, of sixteenth century (cp. O.F. ate, active, from aptus), Ital. copia, O.F. copie, a copy of a manuscript, &c. (from the later sense of Lat. copia, a copy, i.e. that which gives the facility of reading what was contained in the original), Ital. copula, copola, Prov. cobla, O.F. cople, couple, M. and N.E. couple, a pair (Lat. copula), O. Ital. ovrare, N. Ital. operare, Prov. and Span. obrar, to work (Lat. op-erari), O.F. ovre, œuvre, eure, N.F. œuvre, a work, O. Ital. ovriere, ovrero, O.F. ovrier, N.F. ouvrier (Lat. operarius), a workman, L. Lat. manopera, hand-labour, Sp. manobra, N.F. manœuvre, It. manovra, working of a ship, O.F. maneure, M.E. manure, orig. tilling by hand-labour, modern sense, any fertiliser, spec. dung; L. Lat. officarius, O.F. officier, an officer, O.F. 'in eure,' in operation, at work, M.E. exure, to bring or come into operation, to habituate by practice.

Teutonic, ab- af- ob-: Goth. abra, strong, A.S. afor (s.s.), O.N. afi, strength, A.S. abal (s.s.), O.H.G. nob-o, a husbandman, O.H.G. noben (from abjan), N.H.G. üben, to do work, L.G. oefenen, to practise, take care of, practise, O.N. æfa, A.S. æfian, to work, do, especially with reference to fieldwork, and performance of religious rites.

¹ The original Gk. form seems to have been ἀφ-, which would correspond to a Eur.-Ar. *ah-*. The loss of the aspirate by the change of φ to π in ἀπτεω is compensated for by the spiritus asper on the initial vowel α.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, apex, the semicircular end of a chancel, a vaulted recess, apsidal.

Latin, apex, apt, aptitude, &c. adapt, -ation, -able, adept (from Lat. adeptus, part. of adipiscor), one who has attained the highest knowledge, copula, copulate, -ion, cornucopia, copious, -ness, operate, -ion, -ive, co-operate, -ion, -ive, in-operative, &c., office, -er (thr. F.), -ial, -ate, officinal, &c., optimist, opulent, -ce; optative, adopt, co-opt, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, attitude, copy, copyist, couple, couplet, manœuvre, manure, enure, inure, to be in force, put into practice, train to, habituate.

Eur.-Ar. AP⁻, water,¹ a variant of \sqrt{ABH} (?).

Sanskrit, ap, water.

Zend, ab, water.

Greek, Μεσσο-απ-ία, the country between rivers; Γῆ ἀπία, an old name of the Peloponnesus, 'the water-land,' or 'the land over the water.'

Latin, ap- in Apulia, the well-watered land; Lat ab- in am-nis (for ab-nis), a river.

Balto-Slav., Lithuan. upe, a stream; O. Pruss. ape, a stream.

Celtic, O. Ir. ab, abann, N. Ir. abhan, a river, Gael. abha, water, Corn. avon, water, a river.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Zend, Panjab (panj=5, + ab, stream), the land of the five streams, Doab, a district between two rivers.

Greek, Messapia.

Latin, Apulia.

Celtic, Avon, the name of several English rivers. The prefix aber- = confluent streams, found in the names of towns, as Abergavenny, Aberdeen, &c.

Eur.-Ar. AP, APA, prep.: as prefix AB⁻, from, away.

Sanskrit, apa, away from, aparas (comp.), apamas (sup.), farther, farthest from, apakas, remote, distant.²

Zend, apa, apara, apama, far, farther, farthest from.

Greek, ἀπὸ, from, away from, ἀφ- in compos. before spiritus asper, as in ἀφ-ήλιον (= ἀπὸ + ἥλιος), ἀπὸστέρος, ἄψ, back; perhaps ἐψέ, late.

¹ Brugmann thinks that \sqrt{ap} is a variant of \sqrt{abh} , from which *apa* flows, *abh-as*, Lat. *imber*.

² Brugmann regards *apakas* as *apa* + suffix *qa-*; others, as a compound of *apa* + *akā-*, to beg, turn away from.

P, APA

Latin, *ab*, *abs*,¹ *a* (*af*- in inscriptions), *ap*-, in *ap-erire*, to open.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *opaky*, *contrary to*, *pače*, *over against*.

Teutonic, Goth. *af*, *from*, *af-ar* (comp.), *afra* (sup.), *behind*, *from* which are formed *afara*, *behind*, *aftra*, *again*, *aftuma*, *the last*, *the hindermost*, O.H.G. *aba*, N.H.G. *ab*, A.S. *af*, *of*, *from*, A.S. *aftra*, *aftran*, *behind* (superl. from *af*), *æft*, *eft* (s.s.), *æft-ar*, comp. of *æft* (cp. Goth. *aftra*), *after*, *behind in place*, *order*, *time*, *aftermost*, *last*, *afterward*, *afterward*, O.H.G. *av-ar*, *abur*, N.H.G. *aber*, *but*; Dutch, *afval* (= *af* + *vallen*, to fall, Dan. *af-fald*, Goth. *ibuks*, O.H.G. *ab-uh*, *ab-ah*, *turned from*, *perverted*, *evil*, O.N. *of-agr*, *of-egr*, *turned the other way*, O. Sax. *avuh*, *perverse*, M.E. *awk*, *auk*, *awke*, *the wrong way*, N.E. *awkward*, *in the wrong direction* (*awk* + *-ward*). O.H.G. *aband*, N.H.G. *abend*, O.N. *aptann*, A.S. *æfen*, *æften*, *evening*, are connected by Diefenbach with Eur-Ar. *apa*, *abend* = *time of departing day*, but Kluge, 'Etym. Dict.', rejects this, as the German idea of 'abend' is rather 'the beginning of the following day' (cp. *Sonn-abend*, *Saturday = eve of Sunday*). Murray assigns *aband*, &c., to a Eur-Ar. *ep-* or *ebh*,² of unknown etymological sense, and regards the Teutonic forms as present participles.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, in compounds with *apo-*, with general sense of (1) *from asunder*, (2) *back*, *again*: as (1) in *apo-stle* (*ἀπο-στολος*), *one sent off*, *apo-state*, *one who renounces his creed*, (2) *apo-logy* (from *ἀπο-λογία*, to answer back), *apo-thegm*, *a maxim* (for *apo-phthegm*), from *ἀποφθέγγομαι*, to speak plainly; *aphelion*, *the farthest point from the sun*, *aphorism*, *a terse saying*, *a definition*, *ἀπο + ὀρίζω*, to define, &c.

Latin: *abs-cond*, *abs-tain*, *abs-cess*, *ab-olish*, *ab-lative*, *ab-ject*, *ab-surd*, *avert*, *avulsion*, &c. In English words of Romance origin

¹ In comp. *abs-* is found before -c, -q, -t as *abs-condere*, *abs-tinere*, *abs-cedere*, *abs-que*: also out of composition in the elder Latin, *abs chorago*, *abs terra*, *abs te*; before -p *abs* lost its b and became *as-* in *as-pellere*, *as-portare*, *as-pernari* (for *as-spernari*). A was used before -m and -v as in *a-mittere*, *a-vertere*, *a-vellere*; *ab* passed through v to u in *au-ferre*, *au-fugere*.

² Noreen gives this equation: O.N. *aptann*, O. Swed. *afton*, A. S. *æften*, *æfen*, O.H.G. *aband* from noun **afan* representing a Eur-Ar. *epant* with a base for oblique cases *abund* = Eur-Ar. *epant*, of which the t has dropt out in some of the Teutonic forms. On the whole, it seems that the explanation of Diefenbach is correct, notwithstanding Kluge's objection. In *Sonnabend* as in *Fastnacht*, the terminations were used in the ecclesiastical sense given to the word *eve* in English. Although the Old German way of counting the whole day of twenty-four hours may have begun from the night, yet *abend*, *evening*, may have still meant the last part of the light day. The Greek *εὐφώριος*, a day of twenty-four hours, suggests a similar computation, yet *ἔφης* (from *ἔφθ*, *late*, *late in the day*, probably cognate with Gothic *af*, *afra*) the latter part of the day, the evening, implies that the evening was considered as the last part of the light day. Noreen's explanation is compatible with the one given in the text; as is also Murray's.

the prefix *a* = not Lat. *ab*, but *ad*, or *e*, *ex*, as in *a-bridge*, *amerce* &c. (see *Ad*).

Teutonic, of,¹ off, offal, off-set, &c., aft, eft- in eft-soons, abaft (= on bi-aft, in the hinder part), after, aftermost, after-ward, &c., evening, even, eve (day before a festival), even-song, even-tide, &c., awkward.

Latin, *Abella* (origin of the name unknown), a town of Campania, celebrated for the cultivation of fruit-trees, especially the apple: cp. Virg. 'Æn.' vii. 740, 'Et quos maliferæ despectant mœnia Abellæ.'

Celtic, O. Ir. *abhal*, *abhal*, Welsh *afal*, *apple*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *aphul*, N.H.G. *apfel*, O.N. *eple*, A.S. *appel*, M.E. *appel*, *apple*.

Balto-Slav, Lith. *obul-as*, O. Slav. *jabluko*,² *an apple*.

Eur-Ar. AMR, AML, *bitter, sour*.

Sanskrit, *amla*, *sour*.

Latin, *amarus*, *bitter*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *amarasca*, *marasca*, *the sour cherry*, *maraschino*, *a liqueur*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *ampfaro*, N.H.G. *ampfer*, *sauer-ampfer*, *correl*, originally an adjective, *bitter, sour*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *amarine*, *the bitter principle in vegetables*.

L. Latin and Romance, *maraschino*.

Eur-Ar. √AŪ, *to like, be satisfied, favour, protect, wish, take notice of, feel, perceive*.

Sanskrit, *av-* in *av-ati*, '*favours*,' *avi*, *observing*, *av-as*, *favour*.

Zend, *av-* in *av-anh*, *protection*.

Greek, *af-* in *αἰω*, for *af-lw*, *to hear*, *αἰσθάνομαι* (for *afισθάνομαι*), *to perceive, feel*, *αἰσθητικός*, *perceptive, sensitive*, *οὖς*, *the ear* (for *dis*, variant form of *af-is*, cp. Lesb. *aûs*), gen. *ὠτος*. Fick and others connect *dis* and Lat. *ovis*, *a sheep*, as being more cherished and protected than cattle, with this root; but see under √*ue-*, *to weave, clothe*.

¹ Of- in compounds of Latin origin is from Lat. prep. *ob*.

² Schrader (*Antiq. of the Aryan People*, p. 276) is inclined to derive all these names of the fruit from the name of the town *Abella* (cp. German *Pfirsich*, *peach*, from Latin [*malum*] *persicum*, the Persian apple). This he supposes to have been first adopted by the Celts as they passed through Italy, and to have spread from them to the other North European branches of the Eur-Aryan people (see also *Germanic Gloss.* Stokes, p. 15). Victor Hehn suggests a Finnish origin.

√AV-

Latin, *av-* in *avere*, (1) *to favour, like, long for, desire eagerly*, trans., (2) *to fare-well, 'ave'*, a salutation, *hail*, *avus*, a term of affection for a grandfather, *at-avus*, an ancestor, *avunculus* (dim.), *mother's brother*, an uncle, *av-idus*, *greedy*, *av-arus*, *misericord*, *aud-ere*, *to be desirous of, to dare* (for *avd-ere* from *avd-* or *aud-*, an extended form of *av-*), *audax*, *bold*, *audacia*, *boldness*, *autumnus* (for *avi-* or *av-tumnus*), *the bountiful season, harvest time, autumn* (*autumnus* was incorrectly written *auctumnus*, as though from *auctus*, increased); *utor*, *to make use of, 'to satisfy oneself by'* (Old Lat. *oeti*, *oiti*=*uti*,¹ *oitile*=*utile*, *useful*), *usus*, *use*, *usura*, *right of using*, *utensilis*, *useable*, *usualis*, *usual*, *usucapio*, *acquiring by use*, *usufructuarius*, *one who has the use or profit of a thing without property in it*, *usurpare*, *to use without right*, *abuti*, *to use up, consume by using*, *abusivus*, *using improperly*; *otium*, *leisure, ease* (for *avtium*, *autium*; compare *lautus*=*lotus* from *lav-are*, *to wash*), *otiosus*, *at leisure*, *neg-otium*, *business* (negative of *otium*), *negotiar*, *to be occupied in business*; *auris* (for *aus-is*=*avis*), *ear*, *auricula*, later *oricula*, dimin., *ear*, *aus-cultari*, *to listen* (perhaps from a dimin. form *aus-culus*),² *omen*, Old Lat. *osmen* (= *aus-men*), *something to be heard*,³ *a sign, a portent, something to be noted*, *ominosus*, *abominari*, *to deprecate, avert omens*; *aud-ire*, *to hear, give ear to* (from expanded form *aud*=*aus-*+*-do*, cp. *condio*=*con*+*-do*), *auditor*, *audientia*, *obedio*, *ob-oedio* (*ob*+*audio*), *to obey*.

L. Latin and Romance, Prov. *avoncle*, (contract. form) *auncle*, O.F. *oncle*, *uncle*, Ital. *usare*, O.F. *user*=L. Lat. *usare*, *to use*, N.F. *usage*, Ital. *obbedire*, O.F. *obeir*, M.E. *obeien*, *to obey*, O.F. *des-obeir*, *obeissance*, Ital. *audire*, *udire*, O.F. *oir*, N.F. *ouir*, *to hear* (Latin, *audire*), Ital. *oreglia*, O.F. *oreille*, *ear*, O.F. *oyez*, *'hear ye'*, a term used in public notices, N.F. *audacieux*, *bold*, N.F. *abuser*, *to abuse*, *disuser*, *disuse*, Ital. *ascoltare*, Prov. *escoltar*, O.F. *escolter*, *escolter*, N.F. *écolter*, *to hear*, Ital. *ausare* (from **ausare*, freq. of *audere*), *osare*, O.F. *oser*, *to venture*, Ital. *usurario*, *usuriere*, O.F. *usurier*, N.E. *usurer*, Ital. *usaggio* (L. Lat. **usaticum*), Prov. *uzalges*, O.F. *usage*, *usage*, *using*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *ausis*, *an ear*, O. Slav. *ncho* (s.s.), *usese* (gen.), *usi* (dual); Lith. *avynas*, O. Slav. *aji*, *uncle*.

¹ This explanation is very doubtful. Brugmann cites Ocean *uitteuf*, *use*, and Pelagian *ois* (abl.), *used, consumed*, as probably connected with Gk. *elras*, *fate, doom, lot, that which will come*, from *eluo*, *I go*, or (in Attic use) *I shall go or come*. The change of Eur-Ar. *ei* to O. Lat. *oi*, Class. Lat. *u*, is regular, but that of *au* to *oi* is contrary to rule.

² Skene suggests *auscula* diminutive of older *aus-is*, from which the verb *auscultari* (*auscultari*) is formed.

³ But Varro, l. i, 6, says, '*quod ex ore primum elatum est osmen dictum*'; and elsewhere, '*omen velut oramen*.'

Teutonic, Goth. *auros*, O.N. *eyra*, A.S. *eāre*, O.H.G. *êrâ*, N.H.G. *ohr*, *ear*; A.S. *eam* (from *eaham*), Du. *oom*, Fris. *âm*, O.H.G. *oheim*, N.H.G. *oheim*, *ohm*, *mother's brother*, *uncle*.¹

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *æsthetic*, *-ism*, *anæsthetic*.

Latin, *Ave Maria*, *Hail Mary*, *avidity*, *avarice*, *-itious* (thr. F.), *atavise*, *to go back to the original stock*, *avuncular*, *audacity*, *autumn*, *-al*, *utility*, *use* (subs.), *useful*, *usury*, *-er* (thr. F.), *usual*, *usurp*, *-er*, *-ation*, *utensil*, *usucapio*, *usucaption* (thr. F.), *usufruct*, *otiose*, *negotiate*, *-ion*, *aurist*, *auricular*, *auricula*, *name of a flower*, *auricle*, *audit*, *auditor*, *auditorium*, *audience*, *audible*, *obedient*, *-ce*, *disobedient*, *auscultation*, *omen*, *ominous*, *abominate*, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, *uncle*, *use* (vb.), *usage*, *abuse*, *abusive*, *disuse*, *misuse*, *obey*, *obeisance*, *disobey*, 'oyez,' *audacious*, *scout*, *a listener*.

Teutonic, *ear*, *oom*, used by the Boers for older men.

Note.—The inclusion of *audeo*, *utor*, and *omen* is disputed, and cannot be regarded as certain.

Latin, *aqua*, *water*, *aquæductus*, *an aqueduct*, *aquations*, *aqueous*, *aquatilis*, *aquarius*.

L. Latin and Romance, *L. Lat.* (of seventh and eighth centuries), *æva*, O.F. *eave*, *eue*, *caue*, N.F. *eau*, *water*; O.F. and M.E. *ewer*, *a basin*.

Teutonic, Goth. *ahva*, O.H.G. *aha*, O.N. *â*, *water*; O.N. *ey*, Swed. *ee*, *an island*, A.S. *igland*, *egland*, M.E. *iland*, *yland*, from the simple A.S. form, *eg*, *ieg*, which appears in Eng. local names as *-ea*, *-ey*, *an island*, A.S. *igod*, *egod*, M.E. *eyet*, *a small island in a river*, O.H.G. *-awa*, *-auwa*, N.H.G. *au*, *aue*, *a well-watered plain*, *an island*, used only in composition, as *Moldau*, and in Latinised form *Moldavia*, &c., O.N. *Sudhr-ey*, *south island*, *Sodor*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *aqua-vitæ* (*eau de vie*), *water of life*, *aqueous*,¹ *aquatic*, *aquarius*, *-m*, *aqueous*, *aqueduct*, *aquatile*.

L. Latin and Romance, *eau de vie*, *ewer*, *a water basin*.

Teutonic, *island* (s introduced under the influence of Fr. *isle*), *eyot*, *sit* (A.S. *egod*), *a river-island*, *Heligoland* (*helig* + *öland*), *Holy*

¹ The final syllable in O.H.G. *oheim*, A.S. *eaham*, is difficult to explain. Kings suggests very doubtfully that it may mean the owner of the grandfather's house. Others include h in the first syllable, *eah-oh-*, and then *-m* has to be regarded as a suffix with perhaps a diminutive sense.

Island, -ey, -ea in terminations, as *Wolvesey* (*wolf's island*), *Sheppey*, *sheep's island*, *Anglesey*, *Bardsey*, *Chelsea*, *Bermoudsey*, *Chertsey*, &c., *Sodor*.

Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{E} , EI , I , *pronominal base*, with many derivative and compound formations.

Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{I} , in *i-s* (m.), *eia* (f.), *i-d* (neut.), *third person pronominal base*: *this*, *he*.

Sanscrit, *i-* *ay-* *a-*, in *i-tt*, *even so*, *itha*, *itham*, *so*, *itaras*, *another*, *ay-am*, *this*, and in the oblique cases, as *a-smai*, *dat. sing.* (*a + sma*).

Greek, (dialectic) *ι* in *iv* (Cretan), *μiv* (for *σμiv* = *sm- + iv*).

Latin, *i-* in *i-s*, *ea* (for *eia*), *id*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *itā*, *so*, *item*, *also*, *iterum*, *again*, **Umbr.** *etrus*, *another*, *foreign*, whence **Etruria**, **Etruscus**, **Lat.** *form*, **Tuscus**.

Balto-Slav., **Lith.** *jis*, **O. Slav.** *ji*, *this* (nom.), **Lith.** *jo*, **O. Slav.** *jego*, *of this* (gen.).

Teutonic, *i-* in **Goth.** *is*, **O.H.G.** *ir*, **N.H.G.** *er*, *he*, *es*, *it*, **O.N.** *es* (later), **er**, **M.E.** *as*, *relative pronoun* = *who*, *that*, still found in vulgar use, e.g. 'it was him as did it'¹; **Goth.** *ith*, *therefore*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *item* (*an entry in an account or list*, with the original meaning 'also'; it was prefixed to every entry after the first: hence its modern meaning); *iterate*, *reiterate*, &c., **Etruria**, **Tuscany**, **Tuscan**.

Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{IE} , *that*, *who*.

Sanscrit, *yas*, *yā*, *yad*, *who*, *which*.

Zend, *ya*, *yā*, *yat*, *who*, *which*, also *he*, *this*.

Greek, *ὅς*, *ῥ*, *ὅ*, for *ῥος*, *who*, *which*, but occasionally *he* in **Homer** and **Herodotus**, in **Attic** also, *ῥ δ' ὅς* = *said he*; *ὥς* for *ῥός*, *as*, *ῥεπος*² (for *ῥεσπος*, comparative form of *ῥος*), *another*.

Latin, *jam*, *already*, *etiam* (*et jam*), *also*.

L. Latin and Romance, *ja-mais*, *never* = *jam magis* (with omission of *ne*, as in *rien* [= *rem*], *nothing*).

Teutonic, **O.** and **N.H.G.** **Goth.** *ja*, **A.S.** *ge*, *also*, **A.S.** *geā*, *yea*, **M.E.** *ay*, *aye* (corrupted form), **A.S.** *gēse* (= *gē + swā*), *and so*, **yes**, **A.S.** *git*, *get*, **O. Fris.** *ieta*, **M.H.G.** *jezuē*, *yet*, *now*. Skeat thinks **A.S.** *get* is

¹ Not the same word as conj. 'as,' which is from *al-sva*.

² Brugmann makes *ῥεπος* = **Eur.-Ar.** *ap-teros*.

for *ge + to* (=and too, moreover, yet), and compares M.H.G. *jeuuo*. Goth. *jains*, O.N. *enn*, *inn*, O.H.G. *jenér*, N.H.G. *jener*, A.S. *geon*, M.E. *yone*, *yon*, *yond*, *that there*, *that*, O.H.G. *eogilih*, N.H.G. *jeglich*, O. Fris. *ellik*, A.S. *ele* (for *ea + ge + lik*), M.E. *eloh*, *ilk*, *elch*, *eachs*, N.E. *each*, A.S. *æfre-æle*, *æfre-ilk*, *every*, *each*, *everyone*, M.E. *ævrle*, *everich*, *everle*, *everye*, N.E. *every*, A.S. *ægðer* (contracted from *e + ge + hwæther*), *either*, M.E. *æyther*, *auther*, *outher*, from which 'or' is a contracted form; A.S. *nather* (*na + hwæther*), M.E. *nawther*, *neither*, *nor*, are from Eur-Ar. *yetero-*, but the modern spelling of *neither*, *nor*, follows *either*, *or*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, words compounded with *hetero-*, as *heterogeneous*, of *another* kind, *heterodox*, of *another* opinion, &c.

Teutonic, *yea*, *yes*, *yet*, *yon*, *yonder*, *beyond*, *each*, *every*, *either*, *or*, *neither*, *nor*. *Ilk* (Scott).

Eur-Ar. *Ē QA, AĪ QA*, *one* = *Ē + QA*.

Sanskrit, *ēka*, *one*.¹

Latin, *æqu-us*, *equal* (*same as one*), *æqui-* in composition, *æqualis*, *æquitas*, *iniquus*, *iniquitas*, *æquor*, *the level surface of the sea*, *æquanimus* (*even-minded*), *æquinoc-tium*, *equal night (and day)*, *æquare*, *to equal*, *æ-mulus* = *æg-mulus*, *rivalling*, *æ-mulare* = *æg-mulare*, *to rival*, *imitari* (= *iq-mitari*), *to imitate*, *imago*, (gen.) *-inis* (= *iq-mago*), *imaginari*, *to imagine*.²

L. Latin and Romance, F. and M.E. *égal*, *égalité*, *image*, *imaginer*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *equi-distant*, *equipoise*, *equivocal*, *equivocate*, &c., *equity*, *-able*, *iniquity*, *-ous*, *equanimous*, *-ity*, *equinox*, *equator*, *equation*, *adequate*, &c., *equal*, *-ity*, *-ize*, *co-equal*, *emulous*, *-ate*, &c., *imitate*, *-ion*, *-ble*, *inimitable*, &c., *imagination*, *imaginary*, *imaginative* (thr. F.).

L. Latin and Romance, *egalitarian* (of recent introduction after Fr. *égalitaire*), *image*, *imagery*, *imagine*, *-ation*, *-ary*.

Eur-Ar. *Ē* in *Ē ĜHŌ-M* (formed of pronom. *Ē + ĜHE*, intensive and demonstrative suffix), *first person pron. I*.

Sanskrit, *a* in *a-ham* for *a-gham* (nom. sing.), and in the plural forms *a-man*, *a-smad*, *a-sme*, &c., dual, *a-vam*.

¹ In Zend the pronominal base *Ē* with suffix *-va*, and in the European group with suffix *-na*, is used to express 'one.' (See *Ē-NĒ-NVE*.)

² A doubtful suggestion of Corssen's (*Beitr.* p. 349).

Zend, *a* in *a-zem* (nom. sing.), in plural and dual forms *a-hmath*, *a-hmai*, *a-hmäken*; *a-vam*, *a-va*, &c.

Armenian, *e*, *i*, in *e-s* (= *eğh*), gen. *is* (for *ims*), acc. *inj* (for *imj*) = *emeğh*, dat. *im*.

Greek, *i-* in *i-γών*, *i-γώ*, *i-μου* (gen.), *ἰμοί*, *ἰμοί-γε* (dat.), *ἰμέ*, *ἰμέ-γε* (acc.), and in the plural *ἡμεῖς* (for *ἰ-σμεν*).

Latin, *e* in *e-go*, also (in Old Latin, 'Carmen Arvale') *e-nos* (nom. pl.), *we*.

Romance, *eo*, *io*, in O.F. of ninth century, *jo* in eleventh, *je* in twelfth, Sp. and It. *io*, Port. *yo*; all are forms of *ego* by omission of *g*.

Balto-Slav., *e*, *a*, in O. Lith. *esž*, later *asž*, *až*, O. Slav. *azu*.

Teutonic, Goth. *i* in *ik*, O.H.G. *ihha*, *ih*, N.H.G. *ich*, O.N. *ec*, A.S. *ic*, M.E. *ik*, I, Swed. *jag*, Dan. *jeg*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *egoist*, *egotist*, *egotism*, *egotistical*.

Teutonic, I.¹

Eur-Ar. \sqrt{IU} , base of second pl. pers. pron.

Sanskrit, *yu-yam*, *ye*.

Zend, *yu-s*, *ye*.

Greek, *ὑμμες*, *ὑμεῖς* (for *ὑσμεν*), *ye*.

Latin, *vos*, gen. *vestri*.

Teutonic, Goth. *jus*, gen. *izwara*, O.H.G. *ir*, gen. *uswar*, dat. *iu*, O.N. *ier*, *er*, gen. *yôar*, acc. *yôr*, A.S. *3e*, gen. *eower*, dat. and acc. *eow*, *your*.

Balto-Slav., nom. and acc. *ju-s*, gen. *yu-su*, O. Slav. *vy*, gen. *vasu*, *ye*, *yours*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *ye*, *you*, *your*.

Eur-Ar. **EISO** (= **EI** + **SE** [TE]), *that*.

Sanskrit, *e-shá*, *e-shā*, *e-tad*, *that*.

Latin, *is-te*, *-a*, *-ud*, *that*, the demonstrative of the second person = 'that near you.' Proto-Italic base **is-so*, **issa*, *esso*, *essa*. Oscan and Umbrian *i-so*, *e-so*, are formed with *-se*, but Lat. *is-te*, *-ta*, *-tud* with *-te*. *Ipee*, *self*, is a compound of two particles *-pe* and *-se* with pronominal base *i-* (= *i* + *-p-se*), *ipsissimus*, superlative form.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. *icist* (= Latin *ecce istum*, 'see that'), *icest*, *cest*, also *cestui* (acc.), *cat*, fem. *cette*, *this*; L. Lat. *metipsumus*,

¹ Except in the cases mentioned above the base *e* has been lost (cp. Gk. forms *μολ*, *μεί*), but its being still found in so many renders it probable that it was originally prefixed to all cases, though formed with other suffixes, *me* (*sme*), *ne*, *ve*. (See under each.) The consonant in *-eğh* is retained in Sapa. dat. *ma-hyan*, Lat. dat. *mi-hi*, Goth. *mih*, O.H.G. *mih*, N.H.G. *mieh*, N.H.G. *ich*, Swed. *jag*, Dan. *jeg*.

the very same, Ital. *medesimo*, Prov. *metesimo*, O.F. *medisme*, *metisme*, *meesime*, *meisme*, N.F. *même*, *same*, *even*. The suffix *-met* (as in *ego-met-*, *me-met*, *tibi-met*) has an intensive force; in *met-ipaimus*, &c., it is used as a prefix.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, the phrase '*ipse dixit*.'

L. Latin and Romance, the legal expression '*cestui que trust*,' '*cestui que use*,' '*for the beneficiary under a trust*.'

From Eur-Ar. (E + KI) are formed—

Greek, *i-ksi*, *there*, *i-ksivos*, *he*.

Latin, *ecce*,¹ *there*, *look there* (cp. N.F. *voilà*), Osc. *e-kas*, *these*, nom. plu. fem, *e-cuc*, *this*, nom. sing. neut.

L. Latin and Romance, It *ecco*, *see there*, O.F. *iqo*, *ço*, N.F. *ce*. To *ecce* also belong, N.F. *ici*, *ça*, *cel*, *celle*, *celui*, *ceux*: see under \sqrt{KI} .

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{E \text{ EI}^-}$ + DE, demonstrative base.

Sanscrit, *i-da-m*, *this here*, *this*, nom. sing. neut.

Latin, *i-de-m*, *the same*, **i-do*, *now*, *here* (an old adverb found in *ido-neus*, *fit*, *suited to present time or place*: cp. *ultroneus*, similarly formed from *ultra*), *in-de*, *thence*, in popular Lat. used for *ex* or *ab illo*, *deinde*, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, N.F. *identité* (= Scholastic Latin *identitas*), *sameness*, *identique* (= Scholastic Lat. *identicus*), *identical*, *f. identifier*, *to identify*, O.F. *int*, *ent*, later and N.F. *en*, '*of him, her, it*,' O.F. *souvent*, Ital. *sovente* (= Lat. *subinde*), '*now and then*,' *often*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *identification*, *identical*.

L. Latin and Romance, *identity*, *identify*, *-ication*.

Eur-Ar. (E + NE), (1) *ENE* with variants, (2) *ANE*, (3) *ONE*, *that one*, *one*.

(1) *EN*-, *AIN*-, *OIN*-, *UN*- are the forms found in the European group, with sense of *one*.

¹ The derivation of *ecce* is disputed. Curtius regards it as the root *eq-* or *eq-* found in *ecce* with the imper. sense *see!* but others, as the locat. case of *prope*, base *e-* meaning *here*, *ecce* being an intensive '*here here*'; others, as the same as *eo* in *sequi*.

Greek, *oiv-* in *oiv-ῆ*, *oivós*, *the ace on dice*.¹

* Latin, *oin-* *un-*, in *unus*, O. Lat. *oinos*, *one*, *unire*, *to unite*, *unitas*, *unity*, *unicus*, *only*, *unio*, *-onis*, *the number one*, *unio*, *-onis*, *a single large pearl*, *a kind of onion* (Columella), *ullus*, *anyone* (for *unu-lus*), *nullus*, *no one*, *universus*, *-alis*, *-itas*, *un-decim*, *eleven*, *uni-sonus*, *of one sound*.

L. Latin and Romance, N.F. *unité*, *unique*, *oignon*, *an onion*, Prov. *ignon*, N.F. *onze*, *eleven*, *nul*, *nons*.

Teutonic, Goth. *ain-as*, O.N. *einn*, O. and N.H.G. *ein*, A.S. *æn*, *one*, Goth. *ain-lif*, O.H.G. *ein-lif*, M.H.G. *ei-lif*, N.H.G. *eilf*, *elf*, A.S. *an-lif*,² later *end-lufeon*, *eleven*, A.S. *ænig*, *any*, A.S. *anes*, M.E. *ones*, N.E. *once*, M.E. *onliche*, *oonli*, *only*, M.E. *al one* (=quite one), *alone*, M.E. *at-one*, *at one*, *together*, *agreeing*, *reconciled*, M.E. *atonemaker*, *a mediator*, M.E. *anan*, *anon* (=on-one), *at one time*, *continuously*, *immediately*, *at once*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *veno*, O. Slav. *inu*, *one*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *uen*, *one*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *unit*, *unite*, *union*, *unitarian* (*unitas*), *unanimous*, *unicorn*, *uniform*, &c., *universe*, *-al*, *-ity*, *nullity*, *nullify*, *unification*.

L. Latin and Romance, *unity*, *unique*, *onion*, *null*, *annul*, *unify*, *unison*.

Teutonic, *one*, *once*, *only*, *anon*, *alone*, *lone* (= [a]lone), *lonely*, *lonesome*, *atone*, *atonement*, *eleven*, *an* (indefinite article 'a' [with *n* dropt] before a consonant), *any*, *anything*, &c.; *an* (the article) is concealed in several words, e.g. *newt* (= *an ewt*), *nugget* (corrupt form of *ningot* = *an ingot*), *nick-name* = *an eke-name*, *a surname*.

Note.—*Uncia* has sometimes been explained as a derivative from Lat. *unus*, but is better connected by Brugmann with Greek *ὄγκος*, *a burden*, *a weight*; there is a Sicilian *ὄγκλα*, but probably borrowed from Lat. *uncia*, as also Goth. *ugk-ja*, *an ounce*, A.S. *ynce*, M.E. *ynche*, *inohe*, N.E. *inch*, *the twelfth part of a foot*.

Eur-Ar. EN, ENI, *in*, preposition, comp. *enteros*, sup. *entemos*.

Sanskrit, *an-tar*, *among*, *between*, *an-tama*, *innermost*, *antram*, *intestines*.

Zend, *antare*, O. Pers. *antar*, *within*, N. Pers. *anderun*, *inner-room*, *women's apartment*.

¹ The Greek *eis*, *πᾶς*, &c. are from $\sqrt{\text{sem}}$ *one*, *the same*, found in Latin *sem-el*, *once*, &c.

² Feist (Goth. Etym.) dissents from this.

Greek, *ἐν*, *ἐν*, dialectic *ἐνς* (= *ἐνς*), *ἐν*, *in*, *eis*, *εἰς*, *into*, *ἐντός*, *ἐνδον*, *within*, *ἔσω*, *within*, *ἐσώτερος*, comp., *inner*, *ἐντερον*, *intestine*, *ἐν* in composition, as *ἐνθουσιασμός*, *inspiration*; before labials *ἐμ*-, before gutturals *ἐγ*-, *ἐμβρυον*, an *embryo*, *ἐγκαυστον*, *burnt in*, *onoastic colour*, *ἐγκύκλιος*, *circular*, *general*, *ἐγκώμιος*, *in the village*, *ἐγχειρίδιον*, a *manual*, *ἐμβλημα*, an *insertion*, *mosaic*, *ἐμπειρία*, *experience*, *ἐμπόριον*, a *mart*, a *depot*, *ἐμπυρος*, *fiery*, *ἐμφύω*, to *implant*, *ἐμφυτος* (adj.), *implanted by nature*, *grafted*, *ἐμφυτον* (subs.), *anything grafted*, *ἐμφασις*, *ἐμβροχή*, a *fomentation* (*ἐμ*- + *βρέχω*, to *moisten*).

Latin, in, intus, intro (adv.), *within*, intra, *within* (prep.), inter, among, intro-ire, intrare, to enter, intestinus, inside, interior, inner, intimus, inmost, intimare, to announce, make known to, interim, meanwhile, internus, internal, integer, entire, O. Lat. endo-in-do-in-da- (cp. Gk. ἐν-δον), now only found in composition, indigena, a native of a country, ind-oles, natural disposition, ind-ulgere, ind-uo, &c. The n of in before b, m, p becomes m, and is assimilated before l and r.

L. Latin and Romance, en, in (em- before labials in compos), e.g. **F. en-courager**, Ital. *insegna*, O.F. *insigne*, M.E. *ensign*, N.E. *ensign*, **F. en-seigne** (Lat. *in-signia*), a *sign*, a *showing*, Ital. *insegnare*, O.F. *en-seyner*, N.F. *enseigner*, to *show*, *instruct*, **en-tailler**, to *cut in*, Ital. *integro*, Prov. *entegre*, *entieyre*, O.F. *enteyr*, N.F. *entier* (Lat. *integrum*), *entire*, **entre**, *within*, *between*, **entre-ol** (*intra* + *solium*), **entretenir** (*intra* + *tenere*), O.F. *entrailles*, Prov. *entrallia* (Lat. *intra-nea*), *entrails*, **en-trer** (Lat. *in-trare*), to *enter*, **en-velopper**,¹ to *envelop*, O.F. *enque* (from Lat. *encaustum*, but with the accent on first syllable, N.F. *encre*, M.E. *enke*, *inke*, N.E. *ink*, &c.; **embarquer** (*em* + *barque*), to *enter a ship*, Ital. **im-barrazzo**, **F. embarras**, *embarrassment*, a word of the sixteenth century (*em* + *barre*, *within a bar*), **embosser**, to *swell out* (*em* + *boasse*, a *swelling*, a *knob*), to *emboss*, Ital. *imboscato*, (*im* + *boscus*, from O.H.G. *busc*, a *bush*, *wood*), **F. of sixteenth century**, **embuscade**, O.F. *embuche*, M.E. *embushe*, N.E. *ambush*, O.F. *embucher*, lit. to *draw into the wood*, i.e. *an ambush* (from *en* + L. Lat. *boscum*, *buscum*, a *wood*, from a Teutonic source; cp. O.H.G. *busc*); O.F. **embracer** (*em* + *brace*, Lat. *brachium*, an *arm*), to *embrace*, **F. embraser**, to *set on fire*, **embrasure**, *an opening through which a gun can be fired*, **F. empire** (Lat. *imperium*, *in* + *paro*), **F. employer** (Lat. *implicare*), to *employ*, &c.; O.F. **dens** (contracted for *d'ens* = *de* + *intus*, from *inside*), N.F. *dans*, *in*, *dedans*, *within*.

¹ Körting derives this from Latin *volup-* in *voluptas*, *pleasure*, through Italian *inviluppare*, *to wrap up, cover*. He supposes the original sense to be 'to take pleasure in' - 'to be wrapt up in' and need literally in the sense 'to wrap up in'. This explanation is less applicable to 'develop,' but the older forms, Ital. *ingoluppare*, Prov. *envelopar*, O.F. *envelopar*, M.E. *envelopen*, make connection with Lat. *velare* difficult.

EN, ENI Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *jetro*, *the liver*, cp. Gk. *hēpar*, O. Slav. *stři*, *within*.

Teutonic, Goth., O.H.G., A.S. *in*, *in*, A.S. *inn*, O.N. *inn*, literally *indoors*, *an inn*, O.H.G. *impiton*, *imption*, M.H.G. *impfeten*, N.H.G. *impfen*, A.S. *imbian* (corrupted loan-word from Greek, *ἐμφύω*), *to graft*, M.E. *imp*, *a graft*, *a scion*, *offspring*: 'a noble imp' (= *a noble child*), found in an inscription on a tomb in the Lady Chapel, Warwick.

Celtic, O. Ir. *eter*, *iter*, *between*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

N. Persian; Anderoon.

Greek, compounds of *ἐν-*, *ἐμ-*, *ἐνδο-*, as *enthusiasm*, *encyclical*, *encyclopædia*, *encomium*, *enchiridion*, *encaustic*, *embryo*, *embrocation*, *emblem*, *-atic*, *empirical*, *emporium*, *empyrean*, *emphasis*, *emphatic*, &c. *endogenous* (*growing from within*), &c., *esoteric* (*teaching restricted to the initiated*), *enteric*.

Latin, compounds of *in-* (*im-*, *il-*, *ir-*), *inter*, *intra*, *intro*, *inde*, as *induce*, *impose*, *imperial*, *illuminate*, *irritate*, &c.; *inter-rupt*, *inter-est*, *intra-mural*, *intro-duce*, &c.; *indi-genous*, *indulgent*, *ind-igent*, *industrious*, *ind-ue*; *intestine*, *-al*, *interior*, *intimate* (adj. and vb.), *-cy*, *-tion*; *interim*, *intern* (vb.), *internal*, *integrity*, *intro-it* (eccles.), *a psalm sometimes chanted before the Communion service*, *inter*, *to bury* (= *in + terram*).

L. Latin and Romance, compounds of *en-*, *em-*, as *entre*, *to enter*, *en-courage*, *en-sign*, *en-tail*, *en-tire*, *en-tirely*, *en-trance* (vb.), *em-velop*, *ink* (O.F. *enque*, Lat. *encaustum*, loan-word from Greek), *em-bark*, *em-barrass*, *em-boss*, *am-buscade*, *am-bush*, *em-brace*, *em-brasure*, *em-pire*, *em-peror*, *em-press*, *em-ploy*, &c.; *entresol*, *entertain*, *enter*, *entrance* (subs.), *entry*, *entrails*. The O.F. *en-* and *em-* of compounds have in many instances been displaced by the original Lat. *in-* *im-*, as *im-pair*, O.F. *empeirer*, *to damage*, &c.; in others the O.F. and Lat. forms are used indifferently, e.g. *im-pale* or *em-pale*, *im-panel* or *em-panel* &c., *intaglio* (Ital. *intagliare*, *to cut in*).

Teutonic, *in* (prep.), *inn*, *innings*, *inner*, *inmost*, *inward*, *within*, *inside*, &c., *imp*, *-ish* (Gk. through A.S.).¹ The compounds of the English 'in' may as a rule be distinguished from those of the Latin 'in,' (1) by being found before words of English origin, (2) by remaining unchanged before labials, l and r, as *in-born*, *in-bred*,

¹ Now used in a bad sense, 'a young or small devil, a mischievous child.' There is a L. Lat. *impotus* and Prov. *impot*, but the Eng. *imp* is derived through the Teutonic.

in-most, in-mate, in-let, in-lay, inland, inroad; but in some words of literary use, and recent introduction, the O.F. form *em*, or Lat. *im*, has been substituted for English in: e.g. as *em- or im-body, em- or im-bosom, im-brown, em- or im-bower* (all used by Milton), *im-bed* (Johnson), *em- or im-bitter* (Dryden).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{AN TE}}$, *opposite, over against, facing, antos, limit, boundary.*

Sanskrit, *anti, facing, anta, end, limit, antamas, last.*

Greek, *ἀντί, facing, against, instead of, ἀντί-ος, opposite, opposed to, ἀντι-ομαι, to meet, 'Αντι-λοχος (nom pr), ἀντι-φωνος, responsive, ἀντι-ρρινος, snapdragon, from its resemblance to an animal's snout, or mouth, ἀντι-παθής, opposed in feeling, ἀντιδοτον, something given against, ἀντι-ποδες, the antipodes, ἀντιθετον, an antithesis.*

Latin, *ante, before, (post-classical and popular) ab-ante, antæ, pilasters projecting at the sides of a door, antiæ, forelocks, ante-cedere, to go before, ante-cessor, one who goes before, anti-cipare, to anticipate, ante-currere, to run before, anterior, preceding, anti-quus, former, old, anti-quare, to treat as old, to reject (of a bill), antiquarius, antiquary, antiquitas, late Latin antianus former, old, antiphōna, an anthem (eccles.).*

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *av-ante (= Lat. ab + ante), o. and N.F. av-ant, to the front, before, as an exclamation, onward, go on, away with you, M.E. avaunt, O.F. avancer, from L. Lat. ab-anteare, to go in front, start first, M.E. avance, avaunce, O.F. avantage (L. Lat. ab-antationum), superior position, the being ahead of another, M.E. avauntage; O.F. devant (= Lat. de + ab + ante), before, O.F. avant-brase, M.E. avawm-brace, armour for the arms, vam-brace, O.F. vant-pie for av-ant-pie, the fore part of the foot, an upper leather, M.E. vaunt-pe, vaum-pe (s.s.), M.E. vampay-en, to furnish with an upper leather, N.E. vamp (s.s.), also to patch up; O.F. avant-garde, M.E. avan-guarde, vanguard, N.F. avant-courier, a fore-runner; L. Lat. ancessor, Prov. ancessor, O.F. ancessor, ancessore, N.F. ancêtre, M.E. ancessour, ancessore, ancessor, ancestor; F. antique (introduced in the sixteenth century in place of the O.F. antif), M.E. (sixteenth century), antike, antik, antiek, from Ital. antice (literally, old, ancient, but applied to the fantastically sculptured flowers and animals found in the ruins of old Rome, in the sense of grotesque, strange; it is now used as a substantive, of ludicrous gestures and movements), Ital. anziane (Lat. antiauna), Prov. anciau, O.F. anciau, M.E. auncian, auncient, ancient; Late Latin (Isidore)*

and Ital. *antifona* (from Gk. ἀντίφωνος), Prov. *antifena*, *antiefna*, O.F. *antievene*, A.S. (loan-word) *antefn*, M.E. *antefne*, *antephne*, *antemne*, *antem*, N.E. *anthem*; O.F. *antoiller*, earlier form *antoglier*, L. Lat. *ant(e)-oculare* (*rainum*), i.e. *the branch or tine of a stag's horn in front of the eyes* (cp. N.H.G. *augensprosse*, *the eye-sprout*), N.F. *andouiller*, M.E. *suntelere*, *suntler*, *antler*, originally *the lowest forward directed branch of a stag's or other deer's horn* (Murray, 'Phil. Dict.'), but now the branched horn of any kind of deer.

Teutonic, Goth. and (prep.), *against*, also *anda*, A.S. *and-*, *ond-*, M.E. *un-*, O.H.G. *ant-*, N.H.G. *ent-*, Du. *ont-* (*a prefix to verbs implying the reverse action of the simple verb: e.g. from 'wind,' unwind*), A.S. *and-swarian*, M.E. *answerien*, *to answer*, Goth. *anda-waurdi*, N.H.G. *antwort*, *an answer*; Goth. *andeis*, *andis*, O.H.G. *enti*, N.H.G. *ende*, A.S. *ende*, *the end*; A.S. *and*, *ond*, O.N. *enda*, O.H.G. *anti*, *enti*, *unti*, N.H.G. *und*, *and*: M.E. *and*, or *an*, had the meaning 'if' as well as *and*, but when the conditional sense of 'an' was lost sight of, 'if' was added in the phrase 'an if.'

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, words compounded with *anti*; *anti-phon*, *anti-rrhinum*, *anti-pathy*, *anti-dote*, *anti-podes*, *anti-thetic*, *ant-agonist*, &c., *anti-christ*, *anti-pope* (thr. Lat.), *Antiochus*, *Anti-och*, &c.

Latin, *antæ* (in architecture), *ante-cedent*, *anti-cipate*, *anti-quate*, *antiquary*, *antiquity*, with other compounds of *anti-*, *ante-*; *antedate*, *antediluvian*, &c. *Antelope* is not a compound of *ante-*, but from Gk. ἀνθάλωψ, of uncertain origin, probably a loan-word.

L. Latin and Romance, *van*, *the front*, *avaunt*! *vambrace*, *vamp*, *van-guard*, *avant-courier*, *advance*, &c., *vantage*, *advantage*, &c. *ancestor*, *-try*, *antique*, *antick*, *antic*, *antics*, *ancient*, 'ci-devant,' *anthem*, *antler*.

Teutonic, *un-do*, *un-strap*, *un-bind*, &c., *answer*, *end*, *endless*, *unending*, *and*, 'an if,' 'an't please you.'

Eur-Ar. EL-ĪOS, (pron. base, **EL-** + suffix **-ios**), with sense of *other*.

Armenian, *ail*, *another*.

Greek, *al-* in *ἄλ-λος* for *ἄλ-ιος* (Cyp.), *ἄλλος*, *another*, *ἄλ-ληλος*, *one another*, *παρ-ἄλ-ληλος*, *by one another*, *παρᾶλλη*, *ἄλλάσσω*, *to change for another*, *ἀλλαγὴ*, *an exchange*, *μεταλλαγή*, *interchange*, *μεταλλάω*, *to search after other things*, *to inquire*, *to investigate*, *μέταλλον*,¹ *a mine*, *μεταλλουργία*, *a working of mines*, *ἀλληγορεῖν*, *to explain one thing by another*.

¹ Μέταλλον, a mine, as the place where metals are searched for, is generally connected with μεταλλάν. If this be correct metal and metallic belong to √m̥l; but

Latin, *al* in *al-ius*, *another*, *aliud* (n.) (with disused by-form *al-ia*, *alid*); *alienus*, *foreign*, *alienare*, *to estrange*, *give to another*, *alias*, *otherwise*, *alibi*, *elsewhere*, *aliorum* (*alivorum*), *elsewhere*, *aliter*, *otherwise*, *aliquot*, *several*, *so many*, *ali-quis*, *some one or other*, *anyone*, *al-ter* (a comparative form of *al-*), *the other*, *the second*, *alterna*, *alternative*, *alternari*, *to alternate*, *altercari*, *to dispute with another*; *adulter*, *a violator of the marriage vow* ('*adulter et adultera vocantur quod et ille ad alteram et hæc ad alterum se conferunt*,' Paul. D. p. 22; cp. Sans. *anyaga*, [= *anya*, *another*, + *ga-* *to go*], *an adulterer*), *adulterium*, *adultery*, *adulterare*, *to adulterate*, *to corrupt*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *alcuno* (Lat. *aliq[is]* + *unus*), Prov. *alcus*, O.F. *alcun*, N.F. *aucun*, Prov. *alhors*, F. *ailleurs* (*aliorum*), *elsewhere*, Prov. and O.F. *alques*, Span. *algo*, *some one*, *hidalgo*, *son of some one*, *a gentleman*, Ital. and O.F. *alsi*, N.F. *aussi*, *also* (Lat. *ah[ud]* + *sic*), O.F. *altant*, N.F. *autant*, *as much*, *so much*, Ital. *altrui*, O.F. *autrui*, *another's* (*l'autrui cheval* = *le cheval d'un autre*), O.F. *Alsace*, L. Lat. *Alisatia*, (from O.H.G. : see below), Ital. *medaglia* (L. Lat. *metalla*), *a coin*, *medal*, O.F. *meaille*, N.F. *médaille*, *a medal*, N.F. *maille*, *a small coin*, Ital. *medaglione*, O.F. *medaillon*, N.F. *médailon*, O.F. and M.E. *metal* (also M.E. *mettal*, *mettle*), N.E. *metal*, and *mettle*, *with the sense of spirit*, *ardour*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *aile*, *another*.

Teutonic, *al-*, *el-*, in Gothic *al-is*, *other*, *alja*, *besides*, *aljathro*, *elsewhere*, O.H.G. *ali-lanti* *ele-lente*, *foreigner*, *foreign land*, *banished*, M.H.G. *ellende* (s.s.), N.H.G. *elend*, *wretched*, A.S. *eleland*, *a foreign land*, M.E. *elendis*, *a foreigner*, O.H.G. *Elisazzo*, *a dweller on the other side of the Rhine*, N.H.G. *Elsass*, *now the name of the province* (the latinised form of the O.H.G. name was *Alisatia*, whence O.F. *Alsace*, and Eng. *Alsatia*), A.S. *el-les*, *else* (adv.), originally genitive of adj. *el*, *other*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *allegory*, *-ical*, &c., *allo-pathy* (*the cure of one disease by the introduction of another*), *allo-tropy*, *the change of one condition to another*, *parallel*, *-ogram*, &c., *metallurgy*, *metalliferous* (thr. Latin), *metal*, *-lic*, *medal*, *-list*, *médallien* (thr. Lat. and Rom.).

Latin, *alibi*, *alias*, *aliquot*, *alien*, *alienate*, *-ion*, *inalienable*, &c.,

Schradder considers it a Semitic word introduced by the Phœnicians, and connects it with the Hebrew *matal*, *to forge*, *metil*, *a forged bar of iron*. He supposes the Phœnicians to have erected smelting houses near the mines worked by them, for converting the ore into metal on the spot, in order to make the transport easier. This is highly probable, but not historically proved; if allowed, the Greek *metallides* must be considered a popular etymology.

alter, -ation, -ative, and alternate, -ion, -ive, altercate, -ion, adultery, &c., adulterate, -ion.

L. Latin and Romance, altruism, -tic, regard for the good of others, hidalgo, Alsace, Alsatia, a name given to a district in London (Whitefriars) from its disorder; medal, -lion, -ist, mettle.

Teutonic, else, elsewhere; Elsass.

Eur-Ar. EL- AL- OL- I-, demonstrative pronominal base, *that* (perhaps = pron. base **E** + suffix -le, -la), with additional suffix -se in Latin.

Latin, ol-, il-, ul- (+ suffix -se) in O. Lat. ol-lus, olle for ol-se,¹ Class. Lat. ille (for il-se by assimilation), *he, that*, olim,² *at that time*, i.e. *formerly, once*, O. Lat. ul-s, ouls, *on that side* (opposed to cis, *on this side*; cp. 'et uls et cis Tiberim,' Varro); ultra, ultro (comp. forms), *beyond* (prep.), ulter (adj.), *beyond*, with comp. and superl. ulterior, ultimus; penultimus, *last but one*, ultimare, *to come to an end*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. elli, egli, *he, ella, she*; as def. art. (by loss of -le), il, *the*; as dem. pron. lo, l' (by loss of il-), *that*, O.F. pron. il, *he, it*, elle, *she*, def. art. le, la,³ *the*; gen. sing. O.F. del, N.F. du, dat. sing. O.F. al (for a le), N.F. au, dat. plu. O.F. als, aus (for a les), N.F. aux. Le (as pron) dat. sing. lui, gen. plu. leur (for Lat. *illui, illorum), nom. plur. Prov. els, O.F. els, ils, N.F. ils, *they*, acc. plur. O.F. els (from Lat. illos), eus, N.F. eux, *them*; O.F. oïl (= Lat. hoc + illud), N.F. oui, *yes*.⁴ Ital. all' arme! *the cry 'to arms!'* Prov. alarma, O.F. alarme, *alarm*, Ital. allarmare, O.F. alarmer, *to cry to arms, to alarm*, Ital. esser all' erta (from Lat. erectus, *elevated, on the stretch, animated*), *to be on the alert, in an erect position, watchful, ready to act*, O.F. alerte, N.E. alert,⁵ F. à la mode, *in the fashion*, F. à la mort, *to the death*, Ital. oltre, Prov. oltra, O.F. oltre, N.F. outre, *beyond*, F. outrance, *excess, extremity*, L. Lat. *ultraticum, *ultragium, Ital. oltraggio, Prov. outratges, O.F. oltrage, outrage, M. and N.E. outrage, Ital. oltraggiare, O.F. oltrager, outrager, *to outrage, go to extremes*, N.F. outrageux, N.E. outrageous, O.F. outreucidant (ultra + cogitare), *overweening*, with subs. outreucidance.

¹ Cp. velle for vel-se, and Lat. collu-m with Goth. hals, *neck*.

² Wackernagel derives olim from eva, ava, *that*.

³ In each case the unaccentuated syllable was the dropt one. The loss of it in ordinary talk is to be found in Terence: e.g. enlum for en illum. The O.F. le strictly represents the assimilated suffix -se.

⁴ The Prov. affirmative was simply -se (= Lat. hoc): hence the distinction between langue d'oïl and langue d'oc, and the origin of the name Languedoc for the province in which the Prov. form of the affirmative was retained.

⁵ The N.H.G. larm, noise, *alarm*, is derived from F. alarme, with loss of the unaccented syllable.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, the phrase 'ne plus ultra,' compounds of ultra as *ultra-marine*, *-montane*, *-ist*,¹ *-mundane*, *ulterior*, *ultimate*, *penultimate*, *ultimatum*. *Utrecht*, a Dutch town (contracted from *Ultra trajectum*, *beyond the ford*).

L. Latin and Romance, *alarm*, *-ist*, *-ing*, *alarum*, *larum*, *alert*, *-ness*, *alamode*, 'all amout' (Keates), *outrage*, *outrageous*.

Eur-Ar. √EN √AN √ON (=E + suffix NE), demonstrative base with additional suffix -je

Sanscrit, *an-*, *an-ya-* in *antara*, *another*, *different from* (a comp. form), *an-yas*, *another*, *anyatara*, *another*

Balto-Slav, *O Slav onu*, *he, that*, *Lith ans*, *he*, *Lith antras*, *the other*.

Teutonic, *Goth*² *an-thar*, *O H G an-dher*, *N H G ander*, *O.N. an-narr*, *O Sax odar*, *adar*, *A S öther*, *other*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *other*, *another*, *otherwise*.

Eur-Ar. *ANA*, *ONA*, preposition and prefix, *on*, *upon*.

Sanscrit, *Zend*, *ana*, *on*.

Greek, *ἀνά*, (*Æol.*) *ὀνά*, *ὄν*, *on*, in composition, *upward*, *again*, *ἀνα-τέλλω*, *to rise*, *ἀνατολή*, *the East*, *ἀνάστασις*, *resurrection*, *ἀνα-χρονίζειν*, *to refer to a wrong time*, *ἀνα-βαπτίζειν*, *to baptise over again*, *ἀναγράφειν*, *to write up, rewrite*, *ἀνά-λογος*, *according to a proportion*, *ἀνα-λύω*, *to unloose, dissolve*, *ἀνά-θημα*, *a thing devoted* (in later usage, 'devoted to evil,' accursed), *ἀνα-χωρητής*, *one who retires apart*, *ἀνέυρυσμα*, *a dilatation of an artery*.

Latin, *an-* in *anhelare*, *to breathe upon, exhale*.

L. Latin and Romance, *anachorita*, *an anchorite*, *O.F. anachorete*, *M.E. anchoret*.

Teutonic, *Goth.* and *O.H.G. ana*, *N.H.G. an*, *A.S. on*, *an*, *M.E. on*, *A.S. on-efn*, 'on even,' *on equality with*, *in relation to*, *regarding*, *M.E. anent* (contracted from *an-efent* with added *t*), cp. *O. Sax. an-eban*, *M.H.G. neben*, *nebent*, *en-eben* (= *an-eben*, 'on even with'), *A.S. on-an*, *M.E. anan*, *anon* (= *on-one*), *at once*, *A.S. anslan*, *to set on fire* (*an + slan*), *to anneal*, *temper by heat*, *A.S. on-elan*, *to anoint with oil*, *A.S. andelung*,

¹ Beyond the mountains, i.e. the Alps, *Italian*, *the extreme party in the Roman Church*.

² These, with the English derivatives, are all old comparative forms.

andlang, endlang, M.E. anlong, along, 'on the length.' In many English words the A.S. *on, an*, is represented by *a-*, as *again* (=A.S. *ongean*), *about* (=A.S. *on + bi + utan*), *on the outside*, *a-baft* (=A.S. *on + bi-æftan*), *on the hinder side, in the after part*, *above* (=on + *bi-ufen*), *on the upper side*; also in *a-begging* (=on *begging*), &c. &c., and in *abroad* (=on + *broad*), *asleep*=on *sleep*, &c.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, Anatolia, Anastasius, Anstey, nom. prop., ana-chronism, ana-baptist, anagram, a re-arrangement of letters, ana-logy, -ous, -ical, analysis, -tic, analyse, anathema, -tize, an-eurysm, &c. &c.

Latin, anhelation.

L. Latin and Romance, anchorite.

Teutonic, on, onward, on-set, onslaught, anent, anon, anneal, anele, along, about, abaft, above, again, abroad, asleep, aslant, along, ashore, aside, askew, awry, &c.

Eur-Ar. AN-DHAS, N-DHAS, a-dhas, under, beneath.

Sanscrit, a-dhas, under, a-dha-ras, adha-mas, lower, lowest, with by-forms an-dha-ras, an-dhamas.

Zend, adhara, the lower.

Latin, infra (Eur-Ar. *dh*=Lat. *f*: but Umb. *hondra*, *beneath*, Osc. *huntru*, s.s., Umb. *hondumo*, *lowermost*, retain orig. *d*), *inferus, below, inferior, infimus, lower, lowest, infernus, underneath, inferna, the lower regions.*

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. inferno, O.F. enfer, hell.

Teutonic, O.N. und, undan, beneath, A.S. odh, adh, beneath, O.H.G. untan, beneath, N.H.G. unten, Goth. undar, O.H.G. undar, untar, N.H.G. unter, O.N. under, A.S. under, beneath, under, A.S. undern, O.H.G. untarn, a time of the day, probably the time midway between sunrise and noon, and that also between noon and sunset.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, 'infra dig.,' inferior, -ity, infernal.

L. Latin and Romance, 'feu d'enfer.'

Teutonic, under, under-neath, -most; under-, in composition with nouns and verbs, as under-tone, under-wood, under-go, under-take, &c., aunder, arndorns, undern (Provincial), nine o'clock in the morning, a lunch.

Latin, *ad*,¹ *to, towards* (O. Lat. and Umbrian *ar* [cp. Plautus, '*arme venias*'], Osc. *az*, s.s.), found in many verbal compounds, as *ad*, and assimilated before *c*, *f*, *l*, *g*, *p*, *r*, *t*, *ac-currere*, *af-ferre*, *alludere*, *ag-gerere*, *apportare*, *arripere*, *attingere*. *Ar-* in O. Lat. seems to have been used chiefly before labials, e.g. *arbiter. a mediator*, *ar-vorsum*, *arfuerunt*, *arbitrare*, *to decile*, and to have been originally an Umbrian or Samnite form; *ad* becomes *a* before *-sc*, *-sp*, *-st*; as, *ad-* or *a-scribere*, *-spergere*, *ad-* or *a-stringere*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *ad*, *a*, Prov. *az*, *a*, F. *à*, *to, with, for, at*.

Teutonic, Goth. *at*, O.N. *at*, A.S. *æt*, *at*.

Celtic, Bret. *arh*, *ar*, as *armor*, *by the sea*, O. Ir. *ad-gladur*, *to address*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin: many compounds with *ad-*, as *ac-cident* (*accidere*), *affect* (*afficere*), *ag-gress* (*ag-gressus*), *allude* (*alludere*), *appeal* (*appellare*), *arrogant* (*ad-ro-gare*), *assist* (from *ad-sistere*), *ascend* (*ad + scendere*), *aspirate* (*ad + spirare*), *astringent* (*ad + stringere*), *attempt* (*at-tentare*), *arbiter*, *arbitrate*, *arbitrary*, *-tion*, *-ment*.

L. Latin and Romance: the Romance *à*=*ad* appears in English as *a*, e.g. *abut*, *abuse*, *adroit*, *agree*, *alarm*, *amass*, *amuse*, *apart*, *avenue*, &c. &c.

Celtic, *Armorica*, *Brittany*, i.e. *the land by the sea*.

Eur.-Ar. EP I, OP, preposition and prefix, *on, upon, in the way of, against, about*.

Sanskrit, *a-pi-* in compos. denoting *connection, extension, continuation*.

Zend, *ai-pi*, *to, about, towards*.

Greek, *ἐπί*, *on, to, at, near to, towards*, &c., largely used as a verbal prefix (when before an aspirated vowel it appears as *ἐφ-*), as in *ἐπιγράφω*, *to write upon*, *ἐπιδημικός*, *extending among the people*, *epidemic*, *ἐπισκοπος*, *an overseer*, *ἐφ-ήμερος*, *lasting for a day*.

Latin, O. Lat. *op*, now found only in compounds, *op-acus*, *shaded, in the shade*, *op-erire*, *to put on, to cover*, **op-inus*, *likely to happen*, found only in *nee-opinus*, *in-opinus*, *unexpected*, and in *opinari*, *to*

¹ It is difficult to assign Latin *ad* to a Eur.-Ar. root with any degree of precision. It seems to approach both in form and meaning nearest to Sans. *adhi-* a weakened form of the above, *adha*.

expect, think likely, opinio, an opinion. In later Latin the form *ob* is used, which phonetically belongs to the following word (see below); *episcopus* (Gk. loan-word), *bishop, epi-stola* (Gk. loan-word), *a letter*.

L. Latin and Romance, N.F. *opaque, dark, not transparent, opacité, opacity*, Late Lat. *co-operire, to cover*, Ital. *coprire*, Prov. *cebrir*, O.F. *covrir*, N.F. *couvrir*, M.E. *cuveren, coveren*, O.F. *couvert, a covert, couverture, covering*, Prov. *cebricap, cover-head*, O.F. *cuevre-chef, M.E. kener-chef, ker-chef, a head-covering*, O.F. *cuevre-feu, M.E. cour-few, the curfew, the evening bell giving notice that fires must be put out*; Ital. *vescovo*, O.F. *evesque*, N.F. *évêque, a bishop*, O.F. *epistle, a letter*, N.F. *épître*.

Teutonic, Goth. *api-skaupús*, O.H.G. *biscof*, N.H.G. *bischof*, A.S. *bisceop, a bishop*, O.H.G. *biscoftuom*, N.H.G. *bistum, a bishopric*, O.H.G. *biscoves marc*, N.H.G. *bîsmark, a bishop's jurisdiction or territory*; O.H.G. *epistula*, N.H.G. *epistel*, A.S. *epistol*, M.E. *epystoll, epistēl, epistle* (all early loan-words from Gk. thr. Lat.).

Celtic, O. Ir. *epscoþ*, Gael. *espiog*, Wel. *esgob, a bishop*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, compounds with *epi-, eph-, epigram, epigraph, epidemic, episcopal, &c.* (thr. Lat.); *epidemic, epistle* (Lat. and Fr. or A.S.), *ephemeral, &c. &c.*

Latin, *opaque, opacity* (thr. Fr.), *opine, -ion, -ionated*.

L. Latin and Romance, *cover, uncover, discover, recover, to cover afresh* (not *recover, to get back*), *covert, coverture, kerchief, handkerchief, curfew*.

Teutonic, *bishop, -ric, Bismark* (nom. pr.).

Celtic, *Gillespie, servant of the bishop* (nom. pr.).

Eur-Ar. E-BHI, O-BHI, EM BHI, M BHI, compounds of pronom. base **E** with suffix **-BHI** with sense of *nearness, joining with* (see Brugmann, vol. ii 520); the two latter are nasalised forms.

Sanskrit, *abhi, over against, in respect of, round about, ubhau, both*. In Hindi *bhi* is an independent word with sense of *also, too, as yih bhi, this also*.

Zend, *aibi, above, in addition to*.

Greek, *ἀμφί, ἀμφίς, around, on both sides, relating to, ἀμφω, both*. 'Αμφί- is frequent in composition, e.g. *ἀμφίβιος, having a double life, ἀμφι-δίς, right-handed on both sides, ἀμφι-θέατρον, a theatre surrounded by seats, ἀμφυπόρυστος* (shortened form *ἀμφόρυστος*), *a jar with two handles*.

Latn. *ambi-, amb-, am-* in composition, *ambo, both, am-icire* (= *am + jacere*), *to throw round* (of a garment), *to clothe, amb-ire, to go around* (cp. Osc. *amfr-et* = *ambiunt*), *amb-itio, a going round, a canvassing, am-bulare, to go about, walk*¹ (= *am + root of Salve, betere, to go* (?), *am-putare, to prune or cut all round, ambi-dexter, using both hands, ambiguous* (from *ambigere, to go about*), *having a double meaning, am-plecti, to embrace, am-plexus, an embrace, am-plus* (from *am + pulus, from root plu, to fill*), *full all round, am-plificare, to amplify, am-phora* (Gk. loan-word), *a wine jar, ampulla* (*amb + olla* or irregular dim. of *amphora*), *a small two-handled bottle; ob, in the way of, in front of, against, toward, about, obiter, by the way, in passing, &c*; the old form *obs* is found in *obsolesco, ostendo* for *obs-tendo*; *ob* is commonly assimilated before *p, f, c, g*, as *opponere, offerre, occurrere, oggerere, ob-ire, to die*.

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L. Latin and Romance. Ital. *ambulare, Prov. amblar, to travel, walk, O.F. ambler, M.E. amblen, used of a horse or mule, O.F. amicte* (= Lat. *amicus*), also *amice, amis, part of a priest's dress, F. amplifier, to amplify, N.F. préambule, preamble*; compounds of *ob*, as *F. obéir, to obey, obliger, to oblige*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *abu, O. Slav. oba, both*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *umbi-, M.H.G. umb, N.H.G. um, A.S. embe-, emb-, ym-be, ymb-²* (prep.), *around, and in composition, as A.S. ymb-ren, a circuit* (fr. *ymbe-ryne, a running round*), *A.S. ymb-snidan, to cut around* (= *ἀμφί*). In the Teutonic group the compound *um-be* (= Eur-Ar. *ṃ-bhi*) is divided, and its two parts have each a distinct meaning: the first syllable *um-* retains its use as a prep., 'round about,' while the suffix *bi, be*, has the sense of juxtaposition, *beside, near, both, &c.*: O.H.G. *umbe, N.H.G. um, around; O.H.G. bi, N.H.G. bei, Goth. bi, by, around, A.S. bi* (be- in compos.), *by; Goth. ba, O.N. bai, O.H.G. bei, be, A.S. be, ba; M.E. begen, ba, bu, bo, both; also with the addition of the definite article, Goth. ba-tha, O.N. ba-thir, O.H.G. bē-de, O. Sax. bei-diu, N.H.G. bei-de, A.S. ba-tha, both* = literally 'both the.'³

¹ The derivation of *ambulare* is uncertain. Some regard it as a direct and simple formation from *amb-*. But a better explanation is, that it is a compound of *amb + a* root *al-* found in Greek *ἀλδαναι, to roam about, ἄλδαι, to come, Lett. al-ut, to wander about*. The Umb. *amboitu* (= Lat. *ambulo*) implies a different form of conjugation in the Umbrian equivalent to that between *sonere* and *sonare, to sound, in Latin*.

² O.H.G. *umbe, A.S. embe, ymbe*, are compounds of *am + bi* = Eur-Ar. *ṃ-bhi*.

³ The following Teutonic forms may be related to Eur-Ar. ३-३३३. Goth. *jabai, ibai, O.H.G. ibu, ube, uba, N.H.G. ob* (conj.), *O.N. if, ife, ef, etc, A.S. gif* (*ge + if*), *O. Swed. iuf, O. Fries. iuf, M.F. jif, if, N.E. if, Goth. ibna* (adj.), *plain, level, O.H.G. eban, N.H.G. eben, O.N. jafn, A.S. efn* (s.a.), *O.H.G. eban, O. Sax. efno, A.S. efna, M.E. even* (adv.), *Goth. ibaka, backwards, O.H.G. ipphon, to roll back, A.S. ebbes, ebl, ebban, & ebb. Eng. Deriv. If, even, ascent, ebb*.

AMBHI, Celtic, O. Ir. *imb*, *imm*, Wel. *amb*, *am*, Gallic *amb-*, *about*, O. Ir. *imm-agim*, *I drive about*, Latino-Gallic *amb-actus* (= *amb* + Celtic deriv. of $\sqrt{\text{ag-}}$, *to drive, go, &c.*), *one who goes about, a servant* (see Festus: 'Ambactus apud Ennium lingua gallica servus appellatur'). From this Gallic *ambactus* it is most probable that Goth. *andbahts*, *holder of an office*, O.H.G. *ambaht*, *a servant*, Goth. *and-bahti*, O.H.G. *bahti*, A.M. *ambiht*, M.H.G. *ambet*, *ammet*, N.H.G. *amt*, *an office, service*, are derived; while the Romance words, Ital. *ambasciata*, Prov. *ambassade*, Span. *ambaxade*, O.F. and M.E. *ambassade*, *ambaxade*, are formed, as upon a L. Lat. *ambasciata*, *the being charged with an office or mission*. L. Lat. *ambascia*, *a mission*, is the original of O.F. *ambasse*, *ambasee*, M.E. *ambassie*, N.E. *embassy*; Ital. *ambasciadore*, O.F. *ambassadour*, *an ambassador*. Kluge is in favour of this explanation, and Skeat takes the view that the Teutonic words are original.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *amphi-bious*, *amphi-orn*, *amphi-theatre*, with many other compounds.

Latin, *ambient*, *ambition*, &c. *ambulance*, *perambulate*, -or, *ambiguous*, &c., *amputate*, &c., *ambidexter*, *ampulla* (ecclesiastical), *flask for the consecrated oil*, *ample*, -itude, *amplification*, *oppose*, *occur*, *occasion*, *offer*, *office*, *obsolete*, *ostentation*, *ostensive*, *oblivious*, 'post obit,' *obituary*, 'obiter dictum,' and other compounds of *ob*.

L. Latin and Romance, *amble*, *preamble*, *amice*, *amplify*, *obey*, *oblige*, &c.

Teutonic, *by*, *bye*, *by* and *by*, *by the by* (earlier 'on the bi') = *by the way*. The *be-* in verbal compounds has the original sense *around*, *all over*, *thoroughly*, as *besmear*, *bedaub*, *beset*, *become*. *Be-* is used also as an intensive prefix, or it gives a transitive sense to an intransitive verb, as *bedazzle*, *bewilder*, *bemoan*, *belabour*. It is found in *compos.* with prepositions of time and place, as *be-fore*, *be-hind*, *beneath*. In some of these it only appears as *-b-*, as in *about* (on, bi utan), *above* (on bi ufan), *but* (bi-utan), *abaft* (on bi æft). *By*, in composition with nouns, has often the sense of *subsidiary*, *by the side of*, *additions*, as *by-name*, *by-plot*, *by-play*, *by-path*, &c. Both; *ember* in *ember-days*.¹

Celtic, *embassy*, -age, *ambassador* (thr. Latino-Gallic, Teut., and Romance).

¹ The common explanation given of *ember-days* is from *quartember* (= *quater tempora*, *the four seasons*, i.e. for ordination); and this holds good for M.H.G. *kottember*, N.H.G. *quaterember*, L.G. *quateramper*, *tamper*, Du. *quateremper*, *quatemper*, Swed. *tamper-dagar*, Dan. *tamper-dage* and *kvaterember*. But the other Teutonic names for these seasons, viz. O.N. *imbru dagar*, *ember-days*, *imbru-vika*, *ember-moek*,

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{E} \sqrt{E}$, *one, that* = \sqrt{E} + suffix \sqrt{E} .

Sanskrit, *ava, that, a-sau, these.*

Zend, *a-va, that, aēva, one, O. Per. hau, for a + u, these.*

Greek, *αὐτός* (= *e + u + te = a-u-to*), *self* (reflexive pronoun), in oblique cases, '*he*,' *αὐτός, αὐτή, ταυτό* (= *se [te] + a-u-to*), *the same*, *olos* for *ollos*, *alone*, *αὐτο-* (*αὐθ-*, before aspirates), in composition, *αὐτο-κρατής*, *ruling by oneself*, *αὐτόματος*, *moved by oneself*, *αὐτόνομος*, *independent*, *αὐθ-εντικός*, *warranted*, *ταῦτο-λογία*, *repeating the same thing*, *οὗτος* (= *se + u + tos*), *this*.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *ovu, that.*

ENGLISH DERIV. *Greek*, *autocrat, autocracy, automaton, autograph, autonomy, autopsy, autobiography, authentic, tautology, &c.*

Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{I} \sqrt{EI} \sqrt{IE} , *to go.*

Sanskrit, *e-mi* (first p. sing.), *i-mas* (first p.pl.), *yanti* (third p.pl.), *go, -ita* (p p) in *dur-ita*, *hard to travel*, *ya-na*, *a going, an access*, *Hindi jana, to go, jāo* (imp.), *go.*

Zend, *a-eiti* (third sing.), *ayan-tem* (pr. p. acc. sing.) (cp. *Lat. euntem*), *going.*

Greek, *εἰ-μί, I go, ἰ-μέν, we go, -ιτός* (p.p.) in *ἀπρος-ιτός*, *inaccessible*, *οἰτός*,¹ *course of events, fate.*

Latin, *eo, is, it, itum, i-vi, ire, to go*: compounds, *ad-ire, to go to*, *ad-itus, an approach*, *ambire, to go about*, *ambitio, canvassing (going about)*, *ambition*, *circum-ire* (circuire), *to go round*, *circuitus, a going round*, *circitare* (for *circuitare*, freq. of *circu-ire*), *to go about, to frequent*, *co-ire* (= *cum + ire, to go with*), *coetus, an assembly*, *coitus, coition*, *comes* (from *com-eo*), *a companion*, *com-itium, an assembly*, *comitatus* (from freq. *com-itari*), *an assemblage, a train*, *ex-ire, to go out*, *exitus, an exit*, *ex-itium, destruction*, *in-ire, to go in, begin*, *initium, -alis, initiare, to initiate*, *intro-ire, to enter*, *ob-ire* (sc. *supremum diem*), *to meet the last day, to die*, *per-ire, to perish*, *prae-ire, to go before*, *praetor, one who goes before, leader*, *praeter-ire, pass beyond*, *praeter-itus, past*, *red-ire, to return*, *sed-itio, a going by oneself, apart*, *sub-ire, to go up to, approach*, with especial sense of secrecy, *sub-itus*

A.S. *ymbren-dæg, ember-day, ymbren-wice, ember-week*, are from an O.N. *imbru-, imber-*, A.S. *ymbren-*, M.E. *umber-, ymber-, embyr-*, with sense of *circling, courses* (cp. A.S. *geāres ymbrine, the year's courses*, *Lenctenes ymbren, the return of spring*). All these words are from Eur.-Ar. *embh-, about, round*, in Gk. *ἐμψ*, &c. (See *Skeat and Century Dict.* under 'Ember'.)

¹ Brugmann connects O. Lat. *ottoz*, Class. *utor*, with Lat. *i-e, to go* (cf. Gk. *οἰός*), i.e. *to take or follow a course, to use*. (Up. $\sqrt{av-}$, where the Eng. derivatives of *utor* are given.)

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(sub-ire), coming unexpectedly, sudden, sub-itanus (s.s.; late), trans-ire, -iens, -itus, to pass through or over, ven-ire (for vesnum-ire), to go to sale, be sold; iter, itineris, a journey, itinerari, to itinerate; -iter, termination of adverbs, as brev-iter, longiter, obiter, &c., implying way, going—by the short, long, chance way; par-ies, a wall, that which goes round (cp. Sans. pari-iyanta, a border), janua, a gate (cp. Sans. yana), janitor, doorkeeper.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. conte, O.F. comte (Lat. comitem), a companion (i.e. imperii or imperatoris), a count, vicomte, vice-count, Ital. contado, Prov. comtatz, O.F. contee, N.F. comté, the district under a count, county, Ital. contadino, a dweller in the district, a countryman, Ital. contessa, Prov. comtessa, O.F. contese, M.E. contesse, countess, the wife of an earl; Ital. cominciare (from a L. Lat. form *cominitiare), Prov. comensar, O.F. commenceer, comencer, M.E. comsen, to begin, O.F. perir, with pr. p. perissant (as from per-isco, incept. of per-eo), to perish; Ital. subito, Prov. sobdans, O.F. and M.E. sodain, sudden, O.F. transir, pass away, O.F. transe, a passing away, M.E. trance; O.F. eire, oire, a journey, en eire, on the march, (of judges) on the circuit, from L. Lat. iterare, to journey, Prov. edrar, O.F. earer, edrer, error, pres. sing. oirre, I journey, errant, in chevalier errant, a knight journeying in search of adventure; but error (=iterare), to journey, has become confused with error (=errare, to err, wander); M.E. pargetter, wall-plasterer, now found only as a surname, usually derived from an O.F. *pargetier, L. Lat. *parietarius (neither found), but a form 'spargettyn' is found, which unless the s is prefixed through a mistaken etymology, would imply a derivation from Lat. spargere, to sprinkle.

Balto-Slav., Lith. eimi, eisi, eiti, O. Slav. iti (infin.), to go, ida, went.

Teutonic, Goth. iddja, went, A.S. eode, M.E. 3eode, 3iede, Scot. yode, yede, yeld, went, a past tense used to complete the defective vb. gaggan (as tuli serves as past tense to ferre). Kluge, with apparent probability, derives these words from an obsolete Teut. imi, isi, iti (cp. the Sans. Gk. Lat. and Balto-Slav. forms), to which the Teut. intensive prefix ga-, ge- is added, and so a Gothic *ga-im is formed = O.H.G. gān, gāt, N.H.G. ge-hen, A.S. gan, O. Dan. ga, to go. The English go, with its derivatives and compounds, as fore-go, ago, agone, M.E. age, agoa, &c., though so different in form, is therefore cognate with Sans. āmi, Gk. simi, Lat. eo, Lith. eimi, to go.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, adit, ambient, ambition, circuit, circuitous, coition, 'posse comitatus,' 'the force of the county,' exit, initial, initiate, introit,

postobit, obituary, praeter, praetorian, preterite, sedition, -ious, transit, transient, -itory, -itive, itinerate, -ant, -ary, parietal, janitor.

. *L. Latin and Romance*, count -ess, county, viscount, -ess, commence, recommence, 'periah, sudden, trance, entrance (vb.), to throw into a trance, -ment; errant, in knight errant, legal phrase 'in eyre,' on circuit, arrant in the expression arrant thief—literally a thief outlawed and roving about the country, so a thief by profession, a thorough downright thief (cp Chaucer 'an outlawe or thief errant'); then used in an intensive sense generally, an arrant rascal, arrant mischief, &c. l'argetter (nom pr)

Teutonic, Scotch (dial) gae, to go, yeid, yede, went, go, forego, gone, goer, go-cart, goby, ago, agone, gait, a way of going (cp. Gk. oîrós).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{IE Q}}$, $\sqrt{\text{IQ}}$, with causative sense, to cause to go, to send, drive, throw, cast, hurl; an extended form of $\sqrt{\text{IE}}$, found in the European group

Greek, *ιαπ-* (by usual change of Eur-Ar q to π) in *ιαπ-τω*, to send, drive, assail; *ιαμσος*, a metrical foot (—) first used by the sarcastic writers Archilochus and Hipponax, *ιαμβίζειν*, to lampoon, *ιαμβιστής*, a libeller: cp. Horace, 'criminosi iambi'

Latin, *jac-*, *ic-* in *jacere*, to throw, assail with words, &c., *jacere*, to be thrown down, to lie, *icere*, to strike, stab, hit, and their compounds, *abjicere*, throw off, *asûle*, *abjectus*, *adjicere*, to add to, *adjectivus*, a word added to a noun, *conjicere*, to throw together, *conjectura*, a guess, *dejiçere*, to throw down, *dejectus*, cast down, *disjiçere*, to throw asunder, *ejicere*, to throw out, *ejectus*, -io, *injiçere*, to throw in, *injectio*, *interjiçere*, to throw between, *interjectio*, an exclamation inserted in a sentence, *objicere*, to throw against, *objectus*, -io, *projiçere*, to throw forward, *projectus*, -io, *rejiçere*, *rejectus*, -io, throw back, *subjiçere*, *subjectus*, -io, to throw underneath; *jactare* (freq. of *jacere*), to toss about, brag, *jactura*, a loss; *jaculari*, to hurl, *jaculum*, a dart, *ejaculari*, to shoot out, to utter hastily; *içtus*, a beat in music or prosody, *amicire*, to throw around, put on (am + *jacere*). From *jacere*, to lie, *adjacere*, to lie near, *circumjacere*, to lie about, *jocus* (according to Fick), a jest or joke, play of words (cp. Gk. *ιαμσος*, Lith. *jukas*, fun), *jocari*, *jocosus*, *joculus*, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *gettare* (=Lat. *jactare*), to hurl, formed from *jeetus* or from *jactare*; *gettatore*, one who has the evil eye, i.e. casts evil glances, O.F. *jetter*, *jeeter*, to throw or sling, M.E. *jetten*, to boast, brag, N.F. *jetter*, to cast, O.F. *jetsen*, cargo thrown overboard and washed ashore, O.F. *jettee*, a pier or projection, a jetty, something thrown

out, O.F. *ject*, N.F. *jet*, *a throw*; Ital. *giuoco*, Prov. *joc*, O. and N.F. *jeu*, *a game* (cp. F. *feu* from *focus*), O.F. *jeu parti*, *an evenly divided game*, i.e. *of equal odds*, M.E. *jupartie*, *joc-pardy*, *a game of hazard, risk, danger*, Ital. *giuocare*, *giocare*, Prov. *jogar*, O.F. *jouer*, *to play* (Lat. *joca-ri*), Ital. *giocolaro*, *a juggler* (L. Lat. *jocularius*), Sp. Prov. *joglar*, O.F. *jogleor*, M.E. *jogelour*, N.F. *jongleur*, from Lat. *joculator*, *a player*;¹ Ital. *giacere* (= Lat. *jacere*), Prov. *jaser*, O.F. *gesir*, *to lie*, pr. t. *gis*, Prov. *jasina*, O.F. *geseine*, *child-bed*; Ital. *amitto*, O.F. *amit*, M.E. *amit*, (later) *amise*, N.F. *amiet* (cp. Port. *amieto*), N.E. *amice*, *a priest's mantle*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *jukas*, *fun, mockery*, Lett. *jaktas* (s.s.).

Teutonic, O.H.G. *jagōn*, N.H.G. *jagen*,² *to hunt*, *jagd*, *the chase*, Du. *jagt*, (earlier) *iacht*, *a sea-rover's ship, a swift sailer*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *iambic*.

Latin, compounds of *jacere*, formed from the p.p. *jactus* (in compos. -*jectus*), adjective, abject, conjecture, dejected, -ion, disject, eject, -ion, -ive, interjection, inject, -ion, object (subs. and vb.), objective, -ion, project, -ion, -ile, reject, -ion, sub-ject (subs. and vb.), -ion, -ive, ejaculate, -ion, ictus, joke, jocose, jocular, -ity, adjacent, circumjacent (from *jacere*).

L. Latin and Romance, *jet*, *a cast, a shooting out*, *jetty*, *a pier, jut, to project* (corrupted form of *jet*), M.E. *jeopardy*, -ize, *juggle*, *juggler*, *amice* (Scott.), *gesin*, *child-bed*, *jetsam*, *jettage*.

Teutonic, *yacht*.

Eur-Ar. IEQ-R, *liver*, with a base *ieqnt*, found in oblique cases.³

Sanskrit, *yakṛt* (s.s. : gen. sing. *yakn-as*).

Zend, *yakar*.

Greek, *ἥπαρ*, *liver*, *ἥπατος*, = Eur-Ar. *ieqntos*, *ἥπατικός*, *relating to the liver*.

¹ Ital. *gioia*, Prov. *joja*, *pleasure a jewel*, F. *joie*, is by some derived from a L. Lat. form *joca*. Also Ital. *giojello*, Prov. *joiels*, O.F. *joiel*, *a jewel*, and phonetically *joca* is more regular than *gaudere*, the usual received derivation, which, however, comes nearer in sense. See under *√ge-*, *to be glad*.

² This explanation is only conditional, and cannot be regarded as established. Klinge suggests, through he does not accept, a possible connection of *jagen* with O.H.G. *jagen*.

³ In order to include the Teut. forms O.H.G. *lebara*, N.H.G. *leber*, O.N. *lifr*, A.S. *lifer*, N.E. *liver*, an initial *l* has been supposed, which has only been retained in the Teutonic group, and the original form is *ieqnt*. In this case the labials *b*, in the German, *f* in O.N. and A.S., represent the Eur.-Ar. guttural *q*: this is possible, but is unsupported by any other evidence than the *l* in O.H.G. *lebara*, &c.

Latin, *jecur*, *jecus*, the *liver* (gen. *jecoris*, *jecineris*), *hepaticus* (Gk. loan-word).

L. Latin and Romance, N.F. *hépatiques* (1674), *obstructions of the liver*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *jeknos* (nom. plu.), *liver*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Greek*, *hepatic*, *hepatitis*, *hepatica*, *liverwort*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{EIK}}$ $\sqrt{\text{IK}}$, to possess, have power over, own.

Sanskrit, *ic-* in *ishte-*, own, *içan-as*, having possession.

Teutonic, *aig-* in Goth. *aigan*, O.N. *eiga*, A.S. *agan*, pres. ind. *ah*, *ahst* (orig. a p. t.), præt. *ahte* (orig. pluperf.), to have, possess, M.E. *aȝen*, *oȝen*, *awen*, *owen*, to have, to owe (i.e. to possess something belonging to another), O.H.G. *eigan*, N.H.G. *eigen*, O.N. *eigin*, A.S. *āgen*, M.E. *awen*, *owen*, own (adj.), A.S. *ahte*, M.E. *ahte*, *agte*, *aughte*, *oughte*, *ought*, Goth. *aight-s*, O.H.G. *eht*, A.S. *æht*, M.E. *aihte*, *aghte*, *auchte*, Scot. *aught*, property, possessions (not the same as Eng. *aught*=a whit), Goth. *ga-aigin-on*, O.N. *eigna*, A.S. *agnian*, to own, claim as one's own. (For own, to acknowledge, to grant, see under $\sqrt{\text{AN-}}$, to breathe).

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *owe*, *own*, *ought*.

Eur-Ar. *EİS*, *AİS*, *İS*, metal, copper.

Sanskrit, *ayas*, metal, copper, specially in the Vedic period: later, *iron*.

Zend, *ayanh*, metal, copper in the Avesta: later, *iron*: *ayan-haena*, metallic, made of iron.

Latin, *es*, *eris*, O. Lat. *ais*, originally copper, later bronze, when copper received the name of *es* Cyprium, *Cyprian bronze* (which spread also to the Teutonic races, and to the French: see below), *seramen* (a late form), copper, bronze, *seramentum*, a copper or bronze vessel, *serarius*, relating to bronze, *serarium*, the treasury, *serugo*, copper-rust, *serous*, made of bronze, *era* (plu.), counters of bronze, also an item of account, in *Isidorus* an epoch or era from which time is counted.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. *airain*, brass (Lat. *seramen*), Ital. *raffo*, Sp. *alambre*, Prov. *aram*, brass; O.F. *harnas*, armour (cp. Bret. *harnas*), M.E. *harnais*, armour, horse equipment, harness; O.F. *coevre*, N.F. *cuivre*, Span. and Port. *cobre*, copper (Lat. *cuprum*, through a L. Lat. *seprum*), Ital. *copperosa*, Span. and Port. *capparrosa*, O.F. *eseprose*, N.F. *eseprose*, N.E. *espperas*, vitriol, from a Lat. *copri rosa*, according to *Dies*

ES, AIS,
IS

(cp. Gk. *χάλκανθον*, *flower of copper*), but as better explained by Murray, 'Hist. Dict.' from *aqua coeperosa*, *copper water* (cp. Kilian, 'Flemish Dict.' 1599: '*Koperroose*, *koperwater*,' *vulgo superosa and coeparosa*').

Teutonic, Goth. *ais*, O.H.G. *er*, O.N. *eir*, A.S. *ær*, *metal, copper, bronze*. The Teutonic name for iron was borrowed from the Celtic, apparently at two periods, (1) while the *s* was still retained, Goth. *eisarn*, A.S. *isarn*, O.N. *isarn*, O.H.G. *isarn*, N.H.G. *eisen*, and (2) after *s* had been lost, in O.N. *jarn*, A.S. *iren*.

Celtic, *isarn* (*is* + Celtic suff. *-arn*¹), later *iarn*, by loss of *s* between two vowels; O. Ir. *iarn*, *iarunn*, O. Wel. *haiarn*, Corn. *hærn*, O. Bret. *haiarn*, *iron*, Bret. *harnes*, *old iron, armour*. The Celts probably made the acquaintance of iron either through the Gk. colony of Marseilles, or at Rome, where, according to Pliny, a certain Helico from Helvetia dwelt, some time before the great Celtic migration, to learn the art of working metals.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *ærarian*, *era*.

L. Latin and Romance, *harness* (O.F. loan-word from Celtic).

Teutonic, *ore* (A.S. *ær*), *iron* (Teutonic loan-word from Celtic), *iron-monger*, &c.

From Latin, *Cyprium*,² in *æs Cyprium*, *copper*.

L. Latin and Romance, *cuprum*, F. *cuivre*, Ital. *coeparosa*, O.F. *couperosa*, M.E. *coperose*, *copperas*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *chuphar*, N.H.G. *kupfer*, O.N. *koparr*, M.E. *cooper*, *copper*.³

ENGLISH DERIV. *copper*, *copperas*, *copper-smith*.

¹ Cf. several Celtic names of places: *Isarnodorum*.

² *Cyprium* from *Cyprus* (whence the Romans obtained their copper) = Gk. *Kúpros*, so called from Hebrew gopher, the *cypress tree*, which grew abundantly in the island. Copper, therefore, is in its origin a Semitic not a Eur.-Ar. word, as also *cypress*.

³ From the above it appears that the Eur-Aryan names originally signified *metal* in general, and later were applied to copper specially, and later still to iron by the Indo-Iranic peoples. The Latin applied their name, *ais*, to copper first, after to bronze, when copper received the special name *æs Cyprium*. The Teutons got their names for copper from the Latin '*Cyprium*.' The Celts, on the other hand, borrowed their names for iron from a Latin *ais* (later *is*) and passed them on to the Teutonic races. The absence of any cognate name, either general or special, among the Greeks, is an argument in favour of the Semitic, or at least foreign, origin of *μέταλλον* for metal. (See under *√al-*)

Eur-Ar. EI ER, the *dawning, the early part of the day.*

Sand. ay-are, the *day.*

Greek, ἤρι, *early* (adv.), ἡρίως, *early* (adj.), ἀριστον (= ἀρ-ιστον for ἀρ(ηρι) + ἰστρον, the *meal eaten early, breakfast.*

Teutonic, Goth. air, O.N. ár, O.H.G. êr, N.H.G. eher, ehe, A.S. ær, M.E. er, ear, or, *early* (adj. and adv.), soon, Goth. airiza, *earlier* (comp.), O.H.G. er-ist, N.H.G. erst. A.S. ærest, M.E. erst, *earliest*, A.S. ær-lic, *early*, M.E. only. *yerly.*

ENG. DERIV. *Teutonic, ere, ere-long, ere-while, or, erst* (archaic), as in the phrases 'or ever' (Daniel vi. 24), *erst-while, early.*

Eur-Ar. EI VA EV A, *time, an age, age, from e-, ej-, i-, to go, + suff. ve-, i.e. 'the moving,' 'going on.'*

Sanskrit, ayu, *life, ev-a, fushion, custom, course.*

Greek, αἰ-εῖ, ᾄ-εῖ, for αἰ-εῖ, ᾄ-εῖ, *always, αἰών, an age or period, age of a person; used in the Platonic and Gnostic philosophy, as an emanation or phase of the Deity, taking part in the creation and government of the universe, αἰώνιος, lasting an age, everlasting, ᾄ-ί-διος, for αἰ-ί-διος, everlasting.*

Latin, ævum, *an age, æ-tas* (for ævi-tas), *age, æternus* (for ævi-ternus), *lasting an age, eternal, æternitas, co-ævus, of the same age.*

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. ætaticum, O.F. edage, e-age, N.F. âge, M.E. eage, *age, from Lat. ætas, Ital. etate, Prov. estat-z, O.F. æe (s.s.).*

Teutonic, Goth. aiw-s, O.H.G. ewa, M.H.G. ewe, O.N. æfi, *an age, eternity, Goth. aw, always, O.N. æ, æ, æi, O.H.G. eo, io, N.H.G. je, A.S. æ (for *aw), always, O.H.G. io-mër (= io + mër [mehr]), N.H.G. immer, A.S. æfre, M.E. ævre, evre, N.E. ever.* Murray ('Phil. Dict.' ad verb.) suggests that A.S. æfre is equivalent to the common A.S. phrase 'æ tō feore,' 'ever in life,' and compares Goth. 'aiw fairhwan' with same meaning. Kluge considers it a corruption of *æ-mre, which is formed in the same way as O.H.G. io-mer. O.H.G. êw-ig, *eternal; O.H.G. ewa, N.H.G. ehe, A.S. æw, æ, also have the sense of custom, law, as established by long usage* (cp. Sans. eva), especially the *marriage contract, A.S. æw-breca, M.E. sawbreker, an adulterer* (cp. N.H.G. ehebruch, *adultery*).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, æon, æonial.

Latin, co-æval, eternal, co-eternal, eternity.

L. Latin and Romance, age (subs. and vb.), *nonage* (minority), *aged.*

Teutonic, ay, ever, ever-y, never.

Eur-Ar. IE-B, a year.

Zend, yar, a year.

Greek, ὥρα, ὥρος, a year, season, hour, ὥραιος, seasonable, ὥροσκοπος, horoscope, ὥρολόγιον, an instrument for telling the hour.

Latin, hora, an hour, hōra, the hours, also a clock or dial, horarium, a clock or dial, horologium, horoscopus (all Greek loan-words).

L. Latin and Romance: O.F. hore, ore, ure, M.E. our, owr, later heure, N.F. heure, Ital. ora, an hour, O.F. ore, ores, N.F. or, now; Ital. ancora, O.F. encore, N.F. encore (= [ad] hanc oram), 'to this hour,' still, 'go on,' O.F. l'ores, N.F. lors, then (= illam oram), Ital. allora, O.F. alores, N.F. alors, then (= ad illam horam), des=de ipso (sc. tempore), dating from, F. désormais (= de ipsa hora magis), 'from the very hour onward,' henceforth, O.F. dorenavant (de hora in abante), from the hour onward; Ital. orologio, O.F. horologe, N.F. horloge, a clock.

Teutonic, Goth. jēr, O.H.G. jar, N.H.G. jahr, A.S. geār, ger, M.E. yer, yeer, yeare, a year, A.S. geāra (gen. plu. of geār), 'of years,' 'of old,' 'years ago,' N.H.G. uhr, loan-word from F. through L.G. úr, a clock, watch.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, horoscope, horologe (Gk. loan-words through Lat. and Fr.).

Latin, horary, relating to, lasting, an hour.

L. Latin and Romance, hour, encore.

Teutonic, year, -ly, yearling, yore.

Eur-Ar. IĀG, reverence, worship.

Sanscrit, yāj in yaj-ati, worships, yajyas, venerable, Hindi, yogi, a religious mendicant.

Zend, yas- in yasna, religious rite, sacrifice.

Greek, ἁγ- in ἅγιος, holy, ἁγνός, pure, holy, ἁγίό-γραφα, holy scriptures.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanscrit, thr. Hindi, yogee (Anglo-Indian), a religious mendicant.

Greek, hagiographa, hagiology, Agnes (nom. pr.), Tris-hagion, Thrice Holy, the name of a Church hymn.

Eur-Ar. *EK or EG, with by-forms, EX in Greek and Latin; E in Latin.¹

Greek, ἐκ, before vowels ἐξ (= ἐκ-s), out, out of, ἐξω (adv.), outside, ἐξωτερικός, foreign, ἐξωτερικός, external, abroad, applied to writing and

¹ There is no representative of this prep. in the Aryan group (ad taking its

teaching addressed to an outside public, *kyxares* for *kyx-ares*, the last, *extremest*.

Latin, *ex*, *out*, before vowels and *c*, *f*, *h*, *p*, *q*, *s*, *t*: *eo* in O. Lat. before *f* in composition, as in *eo-fari*, *eo-fatus*, but in Classical Lat. *ex* is either assimilated or retained, as in *efferre*, *exfoliare*; *e* is found before *b*, *d*, *g*, *j*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*, as in *e-bullio*, *e-dico*, *e-gredior*, *elicio*, *eligo*, *emitto*, *enuntio*, *erado*, *evado*; *extra*, adv. in comp. form, *outside*, *exterior*, *outer*, *extremus*, *outermost*, *last*, *externus*, *external*, *extraneus*, *strange*, *foreign*.

L. Latin and Romance, *ex*, *ē*, *es*-, *out*, follow the Latin rule, as *émeute*, from N.F. *émouvoir*, (Lat. *emovere*, to *more out*), O.F. *effrier*, to *frighten*, *chill with fear* (L. Lat. *exfrigidare*, to *chill*), M.E. *affray*, p. p. *affraied*, N.E. *afraid*; but sometimes *es* and *s* before *c*, *p*, and *s*, as in L. Lat. *escapium*, an *escape*, O.F. *escaper*, *eschapper*, N.F. *échapper*, to *escape* (Lat. *ex cappâ*, *slip out of the clout*), *escheoir* (Lat. *ex-cadere*), *escheat*; Ital. *scorgere* (= Lat. *ex-corrigere*), to *guide*, *set right*, *scorta* (participial form), a *guide* or *guard*, O.F. *escorte*; Ital. *splanata* (Lat. *ex-planata*), O.F. *esplanade*; Ital. *saggiare* (L. Lat. *exagiare*), to *weigh*, O.F. *essaier*, *ssaier*, *essay*, *assay*; Ital. *es-tranio*, *estraneo*, *stranio* (Lat. *extraneus*), O.F. *estrange*, M.E. *estrange*, *strange*, Ital. *straniere* (L. Lat. *extraniarius*), O.F. *estranger*, N.F. *étranger*, *stranger*; O.F. *es-caldre* (L. Lat. *ex-caldare*), to *heat*, *scald*; Ital. *scampare* (L. Lat. *ex-campare*), to *run off the field*, *decamp*), O.F. *escamper*, to *decamp*; O.F. *escanteler*, to *cut into cantles or cornerpieces* (*ex* + O.F. *cantel*, a *cornerpiece*, from O.H.G. *kante*, a *corner*); Ital. *scorticare* (= Lat. *ex-corticare*, to *take off the bark*), to *flay*, Prov. *escorgar*, O.F. *escorcher*, to *take off the skin*, *scorch*; O.F. *escourgée* (L. Lat. *excorrigata*), *correction*, M.E. *schurge*, *scourge*, a *whipping*, a *scourge*; Sp. *esclusa*, O.F. *escluse* (Lat. *ex-clusa*, *shut out*), Du. *aluys*, *sluis*, M.E. *seluse*, a *mill-dam*, *sluice*; L. Lat. *ex-soniare*, *essoniare*, to *put forward an essonia*, that is, an *excuse for not performing a duty or service*, O.F. *essoinier*, to *need excuse*, O.F. *essoine*, M.E. *assoine*, *essoine*, *necessity*, *excuse*; Ital. *squadrone*, O.F. *escadron*, N.E. *squadron* (Lat. *ex-quadrare*, to *square*); Ital. *stordire*, O.F. *estourdir*, to *stun*, with p. p. *estourdi*, M.E. *stourdi*, *sturdy*, *stunned*, *amazed* (Lat. *ex-torpidire*); Ital. *scarso*, Prov.

place there, as also in the Teutonic group), unless this may be found in Zend *akh*, *very*, and Sans. *apahrasa*, *wonderful*. Dieffenbach conjectures connection between Teutonic *us*, (Goth.) *er*, (O.H.G.) and Latin and Greek *ex*, but the loss of *k* is difficult to account for. *kh* is probably the original form. *kh* + *s* represents a case form in *kh*; the vowel is lengthened in compensation for the loss of *k*. Ourlies considers the form *kh* to be indicated by the O. Slav. *isa*, as *s* in that language regularly represents a Eur.-Ar. *ś*.

EX, 100

and O.F. *escars*, M.E. *scarce*, N.E. *scarce* (Lat. *ex-carpere*, to take out, select), &c.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *isz*, O. Slav. *izu*, out of.

Teutonic, Goth. *us-*, (before *r*) *ur*, out, O.H.G. *ur* (accented), out—only used as a prep. between 700 and 900 A.D., after that, as unaccented pref. with variants *ar* and *ir* (*ur* is still found in *urtheil*, *ur-sprung*, &c.)—N.H.G. *er-* in *er-schrecken*, &c. &c.; with generally intensive force; A.S. *ar* later *ā*: another form, *or*, is found in *ordel*, a judgment, ordeal, and in Eng. *orts* from the compound (*or* + *itan*, to eat), the remains of a meal. In the following A.S. words *ā* = *ar*, Goth. *us*, O.H.G. *ur*, N.H.G. *er*: *āberan*, to bear, *ābidan*, abide, *ācursian*, to curse, *ācolan*, to chill, *āferan*, to frighten, *āgan*, agone, ago, *ālhtan*, to alight, *ārisan*, rise, arise, *āscæmian*, to ashame, *āslakian*, slake, *āwacan*, awake; M.H.G. *uover*, N.H.G. *ufer*, bank, landing place. Kluge cites A.S. *ofr.* (*s s.*), and a Bavarian '*ur-var*,' a haven, = Goth. *us-far*, haven, where boats land and unload. He sees in Windsor an A.S. *Windels-ofr*, landing place of the *Windel*, supposed to be a former name of the Thames.

Celtic, O. Ir. *a*, *as*, *e*, *ess*, out, *echtar*, outside.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, compound Greek words with *ex-*, *eo-*, as first member, as *Ex-odus* (*ἐξ + ὁδός*, march out), *ex-orcize* (to adjure out, *ἐξ + ὀρκίζω*), *eccentric*, *ecclesiastical*, *eclipse*, &c., *exotic*, *exoteric*, and compounds of *ἐσθω*, as *exogenous*; *eschatology*, doctrine of the last things.

Latin, compounds of *ex* and *e* with other Latin words, as *asperate*, *exalt*, *excavate*, &c., *ebullient*, *edict*, *egress*, *eject*, *emit*, *enunciate*, *erase*, *evade*, *exit*, *exfoliate*, *effusion*, &c., &c.; *extra-*, *extraordinary*, *extra-dition*, and other compounds of *extra*, *exterior*, *extreme*, *-ity*, *external*, *extraneous*.

L. *Latin and Romance*, *élite*, the select, *congé d'élite*, permission to choose, from O.F. *elire* (= Lat. *eligere*), to choose out, *émeute*, &c., *affray*, *afraid*, *escape*, *scape*, *scape-grace*, *escapement*, *escapade*, *escheat*, *cheat*, *escort*, *esplanade*, *essay*, *assay*, *estrangle*, *strangle*, *scald*, *scapp*, *scamper*, *scantling*, *scorch*, *scourge*, *sluice*, *essoine*, *squadron*, *sturdy* (orig. with bad sense, *stubborn*: now better, *stout*, *strong*); *scarce*, &c.

Teutonic, *ordeal*, *orts*, *abear*, *abide*, *acold*, *a(c)course* (the double *c* arises from a confusion with the Fr. pref. *ā* = *ad*), *afear*, *agone*, *ago*, *alight* (dismount), *arise*, *ashame*, *aslake*, *awake*. Here *a* has only the same intensive force as *ex* so frequently bears in Latin.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{IEU}}$ -**IU-**, *to defend, protect, help, please.*

Sanscrit, *yu-* in *yu-noti*, *wards off, protects, benefits.*

Latin, *ju-* in *ju-vare*, *ju-vi*, *ju-tum*, *to help, benefit, please*, *ad-juvare*, *to help, assist*, *adjutor*, *a helper*, *coadjutor*, *fellow-helper*, *adjutare*, *to help*, *ju-cundus*, *pleasing*, *jubilum*, *a cry*, *a shepherd's song*, *jubilare*, *to raise a joyful shout*.¹

L. Latin and Romance, **L. Lat. and Ital.** *ajutare*, **Span.** *ayudar*, **Prov.** *ajudar*, *aydar* (by elision of *u* and vocalising *j* to *i*), **O.F.** *aider*, **N.F.** *aider*, *to help*; **Ital.** *giubilare*, **F.** *jubilier*, *to shout for joy*, from which are formed **N.H.G.**, **Du** and **Dan.** *jubel*, *joyful shout*, perhaps also **Ital.** *giulivo*, **O.F.** *jolif*, **N.F.** *joli*, **M.E.** *jolif*, *joli*, **N.E.** *jolly*, *merry*, *pleasant*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *adjutor*, *coadjutor*, *adjutant*, *adjuvant*, *jubilant*, *jubilation*.

L. Latin and Romance, *aid*, *aide-de-camp*, *aidance*, *aidless*, *jelly*, *-ity*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{IUEN}}$, *young, weak*

Sanscrit, *yav-*, *yuv-* in *yava*, **acc** *yavan-am*, *a youth, young*, *yuvaça*, *young*.

Zend, *yavan*, *young*

Latin, *yuv-* in *juvenis*, *young*, **comp.** *junior*, *juventus*, *youth*, *juvencus*, *a young bullock*, also *of a young man* (**Hor.**), *juvenilis*, *youthful*.

L. Latin and Romance, **Ital** *giovine*, **Prov.** *jove*, **O.F.** *juene*, *jevène*, *jouene*, **N.F.** *jeune*, *young*, *jeunesse*, *youth*.

Balto-Slav., **Lith.** *jaunas*, **O. Slav.** *junu*, *young*.

Teutonic, **Goth.** *jugg-s*, **O.H.G.** *jung*, **A.S.** *geong*, **O.N.** *ungr*, (later) *yung-r*, *young*. The Teutonic base *jung-a* is a contracted form of an older *juwunka*, corresponding with **Sans.** *yavaça*, **Lat.** *juvencus*; **Goth.** *junda*, **O.H.G.** *jugund*, **N.H.G.** *jugend*, **A.S.** *geogoth*, **M.E.** *geoguthe*, *yhouthe*, *youth*, *youth*, **M.H.G.** *junc-herre*, *young master*, **Du.** *jonker*, *jonkheer*, **N.E.** *younger*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *juvenile*, *juvnescent*, *junior*, *rejuvenate*.

Teutonic, *young*, *youngling*, *younger*, *youngster*, *youth*, *youthful*

¹ **L. Lat.** *jubilans*, *the fiftieth or jubilee year*, is from **Heb.** **jobel*, *a blast of a trumpet, clamour, shout of joy, the year of jubilee announced by the sounding of trumpets*. The **Lat.** *jubilare* has no immediate connection with this (**see** *Shant ad vb.* and *Cent. Diet.*); but it may have a remote connection in the sound *ju* (*in*) common to several groups of language, expressing joy: **cp.** **Heb.** **jo-bel*, **Gk.** *ia*, **Lat.** *io*, perhaps also **Ger.** *jölein*, **O.N.** *jol*, *the yule feast*, **Swed.** *jolan*, **Du.** *jülen*, *to be festive* (**see** **Grimm. Heb. Lexicon**, ad **jobel*), whence **Ital.** *giulivo* may be derived.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{EK}}$ $\sqrt{\text{AK}}$ $\sqrt{\text{OK}}$, with sense of *sharp, penetrating, reaching to, swift*.

Sanskrit, *aç-* *inaç-noti*, 'pierces, 'aç-u, a point, *açush*, swift, *aç-na*, a stone, a sling-stone, *aç-ani*, a missile, a dart, *aç-man*, stone, a thunderbolt, meteoric stone, *aç-mara*, made of stone, *aç-ra*, edge, point, summit, *aç-ra*, *aç-ru*, a tear, *aç-va*, a horse, *ukha*, an oven (perhaps by metathesis for *akhva* = Eur.-Ar. *ekhva*: the earliest oven was of stone, afterwards of baked clay, on and round which the coal was placed).

Zend, *aç-*, *ak-*, *ash-* in *aç-naoiti*, pierces, *aku*, point, *aç-man*, heaven, *aç-pa*, a horse, *ash-us*, swift, a horseman, N. Pers. *aswar*, Urdu, *sawar*, *sowar* (s.s.). Perhaps also N. Pers. *sipāhi* (from *açpa*, horse), a horseman, soldier, sepoy.

Greek, *ακ-*, *δκ-*, *ὀξ-*, *ἰπ-* in *ἀκή*, sharpness, the edge, *ἀκ-ίς*, an arrow-head, arrow, point, *ἀκ-ακ-ία*, acacia (the prickly plant), *ἄκ-ανθα*, a thorn, thistle, *ἀκ-όνη*, a whetstone, *ἄκ-ων*, a javelin, *ἀκ-μή*, a point, peak, summit, *ἄκ-μων*, a meteoric stone, anvil, a pestle, the vault of heaven, conceived to be of stone (cp Hesychius, "Ἀκ-μων, οὐρανός"); ¹ *κα-μῖνος*, an oven, furnace (by metathesis for *ἀκ-μῖνος*, cp. O. Slav. *ka-mine* with Lith. *ak-mens* [gen.], stone); *ἄκ-πος*, topmost, highest, *ἄκρον*, the top; *ἀχ-νή*, anything light, foam, chaff; *ὀξ-ίνη*, an axe; *ὠκύς*, swift, *ὀξύς*, sharp, biting; *ἵππος* (= *ik-fos*), ² Dial. *ἱκ-κος*, a horse, *ἵπ-νός*, an oven (*π=ky*, as in *ἵππος=ekua*), *ὠκυ-πέτης*, swift-flying; *Φιλ-ιππος*, fond of horses (nom. pr.).

Latin, *ac-*, *ac-s*, *oc-* in *ac-us*, a needle, *aculeus*, a sting, *acumen*, a point to prick or sting with, keenness, *ac-uere*, to sharpen, *acutus*, sharp, *acies*, sharp edge or point, the front of an army (conceived of as the edge of a sword), sharpness of vision, *ac-us*, *acer-is*, husk of corn, *ag-na* (in the hymn of the Salii), a stalk or ear of corn, *ac-er*, sharp, biting, sour, eager, *acer*, *aceris*, the maple, *ac-etum*, vinegar, *ac-idus*, acid, *ac-erbus*, bitter, *acritudo*, bitterness, *acrimonia*, bitter feeling; *ascia* for *ascia*, an axe, *ocyor*, swifter, *occa*, a harrow; *caminus* (Gk. loan-word), a furnace, *eq-uus* (comp. S. *açva-s*), a horse, *eques*, -itis, a horseman, *equinus*, relating to a horse, *equester*, -tris, equestrian, *Epona* (Latinised form of a Celtic word), the Goddess of horses; Lat. **acupiter* (the swift-flyer, corrupted from *ὠκυπέτης*), a hawk, changed by popular etymology into *accipiter*, and even *acceptor*, as though from *accipio*: (cp. Brugmann, ii. 28).

I. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. *acicula*, Ital. *aguglia*, O.F. *aiguille*,

¹ See for alternative explanation under $\sqrt{\text{EK}}$ $\sqrt{\text{QEM}}$.

² The change of the spiritus lenis of *ik-fos* to the spiritus asper in *ἵππος* is due to the loss of *f* (pronounced as spirant), and analogous to the change of *τρίχης* (*trikh-os*) to *τρίξ* (*thrik-s*).

a *needle*, Span. *ayguet*, Port. *agulha*, a *point*, *peak*, *aiguillette*, a *little needle*, *aglet*, a *tag of a lace*; Ital. *acere*, Prov. *agre*, O.F. *acere*, *aigre*, *acid*, *sour* (Lat. *acrem*), M.E. *aygre*, *eigre*, N.E. *eager*, Ital. *vinagre*, Prov. *vinagre*, O.F. *vin-aigre* (*sour wine*), *vinegar*, Ital. *acuto*, *agudo*, O.F. *ag-u*,¹ *ag-ue*, *sharp* (Lat. *acutus*), N.F. *aig-u*, M.E. *agu*, *ague*, O.F. *mont-agu*, the *peaked mountain*; Ital. *ascia*, *asra* (Lat. *ascia*), Span. *hacha*, O.F. *hache*, *hachet*, a *hatchet*, *axe* (Diez prefers a Teutonic derivation for *axe* from *hak*- base of Germ. *hacken*, to *chop*, *hack*= Dial. Fr. *hequer*, to *chop wood*); L. Lat. *caminata*, in full, *camera caminata*, a *room in which there is a caminus*,² i.e. a *furnace or fire-place*, Ital. *camminata*, O. and N.F. *cheminée*, M.E. *chimney*, *chimenees*, *chimney*. Late Latin, *aculentus*, *prickly*, O.F. *aiglent*, Prov. *aigentina*, N.F. *eglantine*, with a variant form from L. Lat. *aculentarius*, O.F. *aiglantier*, N.F. *eglantier*, M.E. *eglantere*, *eglatere*, N.E. (poetic: Tennyson, 'Dirge,' 23), *eglatere*, the *sweet-briar*, the *prickly plant*, O.F. *Philipe*, *Philipot* (dimin.), nom. pr.

Balto-Slav., *ak-* (*ka-*), *asz-*, in Lith. *akmu*, gen. *ak-men-s*, a *stone*, O. Slav. *kamen-u*, *kamy*, *kamina*, *oven* (by metathesis for *akmen*, or loan-word), Lith. *aszis*, an *azle*, Lith. *aszmu*, *edge*, *point*, *peak* (cp. ἀκμή), Lith. *akôte*, to *harrow*, Lith. *aszara*, a *tear* (cp. Sans. *aç-ru*), Lith. *asz-va*, a *horse* (Sans. *aç-va*).

Teutonic, *ek-*, *eg-*, *eh-*, in Goth. *ag-ja*, O.N. *egg*, O.H.G. *ek-ka*, a *point*, *edge*, M.H.G. *ecke* (s.s.), N.H.G. *ecke*, a *corner*, A.S. *ecg*, M.E. *egge*, N.E. *edge*, M.E. *self-egge*, a *selvage*, O.N. *egg-ja*, A.S. *ecgan*, M.E. *eggon*, to *sharpen*, *incite*, *egg on*, O.N. *hamarr*, a *hammer*, a *stone*, O.H.G. *hamar*, A.S. *hamor*, M.E. *hamer*, *hammer* (cp. Sans. *aç-man*, a *stone*, ἀκμων, an *anvil*, and κάμιν-os, an *oven*), Goth. *ah-s*, *ah-r*, O.H.G. *ahir*, N.H.G. *ähre*, A.S. (north) *äher*, (west) *ear*, M.E. *ere*, *yere*, N.E. a *spike* or *ear of corn* (cp. Lat. *acus*, *acer-is*), Goth. *ah-ana*, O.H.G. *ag-ana*, N.H.G. *ahne*, O.N. *ögn*, Dan. *avne*, Scot. *awn*, the '*beard*' of *barley*, *oats*, &c., O.H.G. *ahil*, N.H.G. *achel*, A.S. *egl*, M.E. *eil*, N.E. dial. *ails*, the *beard of grain* (cp. Gk. ἀχμή, Lat. *agna*, s.s.), O.H.G. *egida*, N.H.G. *egge* (from L.G.), A.S. *egi-de*, Goth. **agida*, a *harrow*, O.H.G. *ogjan*, *eckan*, A.S. *egean*, to *harrow* (cp. Lat. *occa*, a *harrow*), Goth. *auhns* (cp. Sans. *ukha*), O.N. *ogn*, *ofn*, Swed. *ugn*, A.S. *ofen*, N.E. *oven*, A.S. *ofnet*, a *small earthenware vessel*. Kluge supposes that the original meaning of Sans. *ukha*, ἰπνός, and the Teutonic words is a *vessel of earthenware*; but, if the first ovens were of stone, the earlier

¹ Brachet thus explains the loss of the termination: *t* was first changed into *d*, in Merovingian Latin, and *acutus* must have passed through the form *agud*, *agud*, before it reached *agu*, *aigu*, in the same way as *virtutem* became *verted*.

² See for alternative explanation under √*ĒEM*- and *QEM*-.

√*ĒM*
√*ĀM*
√*Q*

√~~sk~~
√~~ak~~
√~~ok~~

sense may have been a *stone vessel*. Goth. himin-s,¹ *heaven*, O.N. himenn, O.H.G. himil, N.H.G. himmel, O. Fris. himul, Du. hemel, *heaven*; Goth. akwisi, O.H.G. acchus, M.H.G. ackes, N.H.G. art (with added t), A.S. eaz, *axe* (from extended form ak-s, cp. Gk. ἀξίς, Lat. ascia, for ac-sia); O. Sax. ehu, A.S. eoh, *a horse*.

Celtic, O. Gallic, epo, W. ep, O. Ir. ech, *a horse*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Zend (thr. Urdu), *sowar* (O. Per. aswar), *a horseman*, *sepoy*.

Greek, *acacia*, *acme*, *acanthus*, *acanthaceæ* (botanical and architectural), the *Acanthus spinosus*, *name of a plant*, of which the conventional representation was used in the decoration of Corinthian and composite capitals; *acne* (medical), *a kind of skin-disease*; *Trinacria*, *a name of Sicily*, from its three promontories; compounds of *acro-*, as *acro-polis*, *acro-stic*, *acro-bat*, *acro-lith*, &c.; derivatives and compounds of ἀξίς, as *oxide*, *oxalic*, *oxy-gen*, *oxy-mel*, &c.; also of ἵππος, as *Phil-ip*, *fond of horses*, and the names *Phillips*, *Phipps*, *Phelps*, &c.; the Gk. names *Hippo-damos*, *Eu-ippos*, *Hipparchus*, &c., and compounds *hippo-drome*, *horse-race*, *hippo-potamus*, *river-horse*, *hippophagous*, &c.

Latin, *aciform* (*needle-shaped*), *acerose* (s.s.), *aculeate*, *acumen*, *acute*, *'cute*, *aceric*, *relating to the maple*, *acid*, *acetic*; compounds of acet- as *acetify*, *aceto-chloric*, &c., *acid*, *acidulate*, *antacid*, &c., *acrimony*, *acerbity*, *equine*, *equestrian*.

L. Latin and Romance, *aiguille*, *a mountain peak*. Cape Agulhas (southern extremity of Africa, *The Point*, from Port.), *aglet*, *eager*, *vinegar*, *ague*, *hatchet*, *adze* (?), *chimney*, *eglantine*, *eglatare*, *Montagu*, *surname*, *Phillipotts* (from Philipot).

Teutonic, *edge*, *selvage* (= *self-edge*), *edgewise*, &c., *egg* (in 'egg on'), *hammer*, *ear* (of corn), *awn*, *ail* (dial.), *oven*, *axe*.²

¹ Kluge rejects the connection of Goth. himins, O.H.G. himil, &c., with this root and its deriv. *Zend*. aqman, *heaven*, Gk. ἀκμῖς, *an oven, furnace*, and brings all the Teutonic forms for heaven, i.e., the Goth. himins, O.H.G. himil, A.S. heo-fon, O. Sax. heb-an, L.G. hefen, *heaven*, under the Teut. √ham-, *to cover, cover, vault*. In support of this he cites O.H.G. himillisi, A.S. hus-heofon, Du. hemel, M.L.G. hemelte, *the roof or covering of a house*; and asserts that the A.S. f in heof- is a substitute for the m of the other Teutonic forms; while the difference between Goth. him-in-s and O.H.G. him-il is to be explained by a difference of suffix, the Goth. form using the suffix -ne, the O.H.G. the suffix -le. The latter may be accepted, and the Teutonic forms himins and himil, as also Gk. ἀκμῖς, may be referred to √qam-*ham-*, *to cover in, vault* (= Teut. ham-); but more evidence is needed for the unexplained change of m to f in A.S. heofon.

² From this article the following interesting inferences may be formed:—(1) That the Eur-Aryan people before their separation used *stone or flint* as weapons and

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ED}}$, *eat*.

Sanskrit, *ad* in *ad-mi*, *I eat*, p. t. *ādam*, *I ate*.

Zend, *adh-* in *ādḥ-aiti*, third sing. conj. pres. (= Lat. *edat*).

Greek, *ed-* in *ἔδω*, *I eat*, *ἔσθω* (Hom.), *ἔσθις* (Att.) (= *ed* + *-θω*), *ὀδ-ούς*, *-ovros*, *a tooth*, *Æol.* *ἔδ-ovres*, *the teeth* (i.e. 'the eaters'), pres. part. of *ἔδω*, *ὀδών*, *pain* (i.e. *the gnawing*), *ἀν-ώδυνος*, *painless* (?).

Latin, *ed-* in *ē-dere*, *ēd-i*, *ē-sum* (= *ed-tum*), *to eat*, *edax*, *devouring*, *esca* (= *edca*), *food*, *es-culentus*, *fit for food*, *es-urire* (*desid.*), *to desire to eat*, *to be hungry*, *comedere*, *to eat up*, *ob-edere*, part. *obesus*, (1) *eaten away*, *wasted away*, 'corpore pectoreque obeso,' (2) *fat*, *plump*, 'obesus, pinguis quasi ob edendum factus' (Paul. ex Festo: a popular and later sense); *dens*, *dentis*, *a tooth*, *dentitio*, *teething*, *denticulatus*, *having small teeth*, *edentatus*, *without teeth*, *tridens*, *with three teeth or tines*, *dentifricium*, *tooth powder* (Pliny).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *dente*, Prov. *dent-z*, *r. dent*, *a tooth*, *F. dentelles*, *little teeth*, i.e. *the points on which luce is made*, *luce*, *O.F. dent de lyon*, *lion's tooth*, *the dandelion*, from the shape of its leaves; **L. Lat.** *indentura* (from a **L. Lat.** vb. *indentare*), *indent*, *notch*, *charta indentata*, *a paper on each half of which the contract was written*, *the two halves were then cut apart in a zig-zag line*, and one given to each party in the contract, *O.F. endenture*, *indenture*; **N.F.** *dentiste*, *dentist*, *O.F. redent*, *reden* (= Lat. *redentatus*), *a fortification constructed with tooth-shaped projections forming between them an angle: a redan*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *estu*, *to eat*, *devour*, *O. Slav. jastu*, *to eat*; Lith. *dant-is*, *O. Pruss. dant-is*, *a tooth*.

Teutonic, *it-et-* in Goth. *itan*, *O.N. eta*, *A.S. stan*, p. t. *ēt*, *M.E. eten*, *O.H.G. ez-an*, *N.H.G. essen*, *to eat*, *M.H.G. ezz-en*, *to eat into*, *N.H.G. ätzen*, *Du. etsen*, *to engrave*, *to etch*, *to eat away* (*corrode a metal plate by acids*); Goth. *fra-itan*, *to devour*, *eat up*, *A.S. fretan*, *O.H.G. frezzan*, *N.H.G. fressen* (s.s.); Goth. *tunthus*, *O.H.G. zan*, *zand*, *N.H.G. zahn*, *O.N. tönn*, *A.S. toth*, *tooth*; *O.H.G. zinna*, *N.H.G. zenne*, *a pinnacle*, *battlement*, *Swed. tinne*, *A.S. and M.E. tind*, *a spike*, *tooth of a rake or fork*.

Celtic, *O. Ir. det*, *a tooth*, *W. ith*, *to eat*.

tools, especially in spear- and arrow-heads, and sling-stones. (2) That they used stone and (later) earthenware ovens in preparing their food. (3) That the art of smelting and working metal was but slightly known. (4) That the horse was known and domesticated. Schrader thinks that it was kept at first rather for the milk of the mares than as a beast of burden; probably it was first used to draw their carts, then in war-chariots, and last of all for riding. (5) The use of the harrow, and the same name for it among the Latin, the Teutonic, and Celtic races, the same names also for chaff and the beard of corn, show that agriculture was pursued while they still formed one people.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, Odonto, odontology, anodyne, chlorodyne.

Latin, edible, edacious, esculent, esurient, comestible, obese; dentition, denticulate, edentate, trident, dentifrice.

L. Latin and Romance, dandelion, dentist, indent, -ation, indenture, redan.

Teutonic, eat, eatable, etoh, fret (trans.), to wear away, to vex, tease (intrans.), to be vexed or distressed; tooth, teeth (pl), tooth-some, &c., tine.¹

Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{ER} , \sqrt{AE} \sqrt{OR} \sqrt{R} and \sqrt{RE} with variant forms \sqrt{EL} &c., with great extent and variety of meaning.

- (1) To move, set in motion, rise, lift up, grow in size, to cause to grow, nourish, bestir oneself, strive for.
- (2) To obtain, succeed, suit, excel.
- (3) To insert, fit in, join on to, put together.

\sqrt{ER} \sqrt{OR} , to move, go, drive, rise, lift up, &c., with variant \sqrt{EL} ,² and \sqrt{RE} in sense (1).

Sanscrit, ar-, r, in \mathfrak{r} -noti, lifts up, aor. med. ar-ta, ar-as, swift, apa-ar- (=apa-, from, ar-, move), to uncover, open, aṃ-anyas, a wood, i.e. the growing, ar-itras, ar-itram, an oar,³ rudder, \mathfrak{r} -ochati, goes, comes (inc.).

Zend, ar- in areta, high.

¹ Brugmann and others refer $\delta\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, dens, &c to \sqrt{ed} as the pres part. of the verb ($\delta\delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau = \delta\delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau$ -, participial base of pres t. of $\delta\delta\epsilon\upsilon$, dens = *edent, participial base of edere) The initial vowel of the root has been lost in every language except the Greek. Curtius coincides with this and compares the loss of the initial vowel of \sqrt{es} , to be, in Sans s-mas, we are, but its retention in the Gk. $\epsilon\sigma\mu\epsilon\varsigma$. Max Müller and others refer dant, dens, &c to \sqrt{de} , to divide

² In the earliest stage of the Eur-Aryan speech the liquids r and l were probably only dialectic variants of the same sound, but in the later stages they had different and definite sounds, as shown by the fact that the Armenian and European languages in some cases agreed in the consistent use of r while in others they employed as consistently l. In Sanscrit there is scarcely a root containing an l which does not show also forms with r, and words even in the same text were found written both with r and l. In the later stage of the language the difference became more marked, and the use of l more frequent, though still much less frequent than the use of r, in the proportion of 1 : 7 or 8. This peculiarity explains the fact that in the European languages derivatives of the same Eur-Ar. root are found retaining sometimes r sometimes l.

³ Probably, nothing more than a paddle worked from the stern, and serving both as oar and rudder. That Sans. aritram had only this sense, not that of plough (to which the name \mathfrak{r} kas, \mathfrak{r} oḥ, was given), while there is Gk. $\sigma\pi\epsilon\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{s}$ for plough, indicates that the plough came into use after the separation of the Indian and European branches of the Eur-Aryan people, and the name given to it in the European languages was formed from the root \sqrt{ar} , to drive or propel, which lay at the base of aritram, a paddle or rudder.

Greek, *ep-, er-, ar-, al-*, with variant *ol-, el-*, in *ἐρύωμι*, *rise up*, *ἔρως*, *-ēros*, a *bird*, *ἔρχω* (= *er-schō*), *to come* (cp. Sans. *rochati*), *ἐρ-τής*, a *rower*, *ἐρ-στμός*, an *oar* (cp. Lat. *remus* for **retmus*), *τρι-ήρης*, a *trireme*, *ἀρόω*, to *plough*, *ἀροτρον*, a *plough*, *ἀρωμα*, *ploughed land*, *sweet herb*, *ἐλ-άω*, fut. *ἐλά-σω*, *ἐλ-αύνω*, *to drive*, *ἄρον*, the *arum*, *ἀν-αλτος*, (from *ἄλθομαι*, *to grow*), *that cannot be satisfied* (cp. Lat. *al-in al-ere*, *to nourish*).

✓*er-*
✓*ol-*
✓*el-*

Latin, *or-, al-, er-, el-*, in *or-iri*, *ortus*, *to rise*, *oriens*, *rising*, the *East*, *origo*, *-inis*, *origin*, *aborigines*, *first inhabitants*; *ab-orior*, *to die*, *abortus*, *abortio*; *ar-undo*, a *reed*, *ar-um*, the *arum*, *ap-er-ire* (cp. Sans. *apa + ar*), *to open*, *p. p. apertus*, *op-er-ire*, *to shut*, *co-op-er-ire*, *to cover wholly*; *als-er*, *quick*, *active*, *al-ere*, *to nourish*, *feed*, *cause to grow*, *altus*, *altus*, *alimentum*, *nourishment*, *alimonia* (s.s.), *alimentarius*, *nourishing*, *elementum*,¹ *a first beginning or cause of being* (?), *alumnus*, a *pupil*, *ward*, *al-escere* (inc), *alui*, *alitus*, *to grow*, *altus*, (as adj) *full grown*, *high*, *altitudo*, *height*, *al-mus*, *nourishing*, *al-tare*, an *al-tar*, *ex-al-tare*, *to exalt*, *praise*, *co-al-escere*, *to grow together*, **olere*, **olescere*, *to grow* (found only in its compounds), *ad-olere*, *-escere*, *to grow up*, *ad-ultus*, *grown up*, *adolescens*, *adulescens*, *growing up*, a *youth*, *abol-ēre*, *to abolish*, *ind-oles*, *natural disposition*, *obs-olescere*, *to wear out*, *grow old*, *obs-oletus*, *grown old*, *obsolete*, *prōles* (from *pro-olescere*), *offspring*, *progeny*, *proletarius*, a *citizen of the lowest class*, *who contributed only his children to the service of the state* (?); *ar-are*, *-avi*, *-atum*, *to plough*, *ar-atrum*, a *plough*, *ar-vum*, *ploughed field*, *armentum*, *cattle for ploughing*; *remus*, an *oar*, *triemis*, a *trieme*. *Al-nus*, an *alder-tree*, *ul-mus*, an *elm*, *ornus*, the *mountain ash*, may perhaps be referred to this root.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *alto*, O.F. *halt*, *hault* (= Lat. *altus*), N.F. *haut*, *high*, O.F. *hautain*, *haughty*, M.E. *hautein* (s.s.), **hautain-ness*, but written *hauteness*, N.E. *haughti-ness*; the adj. *haughty* has *gh* inserted by mistake, after the analogy of *draught*, *laugh*, as though a word of English origin; Ital. *alto*, *the high part in music*, O.F. *haut-bois*, Ital. *eboe*, a *hautboy*, a corrupted form of the Fr. *haut-bois* (= *altus + buscus*); O.F. *auter*, M.E. *auter*, N.E. *altar*, corrected after the Latin;

¹ A more than doubtful explanation. The *Century Dict.* says, 'wholly improbable'; Murray (*Hist. Dict.*), 'its etymology is uncertain.' The Lat. *elementum* is a translation of Gr. *ἐνταξέτωρ*, lit. *one of a row*, or *series*, a *component part*; Plato denotes by it a *simple sound of the voice* as the first constituent of language, and the expression *ἀντὶ ἐνταξέτωρ* means *in the order of the letters*. And it was perhaps this which has suggested that the Roman scholars coined a new word, *elementum*, from the letters *l, m, n*, following each other in alphabetical order, + Lat. suff. *-tum*, because they found no native word to express the precise meaning of the Greek. This explanation, however, rests on no historical evidence.

√**ER**√**OR**√**EL**

O.F. *overt*, N.F. *ouvert*, from O.F. *ovrir*, *open*—according to Littré a confusion between Lat. *aperire* and *operire*, for *avrir*=*ap-erire*; Dies refers *ovrir* to an older *a-ovrir* for an earlier *a-d-ubrir* (= *ad + de-operire*), *to uncover, take the cover off*—Ital. *coprire*, Prov. *cobrire*, O.F. *covrir*, M.E. *coveren*, *to cover*, Ital. *discoprire* (L. Lat. *discooperire*), Prov. *descobrir*, O.F. *descouvrer*, M.E. *discoveren*, N.E. *discover*.

Balto-Slav., *ir-*, *or-*, *ar-*, in Lith. *ir-ti*, *rows*, *ir-klas*, *a rudder*, *ar-ti*, *plough*, *ar-klas*, *a plough*, O. Slav. *or-ati*, '*ploughs*', Lith. *elksnis*, *an elder tree*, O. Slav. *jelicha*, *an ulder*, Lith. *ere-lis*, *an eagle*.

Teutonic, *ar-*, *er-*, *ear-*, in O.N. *ern*, *brisk*, O.H.G. *er-nus* (subs.), *battle, fighting, earnestness*, N.H.G. *ernst*, A.S. *eornost* (subs.), M.E. *eornest*, *earnest, combat, love of battle, earnestness*, M.E. in *ernest*, '*in seriousness, not in play*'; Goth. *ara*, O.N. *ari*, O.H.G. *aro*, N.H.G. *aar*, *an eagle*, O.H.G. *arn*, pl. *erni*, O.N. *örn*, A.S. *earn*, *örn*, *an eagle*, N.H.G. *adler*=*adel + ar*, *noble eagle*; Goth. *arjan*, O.N. *erja*, A.S. *erian*, M.E. *eren*, *ere*, *ear*, O.H.G. *aren*, M.H.G. *eren*, *to plough, till*, O.N. *ar*, *a ploughing*, O. Fris. *er* (s.s.), O.H.G. *ero*, *earth*, O.H.G. *art*, *ploughing, tilling*, O.H.G. *arton*, *to till, dwell*, O. Sax. *ard*, A.S. *eard*,¹ *ground tilled and dwelt upon, home, dwelling, land, country*, A.S. *eardian*, *to cultivate, to dwell in, possess*, with early M.E. form *erden*, *erthen* (cp. '*Bigan he there for to erthe*', '*he began to dwell there*'); Goth. *airtha*, O.H.G. *eretha*, *erdha*, O. Sax. *ertha*, *erda*, N.H.G. *erde*, O. Fris. *irthe*, *erthe*, A.S. *eorthe*, *eordh*, M.E. *earthe*, O.N. *jordh*, *earth*; A.S. *al-r*, *alder*, O.H.G. *elira*, *erila*, N.H.G. *erle* (ss), A.S. *eller*, *ellern*, M.E. *eller*, *an elder tree* (?), O.N. *alm-r*, O.H.G. *elm*, A.S. *elm*, M.E. *elm*, O.N. *reynir*, O. Swed. *rönn*, *runn*, *the rowan-tree* (mountain ash), cp. Lat. *or-nus*; O.H.G. *alt*, O. Sax. *ald*, A.S. *eald*, *ald*, O.N. *ald-r*, *old* (originally a participle from Goth. *alan*, O.N. *ala*,² *to nourish, give birth to, grow up*: Kluge conjectures that the original use was like that of the Lat. *natus*, prefixed by the number of years since birth; cp. '*decem annos natus*', with '*ten years old*'), A.S. *eldu*, *äldu*, *eld*, *ald*, M.E. *eld*, Goth. *alths*, O.H.G. *alti*, *elti*, *old age, age, old times*; A.S. *yldra*, *eldra* (comp.), M.E. *eldre*,

¹ *Eorthe* and *eard* must be regarded as two distinct words and having a distinct significance, yet so near, both in form and sense, as to be referred to the same root, *ar-*. The English *earth*, is from A.S. *eorthe*, and the distinction between *erde* = *eard* and *erthe* = *eorthe* is shown in the Early English alliterative poems: '*Sodomas that ever hadde ben an erde of erthe the sweettest*:' *erde*, however, had already begun to be used for *earth*.

² Kluge derives Goth. *ali-s*, O.H.G. *al*, N.H.G. *all*, O.N. *allr*, A.S. *eall*, Eng. *all*, with *ala-*, found in compos., from * root *al*, but he thinks its connection with Goth. *alan* not fully established, though he accepts the connection of O. Ir. *ail*, *ail*, and Wel. *oll*, *all*, *every, whole*, with Teut. *ala-*, *alls*, &c. The root *al*, *ala* is found in M.E. *also* *als*, N.E. *as* (or *al-swa*) *also*, *always*, &c.; Goth. *ala-mann*, *all men*, perhaps the original of Lat. *Alemanni*.

elder, used also as a *suba*. an *elder*, A.S. *caldor*,¹ a *prince*, *elder*, *caldor*-*man*, *aldorman*, A.S. *eldran*, *aldran*, *parents*, *elders*; O.H.G. *arundi*,¹ O.N. *eyrende*, A.S. *arende*, M.E. *erende*, an *errand*, *message*, *commission*, *charge*; O.N. *roa*, A.S. *rōwan*, to *row*, Goth. *rothra*, *oars*, *rudder*, O.N. *rōdhor*, O.H.G. *ruoder*, N.H.G. *ruder*, A.S. *roder*, a *paddle*, *rudder*, *steor*-*rodher*, a *steering paddle*, O.N. and A.S. *ar*, an *oar*; A.S. *weor*-old, *world*, *the world*, the age in which men live (see under $\sqrt{\text{VER}}$).

Celtic, O. Ir. *araim*, I *plough*, O. Wel. *aru*, Corn. *araz*, to *plough*. O. Ir. *arathur*, Corn. *aradar*, O. Wel. *aradr*, a *plough*, are loan-words. Ir. *alim*, I *nourish*, Ir. *ail*, *food*, Ir. *alt*, *high place*; Wel. *er-w*, a *ploughed field*, Bret. *er-v*, a *furrow* (cp. Lat. *arvum*), O. Ir. *ram*, an *oar*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, ornithology, ornithorhynchus, &c., *din-ornis*, name of an extinct bird, *aroma*, *aromatic*, *arum* the *plant*; elastic (coined word from $\sqrt{\text{ELÁΩ}}$): the original sense of elastic was *driving*, *hurling*.

Latin, *orient*, -al, -ation, *origin*, -al, -ate, &c., *aboriginal*, *abortion*, -ive, *arundinaceous*, *aperient*, *aperture*, *alacrity*, *altitude*, *aliment*, -ary, *alimony*, *alumnus* (Lat. loan-word), *element*, -ary, *adult*, *coalesce*, *adolescence*, *abolish*, -ition, *obsolete*, *prolific*, *proletarian* (?), *exalt*, *alma* in the phrase '*alma mater*,' *arable*, *trireme*.

L. *Latin* and *Romance*, *haughty*, -iness, *haut-boy*, *obob* (It.), *alto*, *contr-alto*, *altar* (corrected form of O.F. *auter*), *overt*, *overture* (*the opening piece*), *cover*, *covert*, -ure, *discover*, *curfew*, *kerchief* (see p. 31).

Teutonic, *Arn*, prefix to Eng. and German names of places, as *Arncliffe*, *Arnheim*, *earnest*³ (adj.), in *earnest* (subs.); to *ear* (vb. archaic), in O.T. *earing*, *ploughing*; *earth*, -y, -ly (A.S. *eorthe*), *alder*, probably also *elder* (*the tree*); and *rowan* (*the mountain ash*, Lat.

¹ A.S. *eorl* has sometimes been regarded as a contraction of *caldor*, but the O.N. *jarl* (with older form *earl*), O. Sax. *erl*, a *noble man*, a *hero*, *warrior*, a *man*, (cp. Lat. *vir*) correspond with A.S. word and differ in meaning as well as form from A.S. *caldor*; in the O. Sax. poem '*Heliand*' *erl* is used more than 100 times for '*man*.' Vigfusson, '*Iscl. Dict.*'

² Apparently a participial formation from a verb fallen out of use from $\sqrt{\text{ar}}$ of which Goth. *arwa*, a *messenger*, is a nominal form.

³ M.E. *ernes*, (later) *ernest*, N.E. *earnest*, a *pledge*, is from Wel. *ernes* (a.s.), perhaps connected with Lat. *artha*, Ital. *arna*, O.F. *arthes*, Scot. *arles*, M.E. *eries*, Gk. *ἐραστής*, from Hebr. *erabon*, a *pledge*. O.H.G. *arnon*, to *reap*, A.S. *earnian*, (orig.) to *reap*, (later) to *gain by work*, to *earn*, M.E. *ernien*, *ernen*, N.E. *earn*, together with the participial O.H.G. noun *arnôt*, N.H.G. *ernte*, *harvest*, are generally referred to a root $\sqrt{\text{arn}}$ (with change of s to r), found in O. Slav. *jes-eni*, O. Pruss. *as-ania*, Goth. *as-ana*, *harvest*, *autumn*, O.N. *ðan* for **as-ðu*, a *working season*, A.S. *as-na*, *labourer*, Lat. *annona*, for **annona*, *yearly produce*; perhaps, too, in *ἐρπύριον*.

ornus), *alm*; old, *eld* (archaic), *elder*, -*est*, *alderman*; world, -*ly*; errand; row, rudder, *oar*, *rullosk* (=row-lock); *all*, *alone* (all one), *as*, *also*, *always*, *almighty*, &c. (see Note 2, p. 52).

\sqrt{RE} , the transposed form of \sqrt{ER} , by intermediate \sqrt{R} , with extension re-n- in Teutonic.

Sanscrit, *r-n-* in *r-nomi*, *I go*.

Latin, *ra-* in *ratia*, *a raft*.

Teutonic, Goth. *rin-nan*, *rann*, *runnan*, *to run, flow*, O.H.G. *rinnan*, *to cause to run*, N.H.G. *rinnen*, *rennen*, *to run*, O.N. *renna*, A.S. *reanan*, *ran*, *gerunnen*, *to run, flow* (cp. A.S. *ir-nan*, p.t. *arn*, M.E. *ernen*, *eornen*, *to run, curdle* (from the other original form \sqrt{ER} , \sqrt{R}), O.H.G. *rennen*, *to cause to run*, used of milk, *to coagulate*, N.H.G. *ge-rinnen*, *to curdle, coagulate*, M.E. *rennen*, *to run*, also used of milk, M.E. *renet*, *rennet*.¹

ENG. DERIV. Teutonic, *run*, *ran*, *runner*, *forerunner*, *runnel*, *runlet*, *a small stream*, *rennet*, *runnet*, *ern*, *ernaing* (dial.).

Eur-Ar. \sqrt{ER} , \sqrt{EL} , \sqrt{R} , \sqrt{RE} , in senses (2) and (3), *to attain, succeed, excel, suit, to calculate, approve, fix, fit in with, put together*.

Sanscrit, *ar-* *r* in *r-noti*, *attains*, *r-tas*, *correct, complete*, *r-tus*, *fixed period, custom, law*, *ar-yas*, *true, friendly*, *Aryan*, a name given in common to each other by the Indian and old Persian races, expressive of kinship, friendly relation, and mutual good faith; *āryakas*, *an honourable man*, *ar-yaman*, *a friend, comrade*; *irma*, *an arm*, *ar-as*, *spoke of a wheel*, *ar-paya* (caus.), *to insert, fit in*, *aratni*, *elbow*, Sans. *rai*, *property*, from $\sqrt{RĀ}$ = Eur-Ar. \sqrt{RE} , *to furnish with, equip, grant*.

Zend, *ar-*, *air*, *ar-eta*, *excellence, virtue*, *ra-tu*, *custom, law*, *airya*, *Aryan*, *airyaman*, *faithful, obedient*, *arethnao*, *the elbows*, *frārāthni*, *a measure = two spans*.

Greek, *ap-* in *ἀπ-νυμαι*, *to earn, gain* (?—see Note 3, p. 53), *ἀπ-ἀπ-ἵκνω*, *to fit together, furnish with, satisfy*, *ἀπ-ἱκνω*, *to please, conciliate*, *ἀπ-εἰών*, *ἀπ-ιστος*, *braver, -est*, "Ἀπ-ης, *the god of fight, courageous*, *ἀπερή*, *courage, manliness, virtue*, *ἀπ-τιος*, *fitting, at the right time, ready*, *ἀπ-τίξω*, *to make ready*, *ἀπ-θ-μός*, *a joining, union*, *ἀπ-ι-θμός*, *number*, *ἀπ-ἀριθμητική* (sc. *τεχνη*), *arithmetic*, *ἀπ-θ-περ*,

¹ There is an older form *runnet* in Kentish dialect: 'Runnet, the herb gallium, called in Derbyshire *ernaing*, Anglica, *Cheese-runnet*; it runs the milk together.' Pegge quoted by Skeat under 'Beannet.'

a joint, ἀρ-μα, a chariot, ἄρμος, a join in masonry, ἀρ-μύξω, to construct, fit together, ἀρ-μύξω, a fastening, concord, harmony, ἀρ-ρύπα, the windpipe, bronchial tubes, artery,¹ ἄλινη, an elbow (comp. Sans. aratni).

Latin, ar-, re-, ra-, in ar-s, -tis (cp. Sans. ṛ-tas), art, skill, arti-fex, arti-ficium, in-ers, rude, unskilled, sluggish, in-ertis, sloth, soll-ars, skilful, sollertis, skill, ar-tus, a joining, a limb, articulus (dim. a.s.), articulare, to joint, ar-mus, the shoulder-joint, ramus, a branch (cp. O. Slav. rame, arm), ar-ma, arms, armour, ar-mare, to arm, ar-marium, a closet for storing tools, urns, &c., ar-milla, a band for the arm, ar-mlet, ar-matura, armamentum, equipment, armistitium, a truce, ar-mi-ger, one who bears arms, harmonia, arteria (Gk. loan-words).

The variant form √RE √Ṛ is found in ri-tus (cp. Sans. ṛ-tus), custom, usage, rite, ritualis, relating to rites; res, thing, matter, fact, business, property, a cause (legal), res-publica, the state, qua-re, cur, why, wherefore; reus, a party in a suit at law, later the defendant only, (as adj.) charged with, responsible for; re-ri, rītus, to calculate, reckon, think, deem, rītus, decided, fixed, irritus, undecided, invalid, in vain (=in + ratus), irritare, to frustrate, disappoint, rez, ratio, -nis (f.), a reckoning, calculation, an account, list, register, relation or proportion, the faculty of calculating, reason, rationalis, ratiocinari, to reason.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. arte, Prov. artz, o. and N.F. art, L. Lat. artista.² F. artiste, the worker of an art, L. Lat. artitus, skilled in an art, Ital. artigiano (=L. Lat. *artitianus), O.F. artisen, N.F. artisan, a worker at an art, F. artifice, an artificer, Prov. artilha, fortification, Prov. artilharia, Ital. artiglieria, O.F. artillerie, instruments or machines for discharging missiles, implements of war, O.F. artiller, L. Lat. *artillare, *artiliare, to fortify, to furnish with implements of war, from L. Lat. ars, artis, a machine (cp. F. engin from ingenium): as the word is not older than the thirteenth century it must have included cross-bows, arbalests, &c.; Ital. arma arme (sing.), arme armi (plu.), O.F. armes plu. (Lat. arma), Ital. armadura, O.F. armeure, M.E. armoure (= Lat. armatura), armour, Ital. armata, Sp. armada, O.F. armée (Lat. armata, p. p. of armare), an armed force, Sp. armadillo (dim. of armado, armed), the little armed animal, Ital. all' arme, 'to arms,' late

¹ See note in Liddell and Scott, ad vb. 'The arteries continued to be regarded as air-ducts, and seem to be conceived as ramifications from the original ἀρρύπα or wind-pipe. Cp. Cio. Nat. Deer. 2, 25, "Sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, et spiritus per arterias." The windpipe was designated ἡ ἀρρύπα πνεύματος or ἡ πνεύματος αἰσώ, while the others were called ἀρρύπαι λεῖαι.

² At a later period artista was used with special reference to the art of medicine; cp. F. artiste vétérinaire.

$\sqrt{\text{ar}}$, O.F. *alarme*, M.E. *alarme* (probably borrowed from the Ital. as the O.F. form was 'as armes,' Skeat), Ital. *armario*, O.F. *armaris*, a receptacle for arms, N.F. *armoire*, from L. Lat. *armaria*, *armarium*, a chest or cupboard, M.E. *aumrie*, *aumbrie*, *ambry*; Ital. *rito*, F. *rite*, a custom, religious ceremony, F. *ritual*; O.F. *rien* (subs.: = Lat. *rem*), a thing, N.F. *rien* (for *ne rien*), nothing, N.F. *république*; O.F. *rate* (Lat. *ratus*), a proportion, a rate, N.F. *ratifier* (= *ratificare*), to fix, settle, N.F. *ration*, Ital. *razione*, a proportionate distribution, a ration, Ital. *ragione*, O.F. *raisun* (= Lat. *rationem*, as *saïson* = *sationem*), N.F. *raison*, M.E. *resoun*, reason, Ital. *ragionare*, O.F. *raisouner*, M.E. *resounen*, to reason, O.F. *raisonable*, M.E. *resonable*, N.E. reasonable, O.F. *areismier*, *aragnier*, to call to account (L. Lat. *ar-rationare*), M.E. *areinen*, *arainen*; from L. Lat. *dearrationare* was formed the obsolete word *darraign*, to decide by arms (not by legal process); Ital. *ulna*, O.F. *alne*, M.E. *elne*, *elle*, N.F. *aune*, an ell (Lat. *ulna*).

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *rame*, O. Pruss. *irmo*, arm, Lith. *olek-tis*, O. Slav. *lakutis*, elbow, Pruss. *lokoti* (s.s.).

Teutonic, Goth. *arm-s*, O.N. *arm-r*, O.H.G. *aram*, N.H.G. *arm*, A.S. *sarm*, arm; Goth. *aleina*, a cubit, O.H.G. *alina*, N.H.G. *elle*, O.N. *elin*, A.S. *eln*, M.E. *elne*, *elle*, an ell; O.H.G. *elinbogo*, N.H.G. *ellenbogen*, O.N. *ölnboge*, A.S. *el-boga*, elbow (lit arm-bend); O.H.G., O.N. and A.S. *rim*, a computation, number, calendar, O. Sax. *unrim*, a false count, without number (an old Teutonic word). M.H.G. *rīm*, and N.H.G. *reim*, as also O.N. and A.S. *rīm*, at a later period were used in the sense of *rhyme*, *rhymed verse*, from a confusion perhaps with Gk. *ῥυθμός*, but it may have been from the fact that, for convenience of remembering, the calendar or mode of counting was thrown into some metrical form, or repeated in a sing-song tone. O.H.G. *art* had only the sense of *ploughing*, *tilling*, from $\sqrt{\text{ar}}$ -, to plough; N.H.G. *art* has the sense of *innate quality*, *condition*, or *kind* (but not of Eng. *art*, for which *kunst* is used), and may have a connection with Sans. *ṛta*, law, custom, usage.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanscrit, Aryan, prob. Ar-menia.¹

Zend, ario- in compos. in Old Persian names, as *Ario-mardus*, &c.

¹ Du Cange derives a Latin *arme-linus*, Ital. *armellino*, *ermellino*, O.F. *ermine*, M.E. *armyne*, *ermin*, Span. *ermine*, from Lat. *mus Armenius*, and Littré follows him. But Kluge cites an O.H.G. *harne*, *harn*, M.H.G. *harne*, in the same sense (of which N.H.G. *hermelin* is the diminutive). The A.S. *hearmas*, a vessel, and the phonetic accord of Lith. *asernau*, *asernony*, a vessel, shows that O.H.G. *harne* is a genuine Teutonic word. The Romance forms and the English *ermine* must therefore be derived from the O.H.G. *harne*, or M.H.G. *hermelin*.

Greek, aristo-crazy, &c., *Arespagus*, *hill of Ares* or *Mars*, *arithmetical*, *arthritis*, *harmony*, -ic, -ious, *harmonium*, &c., *artery*, *arterial*.

* *Latin*, *art*, *artful*, *artless*, *article* (thr. f.), *articular*, *articulate* (adj. *jointed*), *articulate* (vb. *utter distinct and separate sounds*), *articulation*, *inert*, *inertia*, *ramify*, -ication, *arm* (vb), *armiger* (*arm-bearing*), *armament*, *armature*, *armistice* (*a truce*), *armillary*. From transposed \sqrt{RE} , *rite*, *ritual*, -ism, &c. 're' ('in the matter of': legal term), *real*, -ity, -ise, -ism, -istic, &c, *irritate*, -tion, -ble, *ratio*, *ration*, *rational*, -ism, -ist, *ratiocinate*, -ion, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, *artist*, *artifice*, -er, -ial, *artisan*, *artillery*, *arms*, *armour*, -y, *armorial*, *armada*, *army*, *armadillo*, *ambry*, *aumbry*, *a cupboard*, *alarm*, *alarum*, *dis-arm*. From \sqrt{RE} , *republic*, *rate*, *ratable*, *ratify*, -ication, *reason*, -ble, &c., *arraign*, *darraign*.

Teutonic, *arm*, *armlet*, *yard-arm*, &c.; *ell*, *elbow*, *rhyme* (spelt so by mistake from a supposed connection with *rhythm*: *rime* is the proper spelling).¹

Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{ER} \sqrt{AR} , *to part, separate*.²

Sanscrit, ar- \sqrt{r} -, in *rte*, *without, except*, *arana*, *distant, foreign*.

Zend, air- in *airima*, *lonely*.

Greek, ep- in *ἐρημος*, *lonely, desert*, of persons, *destitute, deserted*, *ἐρημίτης*, *one living in the desert*.

Latin, ar-, ra-, in *area*, *free space*; by metathesis in *rarus*, *rare*, *scanty* (?).

L. Latin and Romance, *L. Lat.* heremita, *Ital.* eremita (*Greek loan-word*), *O.F.* ermite, *hermite*, *M.E.* eremite, *heremite*, *a hermit*, *Ital.* ermo, *eremo*, *Prov.* erm, *Span* yermo, *O.F.* erme, *herme*, *desert*; *O.F.* rare (?).

Teutonic, *O.H.G.* aram, *N.H.G.* arm, *A.S.* earm, *Goth.* arm-s, *O.N.* arm-r, *poor, destitute*,³ *M.L.G.* rār, *Du.* raar, *M.E.* rare, *rare* (from *O.F.* ?).

Balto-Slav, *Lith.* ir-ti, *separates*, *O. Slav.* or-iti, *separate, dissolve, overturn, lay waste*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *area*, *a space*, *rare*, *rarify*, *rarefaction*, *rarity*.

L. Latin and Romance, *hermit*, *hermitage*.

¹ The numerous other Teutonic derivatives will be found under \sqrt{RE} $\sqrt{RE-AR}$.

² Fick; see *Dictionary*, 4th edition, p. 11.

³ Kluge says that the Teut. arm, *poor*, has no cognate in any Eur-Aryan language.

Eur.-Ar. * \sqrt{ER} * \sqrt{AE} * \sqrt{EL} , with sense of *heating, burning* (?).

Latin, ar-, ol-, in ar-dere, to burn, glow, ar-ere,¹ to be dry, parched, aridus, aridus (Lucretius), dry, parched, adolere, to burn.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. ardo, O.F. ard, hot, O.F. ardoir, ardre, heat, ardour, O.F. ardent, M.E. ardaunt, N.E. ardent, burning.

Balto-Slav., Lith. alus, O. Pruss. alu, beer, O. Slav. olu, an intoxicating drink, N. Slav. olej, beer.²

Teutonic, A.S. an-ælan, to temper by heat, anneal, A.S. ealu,³ ale, O.N. öl, s.s. (perhaps from A.S. ælan in anælan, to heat, because made from steeped barley, dried in a kiln: cp. O.N. eldr, O. Sax. eld. A.S. aled, fire).

Celtic, Ir. and Gael. ol, an intoxicating drink.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, ardent, ardour, arson (thr. F.), arid, -ity.

Teutonic, anneal, to heat and slowly cool glass or metal; ale, ale-house, &c. Ale means also in composition, a feast or merry-making at which much ale was drunk, and contributions collected for special purposes: e.g. bid-ale, a feast held by invitation (bidding), at which the guests made contributions for the benefit of some person; bridal (= bride-ale), a feast held for the benefit of a newly-married couple; so church-ale, clerk-ale, leet-ale.

Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{EL} , \sqrt{OL} , \sqrt{I} LE, doublet of Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{LI} , in ἀ-λεί-φω,

Lat. lino, &c., to smear, found in European group (?).⁴

Greek, ἔλ-αιον, olive oil, oil, ἔλαιος, the wild olive, the oleaster, θάλα, the olive tree.

Latin, olea, an olive, olive berry, oleum, oil, oleaster,⁵ wild olive,

¹ The O. Lat. harēna, Sab. fasēna (for fasesna), forbid any connection of arena, sand, with \sqrt{ar} . The corresponding Eur.-Ar. form would be ghesesne (cp. O. Ir. gaincamb, Gael. gainmheach, sand).

² The Slavonic and Celtic forms may be borrowed from Lat. oleum, oil. (Op. Ir. ol, gen. ola, drink, with ola, oil, Ir. olach, drunken, olach, oily; O. Slav. olu, an intoxicating drink, Russ. olu, oil.)

³ The stem of ealu is *alut (perhaps a participial noun); cp. gen. and dat. alpodh, ealodh. Ale and beer were originally synonymous, but ale is now limited to the malt liquor the malt for which has not been roasted or burnt (see Murray, *Hist. Diet.*, Schrader (p. 322) thinks that a satisfactory derivation of the stem alut is still to find).

⁴ Prellwitz derives ἔλαιον, oil, from the preceding root \sqrt{EL} , to burn, heat. The one in the text is from Liddell and Scott, who follow Curtius. For the objection to it see note on p. 59. ἔλαιον may be a word borrowed by the Greeks from a non-Eur.-Aryan source.

⁵ Oleander has no connection with oleum, but is, together with Ital. oleandro, O.F. oleandre, Span. alcendro, Port. alcendro, loendra, a popular etymology from rhododendron or lauro-dendron.

oleaginous, oily, oliva, an olive tree, olivetum, an olive grove, olivum, oil (poetic and in post-classic prose).

L. Latin and Romance. Ital. *olio*, Prov. *oli-s*, O.F. *oile*, N.F. *huile*, M.E. *oile, oil*, O.F. *olive, olive*, but through the Celtic forms, M.E. *olive*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *aliejus*, Lett. *alywa* (loan-words from Lat.), Russ. *olu, oil*, Pol. *olej, oil*.

Teutonic, Goth. *alew* (borrowed from Latin in third or fourth century), O.H.G. *olei* (Lat. loan-word dating from before eighth century), N.H.G. *öl, ON öl, A.S. ele, oil* (all Latin loan-words), A.S. *anelian, to anoint with oil*

Celtic, Gael. *oladh, uillidh, O Wel olew, Bret oleu, eol, iul, oil* (all Latin loan-words) ¹

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, olive, Olivet, Mount of Olives (both thr. Fr.), *oleaster, oleaginous*

L. Latin and Romance, oil, oily (from Celtic forms).

Teutonic, aneal, unanealed, without extreme unction.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{ER\tilde{K}}$, $\sqrt{AR\tilde{K}}$, \sqrt{ERQ} , ARQ , \sqrt{EQ} , *to defend, ward off, fortify.*

Sanskrit, *arç-, ṛç-, rak-*, in *sam-arç, fortify, ṛçya, an elk, rak-shati, rescues, preserves.*

Armenian, *arg-* in *argel, a check, restraint, argelum, to ward off*

Greek, *δρκ-, ἀλκ-* in *ἀρκέω, to ward off, be strong enough, to hold out, suffice, ἄρκος, a defence against, ἀλκή, strength, ἀλξέω, to defend, protect*, frequent in compounds, as *Ἀλξάνδρος, defender of men.*

¹ According to Hehn (see *Kulturpflanzen*, p. 82-87), the use of oil to anoint the body was first adopted in Greece, from which country oil was introduced into Italy, and used for the same purposes, in the place of the fat of animals. It was afterwards used both for lighting and for food. The home of the true olive was probably in the southern part of Asia Minor, and its oil was in common use among the Semitic inhabitants of Palestine and Syria for anointing, lighting, and cooking. It is probable that at an early date Phœnician traders imported oil into Greece, and that its early use there was only among the wealthy for anointing the body. The cultivation of the true olive extended along the coast of Asia Minor and the Greek islands, until it reached Greece itself, and thence spread into Italy. The northern races learnt the use of oil, and borrowed its name, from the Greeks and Romans. This view of Hehn's is opposed to the derivation of *olive*, the wild olive, from a root 'Ll,' *to smear, anoint*, for if the Greeks only became acquainted with the use of oil for the person through the Phœnicians, why should they have called the wild olive, which they had known before, by a name expressing the sense of smearing? It would seem, therefore, either that they had previously used for anointing a certain kind of oil from the wild olive, or else that there is no connection between *olive* and *Ll-*, *to smear*. In this case, if *olive* is to be regarded as a Eur-Aryan word, it should be referred to \sqrt{OL} , *to turn*.

Latin, *ar-* in *arcère*, to keep off, enclose, protect, *arx*, -*cis*, a citadel, *arcus* or *argus*, a bow, a weapon, *arca*, a chest, *arcanus*, shut up, closed, *coercere*, to restrain, *ex-ercere*, to exercise, *exercitus*, an army, *exercitium*, an exercise.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *arco*, Prov. *arc-s*, O.F. *arc*, M.E. *ark*, a curve, arch, O.F. *archer*, *archier*, M.E. *archere*, L. Lat. *arcubalista*, Prov. *arbalesta*, O.F. *arbaleste*, an instrument for discharging arrows with great force, an arbalest, Ital. *arcata* (p. p. *arcata*, as from L. Lat. *arcare*, to arch), O.F. *arcade*, an arched passage, O.F. *exercice*, M.E. *exercise*.

Teutonic, *ahr-* in Goth. *arh-w-azna*, an arrow ('the thing belonging to the bow,' from a Teutonic base *argo-*, borrowed from Lat. *argus*, *arcus*), A.S. *earh*, M.E. *arwe*, *arewe*, *arow*, N.E. *arrow*, O.N. *ör*, plu. *örv-ar*, arrows, A.S. *arc*, a chest (Lat loan-word).

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Greek, proper names compounded with *Alex-*, as *Alexander*, and its corrupt vernacular forms *Saunders*, *Sanders*, *Saunderson*, &c.; compounds of *ἀλκῆ-* in *Aleiphron*, *Aleinous*, &c.

Latin, *arc*, a portion of a circle, *arcenum*, a secret place, *co-erce*, -ion, -ive.

L. Latin and Romance, *arch*, a curve in building, &c., *arcade*, *archer*, *arbalest*, *exercise*.

Teutonic, *arrow-*, *arrowroot* (a South American farinaceous tuber, said to have derived its name from its use, as an antidote to poisoned arrows), *ark*, a chest, *Arkwright*, a maker of chests, used as a proper name.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ER K}}$ (ER + K), to put together, weave, spin.

Greek, *ἀρκ-* in *ἀρκ-υς*, a net, *ἀράχνη*, the spinner.

Teutonic, O.N. *rokkr*, O.H.G. *roccho*, N.H.G. *rocken*, the distaff; O.H.G. *rocoh*, N.H.G. *rock*, a coat (?—see Kluge, ad v.).

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. *hroccus*, *roccus*, O.F. *froc*, *frock*, L. Lat. *rochetum*, O.F. *rochet*, a little coat (Teutonic loan-words). So Kluge; and Brachet derives O.F. *froc* from O.H.G. *roccho*, but Diez fr. Lat. *flocus*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *rocan*, a cloak, Gael. *rochall* (s.s.).

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ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *arachnoid*, spider-like (Greek loan-word).

L. Latin and Romance, *frock*, *rochet*, from O.H.G. (?).

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ERK}}$, $\sqrt{\text{ARK}}$, $\sqrt{\text{RK}}$,¹ to injure, wound.

Sanscrit, *rk-* in *rk-sha*, a bear, *raksha*, a demon, (probably) a term employed by the first Aryan immigrants to the aboriginal races of India.

Armenian, *arju*, bear.

Greek, *ἄρκ-* in *ἄρκτος*, a bear, the constellation *Ursa Major*, "*Ἀρκτουπος*, the Bear-keeper, the star just behind the Great Bear, also called *Βωώτης*, the waggoner, the ploughman, in relation to *ἄμαξα*, a waggon (= our Charles's Wain), another name for the constellation (cp. Hom. 'Il.' xviii. 487, "*Ἀρκτον θ', ἦν καὶ ἄμαξαν ἐπὶ κλησὶν καλέουσιν*), *ἄρκτικός*, arctic.

Latin, *ursus* (= *urc-tus*), a bear, *Ursa*, the name of the constellation, *ursinus*, relating to bears.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *orso* (m.), *orsa* (f.), O.F. *ours* (m.), *ourse* (f.), a bear, O.F. *ourson*, M.E. *urchon*, *irchon*, *hircheoune*, a hedgehog, N.F. *oursin*, a sea hedgehog, perhaps a popular etymology from *ours*, a doublet of O.F. *ireçon* (Lat. *ericio*, -onis), N.F. *hérisson*, a hedgehog. Brachet considers it a popular corruption of *ireçon*; and the Portuguese *ouriço*, Wall. *ureçon*, Eng. *urchin*, to be corrupted forms of Lat. *ericion-em*, but Littré regards them as all diminutives of *ours*, a bear. Diez regards them as most probably from Lat. *ericio*. The two words *ireçon* and *ourson* seem from the M.E. to have been in use at the same time, but on the whole I think *ireçon* to be the elder form from *ericio*, and to have been changed to *ourson*, a little bear, as though from O.F. *ours* on account of a fancied resemblance.

Celtic, O. Ir. *art*, a bear.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *arctic*, *antarctic*, *arcturus*.

Latin, *Ursa Major*, *ursine*.

L. Latin and Romance, *Orson*, pr. n. applied to a rough half-savage person; *Orsini*, the name of a noble Italian family.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ERK}}$ with by-form $\sqrt{\text{ERG}}$, to gleam, shine, glitter, *ἄργυρος*, shining, white.

Sanscrit, *ark-* *arj-* *rāj*, in *ark-as* (an epithet of the sun), 'brilliant';

¹ Max Müller connects *rksha*, *ἄρκτος*, with $\sqrt{\text{ERK}}$, to shine, *glitter*, from the shining eye or the bright tawny fur of the bear. More probably it is from an older form $\sqrt{\text{perk}}$, a variant of $\sqrt{\text{parq}}$, to pull, tear; cp. Sans. *vjk-as*, a wolf.

✓**ṛjāt-**
✓**ṛjāt-**

(Vedic) *rājatas*, *white, shining*, in later Sanscrit *silver*, *arjuna*, *bright-witted*.

Zend, *erezada*, *silver*.

Armenian, *arcate*, *artsath*, *silver*.

Greek, *arg-* in *arg-ós*, *white, shining*, also *swift* (from the speed of light), *árgyros*, *silver*, the *white metal*, *árgýrion*, *money*, *árgilos*, *árgillos* (dial.), *white clay*, *λιθάργυρος*, *protoxide of lead*, *ὕδράργυρος*, *quicksilver*, *Ἀργώ*, *The Swift*, the name of Jason's ship, *ἡλεκτρον*, the *shining*, name of the sun, *ἡλεκτρον*, masc and fem. *ἡλεκτρον*, neut., *gold with an alloy of one-fifth silver* (the earlier meaning), also *amber* (later). Lepsius distinguishes *ὁ ἡλεκτρον*, *silver gold*, *ἡ ἡλεκτρον*, *amber ornament*, *τὸ ἡλεκτρον*, *amber*. It was probably so called from its colour resembling that of gold with the silver alloy.

Latin, *arg-* in *arg-entum*, 'the *white metal*,' *silver* (Osc. *aragetud*), *electrum*, a *mixed metal*, *amber* (Gk. loan-word), Lat. *argilla*, *white clay*, *arg-uere*, to *make clear*, *argumentum*, an *explanation*, *argutus*, *bright-witted*, *argutari*, to *prate*, *prattle*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *argento*, F. *argent*, *silver*, Wall. *argoter* (Lat. *argutari*), to *chatter*, *prate*, F. *argot*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *argut*, *arget*, O. Wel. *ariant*, Bret. *archant*, Corn. *arhanx*, *silver*, *Argento-* (= *white*), the Latinised form of a Celtic word found in the old Celtic names of places, as *Argento-ratum*, 'the *white ford*.' Schrader considers it extremely probable that *Argento-* represents an original Celtic word, the equivalent of the Sans. *rājata* (Eur-Ar. *ṛjāt-to*), *white, shining*; but of the Celtic names for silver he does not determine whether they are original or borrowed from the Latin; Windisch regards them as borrowed.²

² A better derivation perhaps than the one given in the text is from a Eur-Ar. ✓**ṽrēk-** ✓**ṽrēk-** ✓**ṽrēk-** ✓**ṽrēq-**, to be *energetic, vigorous, bright*, an older form of **erē-**. Op Sans *varchas*, *vitality, light, brightness, the illuminating power of fire or the sun*; Sans. *ulka*, a *meteor flame, firebrand*, and Lat. *vulcano*, from which Eng. *volcano*. The explanation given in the text has the authority of Liddell and Scott; ✓**erē-** in this case must be regarded as a later form of ✓**ṽrēk-**.

³ The Teutonic and Balto-Slav. languages have a common name for silver: Goth. *silubr*, O.H.G. *silabar*, N.H.G. *silber*, A.S. *seolofor*, *seolfor*, Lith. *sidabras*, O. Slav. *srebro*. This name is conjectured by Hehn to be derived from *Ἀλλήνη*, a town in Pontus, mentioned in the Iliad as the home of silver, *ἡλένην δὲ Ἀλλήνην, ἔθεν ἀργύρεον δὲ τι γυνήλας*. It cannot be inferred from the above that silver was known to the Eur-Aryan people before its partition. In the Vedic period *rājata* was still an adjective = *white, shining*, and became the name of the metal at a later period. It may have been used in this sense in common by the Indian, Iranic, and Armenian peoples. The Southern European races may have followed them in converting the adjective into the name of the metal, although the Oscan *aragetud* looks like a loan-word. The Northern European races derived their name for silver from an entirely different source, and probably became first acquainted with the metal at a later period. The Celts may have adopted the name from Italy; cp. O. Ir. *argot*, and Oscan *aragē-ud*, Bret. *archant*, with *argent-um*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, litharge, hydrargyrate, Argonaut, Argosy, electrum, electric, * &c., electro- in composition.

Latin, argillaceous, argue, argument, Argentine (pr. n.), argenti-ferous, argent (heraldic), white.

Eur.-Ar. √**ARGH-**, variant of preceding root.

Greek, ἀλφ- in ἀλφός, a white rash, ἄλφιτον, barley meal, peeled or pearl barley.

Latin, alb- in albus, white, albumen, the white of an egg, alburnum, the whitish inner bark of trees (Pliny), Alba, name of a town, 'the white,' Umb. alfu, Sab. alpus, white, de-albare, to whiten, whitewash.

I. Latin and Romance, O.F. albe, N.F. aube, a surplice, alb; Ital. alburno, light-coloured, fair (of hair), O.F. alborne, auborne (s.s.), M.E. alborne, auberne, abrown (from a supposed connection with brown: 'auburn' now denotes a darker colour, a golden brown), Sp. albino, orig. applied to white negroes, O.F. dalber, dauber, to whiten (from Lat. dealbare).

Teutonic, O.H.G. albez, elbiz, A.S. elfet, ylfet, a swan, O.H.G. Elba, N.H.G. Elbe, Lat. form Albis, the white river, O.H.G. alpi, M.H.G. alpe, N.H.G. alpe, mountain pasture.

Celtic, Gael. Alp, Ir. Alpa, the Alps (? loan-words); cp. Serv. ad 'Georg.' iii. 474: 'Gallorum lingua alti montes Alpes vocantur'; O. Ir. Alba, Alpa (gen. Alban), a name of Scotland.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, albescent, albugo, a disease of the eye, albumen, &c., album, a blank tablet for entries, a blank book.

L. Latin and Romance, alb, auburn, albino, daub, M.E. dauben, to plaster, whitewash.

Teutonic, Elbe (?), Alps (?).

Celtic, Albion (?), Albany.

Eur.-Ar. √**KRG-** √**RĜ-**, with sense of stretch, straighten; by metathesis, √**REG-**, to straighten, guide, direct, rule.

Sanskrit, arj-, řnj (nasalised form), řaj, in arj-ate, řnj-ate, stretch out, řaj-an, king, řajni, queen, řaj-yas, kingly (cp. Lat. regius), řj-, straight. Hindi, řani, queen.

√ERG-

Zend, *erez* in *erezu*, *straight*.

√RG-

Greek, *ὀρυ-* in *ὀρυγω*, *stretch*, *ὀρυς*, a *fathom*, a *measure of six feet* (= that of the extended arms), *ὄρεξις*, *appetite*, a *craving desire*.

√REG-

Latin, *reg-* in *reg-are*, *rex*, *rectum*, to *rule*, *rectus*, *right*, *rectitudo*, *rex*, *reg-is*, *king*, *reg-io*, a *direction*, *boundary line*, *district*, *regnum*, *kingdom*, *regina*, *queen*, *regulus*, *chieftain*, *regula*, a *rule*, *regulare*, to *regulate*, *regularis*, *regular*, *regalis*, *royal*, *regalia*, *ensigns of royalty*, *rektor*, *ruler*, *regimen*, a *rule*, *direction*, *regimentum*, a *government*, a *command*; *cor-rigere*, *correct*, *di-rigere*, *direct*, *erigere*, *erect*, *surgere*, to *rise up* (= sub + *regere*), *insurgere*, to *rise up against*, *resurgere*, to *rise again*; *regnare*, to *reign*, *interregnum*. *Pulegium*- or *puleium-regium*, a name given to a plant from its being thought a *sovereign remedy against fleas* (Lat. *pulex*, a *flea*).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *re*, Prov. *reis*, O.F. *roi* (= *regem*), *king*, Ital. *regale*, O.F. *real*, *roial*, *royal* (= *regalis*), Span. *real*, *royal* (as subs.), a *coin* ('the royal'); Ital. *reame*, O.F. *royalme*, Prov. and Span. *realme* (as from a L. Lat. *regalimen*), N.F. *royaume*, *kingdom*, *realm*; Ital. *regola*, Prov. *regla*, O.F. *riule*, *reule*, *riegle*, N.F. *règle*, M.E. *reule*, *rule*, O.F. *region*, M.E. *regionn*, a *district*, *country*; Ital. and Prov. *regina*, *reina*, O.F. *reine*, *queen*; Ital. *regnare*, Prov. *regnar*, O.F. *regner*, M.E. *regnen*, to *reign*, N.F. *régiment*, a *regiment*, N.F. *régime*, *system*, *government*; Ital. *diretto*, *dritto*, Prov. *drett*, O.F. *driet*, *droit* (= L. Lat. *drietus*, for *directus*, in documents of Charlemagne's reign), *right*, O.F. *adroit* (ad + *directum*), *skilful*, *clever*; Ital. *dirizzare*, *drizzare* (= L. Lat. **drietiare*, from *drietus*), O.F. *dresser*, to *put in order*, *arrange*, *dress*; Ital. *scorta*, a *convoy*, p. p. fem. of *scorgere* (= Lat. *excorrigere*, to *instruct*, *inform*, *keep from mistakes*), to *guide*, O.F. *escorte*, an *escort*; Ital. *allerta* (= Lat. ad *illam* + *erecta*), O.F. *alerte* (originally an exclamation, 'stand up,' 'be ready,' also used as an adjective, *vigilant*); O.F. *surgir*, Ital. *surgere*, *sorgere*, Prov. *sorger* (p. p. *sors*) (Lat. *surgere*), N.F. *sourdre*, to *rise up* (with *d* interposed), O.F. *sorce*, *sorse*, from *sursa*,¹ N.F. *source*, a *spring of water*, a *source*, N.F. *ressource*, *resource*; Ital. *ricco*, O.F. *riche*, *rich*, from Teutonic *rihhi*, *rich*, O.F. *richesse*, M.E. *richesse* (sing.), with a plu. *richesses*, N.E. *riches*, a sing. not plu. form; Ital. *poleggio*, Catalanian *pollol*, *flea-wort*, M.E. *pullal-royal*, N.E. corrupted to *penny-royal* (s.s.).

Teutonic, Goth. *rakjan*, O.H.G. *recchen*, N.H.G. *recken*, O. Du. *reacken*, A.S. *ræccian*, to *stretch*, *rack*; Goth. *rahton*, O.H.G. *reihhan*, N.H.G. *reichan*, A.S. *ræcan*, M.E. *rechen*, to *reach*; Goth. *raihita*, O.H.G. *reht*, N.H.G. *recht*, O.N. *rett-r*, A.S. *riht*, *right* (cp. Lat. *rectus*, *right*, *straight*),

¹ Found in the sense of a *spring* in several eleventh century Latin documents.

Goth. *reiks*,¹ (adj.) *powerful*, (subs.) *government, kingdom*, O.H.G. *rihi* (adj. and subs.) (s.s.), N.H.G. *reich*, (adj.) *rich*, (subs.) *the government*, A.S. *rice*, (adj.) *powerful, rich*, (subs.) *the kingdom, rule* (cp. Lat. *rex, regis*); A.S. *riht-wis*, *right-wise* (from *riht* + *witan*, to know), M.E. *rightwis*, corrupted in modern English to *righteous*; Goth. *garaiths*, O.H.G. *gireht*, N.H.G. *gerecht*, A.S. *geriht*, *just*; O.H.G. *geriht*, N.H.G. *gericht*, *judgment*, N.H.G. *richter*, *a judge*.

Celtic, O Ir *ri*, gen. *rig*, *a chieftain*; the termination *-rix* in O. Gall. names as *Dumno-rix*, *Argetorix*

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

Sanscrit, the Anglo-Indian words, *rajah*, *maharajah*, *raj*, *the rule*, *rao*, *a ruler*, *rani*, *wife of a rajah*.

Greek, *orexis*, *natural desire, craving for*.

Latin, *inter-regnum*, *rectitude*, *rector*; *rect-* or *recti-* in composition, as *rectangle*, *recti-linear*, *rectify*, *rectification*; *regulate*, *regular*, *-ity*; *regal*, *regalia*, *regimen*, *regiment*, *regent*, *-cy*, *regnant*; *correct*, &c., *incorrigible*, *direct*, &c., *erect*, &c., *insurgent*, *insurrection*, *resurrection*.

L. Latin and Romance, *Fitz-roy* (pr. n.), *king's son*, *corduroy*, *king's cord*, a kind of stuff; *royal*, *royalty*, *vice-roy*, &c., *penny-royal* (a corrupt loan-word from Lat. and O.F.); *realm*, *real*, *the Spanish coin*; *rule*, *ruler*, *unruly*, *misrule*, *region*, *reign*, *régime*, *adroit*, *dress*, *address*, *redress*, *escort*, *alert*, *surge* (subs and vb), *source*, *resource*, *riches*. The adj. *rich* may be referred either to O.F. *riche*, or A.S. *rice*; but *enrich* is from F. *enricher*.

Teutonic, *rack*, to *stretch*, *torture*, *reach*, *over-reach*; *right*, *righteous*, *upright*, &c.; *rich*, *richness*; *Rich-*, *-ry*, *-ric*, in names as *Rich-ard*, *Rich-mond*, *Henry* (*Heinrich*, for *Heim-rich*, *rich in estate*), *Frederic*, *rich in peace*, *Goodrich* (= *gode* + *rich*), *Roderic* (= *Hruode-ric*, *rich in fame*, *Rodrigo*, *Ruric*), &c.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ERĜH}}$, extension or variant of $\sqrt{\text{ERĜ}}$, to be chief, first.

Greek, $\alpha\rho\chi$ - in $\alpha\rho\chi\omega$, to rule, begin, $\alpha\rho\chi\acute{o}s$, a leader, ruler, $\alpha\rho\chi\epsilon\upsilon$, a ruler, an Athenian magistrate, $\alpha\nu\alpha\rho\chi\omicron>s$, without a ruler, $\alpha\rho\chi\alpha\iota\omicron>s$, old, primitive, $\alpha\rho\chi\iota$ - = chief, in composition, as $\alpha\rho\chi\iota\delta\iota\alpha\kappa\omicron\nu\omicron>s$, chief deacon, $\alpha\rho\chi\iota\tau\epsilon\kappa\tau\omicron\nu\omicron>s$, chief builder, &c., $\alpha\rho\chi\iota\omicron\nu$, archives.

Latin, *archi-* *arch-*, in composition, as *arch-angelus*, *archidiaconus*, *archiepiscopus*, *architectus*, &c., *archium*, *archivum*, *archive*.

¹ Schrader considers *reiks* and the other Teutonic forms with sense of power, rule, to be borrowed from the Celtic *ri*, *rig*; so also Kluge.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. *archeduc*, Ital. *architrave* (= Lat. *archi* + *trabem*, *a beam*), Ital. *arci-pelago*, *chief sea*.

Teutonic, Goth. *ark-*, in *ark-aggilus*, &c., O.H.G. *erzi-*, in *erzi-bis-cof*,¹ A.S. *erce-arce-*, in *erce-* or *arce-biscop*, *erce-diacon*, M.E. *erce-dekne*, from O.F. *arce-diakne*; Goth. *rag-* in *rag-inon*, *to rule*, *fidur raginja* (= Gk. *τετραρχός*), *a ruler of a fourth-part of a country*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *tetrarchy*, *heptarchy*, *archon*, *archaic*, *archæology*, *archaism*; *arch-* in *compos.* (initial and final), *arch-angel*, *archetype*; and *tetrarch*, *hierarch*, &c.

Latin, *architect*, *archive*, *archidiaconal*, *archiepiscopal*, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, *archduke*, *architrave*, *archipelago*, *arch-bishop*, from L. Lat. *arch* + *biscopus* (= *ebiscopus*), *arch-deacon*, O.F. *arch-diakne*, M.E. *ercedekne*, *arch-dekene*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ERG}}$ $\sqrt{\text{REG}}$, *to be dark*.

Sanscrit, *raj-* in *raj-as*, *darkness*.

Greek, *ἰρ(ε)β-*, *ὀρφ-* (Gk. *β* = Eur-Ar. *g*, labialised), in *Ἐρβος*, *the God of darkness*, *ὀφφνη*, *darkness*, *Ὀρφεύς* (pr. n.).

Latin, *Erebus* (Gk. loan-word).

Teutonic, O.N. *rök*, *rökr*, *darkness*, O. Sax. *rök*, *smoke*, O.N. *reykr*, *smoke*, A.S. *rēc*, *smoke*, Eng. dial. *reek*, O.H.G. *rouh*, N.H.G. *rauch*, *smoke*, O.H.G. *riohhan*, *to smoke*, *reek*, N.H.G. *riechen* (trans. and intrans.), A.S. *reocan* (s.s.), M.E. *reek*, *smell*, Goth. *riquis*, *darkness*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek (through Lat.), *Erebus*, *Orpheus*.

Teutonic, *reek* (vb.), *to smell of*, dialectic (as subs.), *smoke*.

1. **Eur-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{ERGH}}$, $\sqrt{\text{ARGH}}$, $\sqrt{\text{ALGH}}$, $\sqrt{\text{RGH}}$, $\sqrt{\text{LGH}}$, *to earn, gain, be worth*.

Sanscrit, *argh-*, *arh-*, in *argha*, *value*, *earning*, *sahasra-argha*, of *'thousandfold value'*, *arh-ati*, *earns*, *rbhu-s*, (adj.) *skilful*, (subs., *Ribhu*), *builder*, *artist* (?).

¹ *Arcl-* is the older form of the prefix (in Teutonic): the O.H.G. *arcl*, N.H.G. *erz*, is later. To the compounds of *erzi* may be added O.H.G. *arsat*, *arsater*, M.H.G. *arsat* *arsat*, N.H.G. *arst*, *physician*, O.L.G. *erestere*, M. Du. *arsatre*; all from a L. Latin *archiater* = Gk. *ἀρχ-ιατρός*, *chief physician*, *court-physician*. (Childebert and Charlemagne had each their court-physician.) Later the term was applied to physicians generally, and its derivative *arsenal* to the art of healing, *medicine*.

Sand, arej- in *arej-ant*, *gaining*.

Armenian, orb, *an orphan*.

Greek, ἀλφ- (λ = ρ, φ = labialised gh), in *ἀλφάνω*, *to earn, gain*, *ἀλφή*, *gain, earning*, *ἀλφιστής*, *labouring, wage-earning*, *ἄνδρες ἀλφισταί*, *wage-earning, laborious, busy men*, Hom. *ἀλφεσίδεοις*, *oxen-gaining*, *παρθένοι ἀλφεσίδεοι* (Hom. 'Il.' xviii. 593), *maidens gaining oxen as the wedding-gift from suitors to their parents*, a phrase dating from the time of marriage by purchase; *ὀρφανός*, *bereft, destitute* (from a proto-Greek *ὀρφ = *drφ- ἀλφ-*).

Latin, orb- (from √RGH by change of Eur-Ar. gh to Lat. b), *lab-* (by transposition of vowel = Gk. ἀλφ- from √ARGH); in *orbis*, *bereft of parents, destitute, orbare, to deprive, orphanus* (Gk. loan-word); *labos*, *labor, labour, toil, trouble* (cp. Germ. *erbe, inheritance, and arbeit, toil*), *laborare, to labour, elaborare, to work carefully, laboriosus, laboratorum*.

L. Latin and Romance, F. labour, labour, labourer, to labour, laboureur, field-labourer; O.F. orphanin, orphenin, N.F. orphanin, an orphan, from Latin orphaninus.

Teutonic, arb-, erb-, arf-, erf-, orf-, Goth. arbi, O.H.G. arbi, erbi, N.H.G. erbe, O.N. arfr, erfdh, an inheritance (originally of the personal property of parents, not of land, which was the common property of the tribe, family, or village community, and could not be bequeathed), *A.S. erfe, yrfe, inheritance, cattle, M.E. erf-kin, cattle, O.N. orf, cattle, wealth; Goth. arbinumja, O.H.G. erbinomo, A.S. yrfeenuma, erfenuma, the heir, M.E. (obs.) arfname, the taking (niman, to take) of an inheritance, O.N. arfingi, erfi-vördhr, A.S. erfeveord, the heir, O.N. erf-öl (erfi, inheritance + öl, an ale or feast), the inheritance or funeral feast, M.E. and dial. arval, arvell, arvill²; Goth. arbaiths,³ O.H.G. arabeit, erbeit (Vigfusson), N.H.G. arbeit, O.N. erfidi, A.S. earfedhe, eorfdhe, M.E. (obs.) arveth, labour, toil, fatigue, difficulty; O.H.G. alp, O.N. alfr, A.S. ælf, M.E. awfe, an elf, a small goblin or fairy; cp. Gk. ἀλφάνω, Sans. gbh-us.⁴*

¹ Kluge considers the connection of arbeit with erbe doubtful, and altogether rejects the connection of labor with arbeit. He is disposed to connect arbeit with O. Slav. rabu, rabo, a *serf, hireling*, and rebota, *servile work*.

² 1459. John Alanson leaves an ox 'ad distrib. inter propinquos et amicos mens scilicet ad meum arvell' (see Brand's *Popular Antiq.*). 'On the decease of any person possessed of valuable effects, the friends and neighbours of the family are invited on the day of interment to a dinner which is called the Arvell dinner.'

³ Ulilas uses arbaiths as synonym for Gk. *σφρα*, which Liddell and Scott render *toil, trouble, weariness, fatigue*.

⁴ See Brugmann, vol. ii. 298. The suffix -us of the Sans. gbh-us has been lost in the Teutonic forms except in the Old Norse alfr. Brugmann connects Sans. gbh-us with A.S. ælf, but Sans. *bh* does not correspond with Eur-Ar. gh, and it is better

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Balto-Slav., Lith. *alga*, wages, O. Slav. *rabu*, *rabo*, a *serf*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *com-arpi*, a *coheir*, Ir. *orba*, inheritance, orban, *patriarchy*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek (through Latin loan-word), orphan.

Latin, elaborate, -ion, laborious, laboratory.

L. Latin and Romance, labour, labourer; 'orfling,' now vulgar, but once a cultivated word from O.F. *orphelin*, which is used by Chaucer.

Teutonic, *elf*, *oaf*, *ouphe* (Shakespeare). There is no other modern representative of this root in literary English: if found at all it is only in local dialects. In the West Riding of Yorkshire there is a kind of gingerbread called 'T' arfcake' (= *the arf-cake*), which may represent the older Arvell-bread or funeral loaves, flavoured with cinnamon, nutmeg, sugar, and raisins¹

2. Eur-Ar. √*ERGH*, move violently, storm passionately, rage.

Sanskrit, *ṛg-hayati*, moves violently, shakes.

regard *ṛ* in *ṛ-bhūs* as from √*ar-*, to fit, and -*bhūs* as suffix (= *bus* in *superbus*), in this case *rbhūs* and *self* cannot be brought under *ergh*.

¹ (1) The derivatives of this root show that four senses, viz earning, toil, inheritance, orphan, have developed from it in the Greek, Latin and Teutonic languages. It is difficult to trace the order of development, and ascertain which of the four is the original meaning. In the Greek, *ἀργή* = produce, gain, except perhaps in the Homeric *ἀρῆνορῆς* = working for daily bread. The other Greek derivative, *ὀρφανός* = child bereft of parents (specially), bereaved, destitute (in a general sense). It is possible, however, that an earlier sense may have been the inheritor of his father's personal effects, cp Germ *erbe*, an heir. In the Lat *labor* the sense of work, toil, hardship is prominent, but *orphanus* has the same meaning as in Greek, from which it is borrowed, i.e. a fatherless child, or inheritor of a father's property. In the Teutonic languages, if Goth *arbi* and *arbaitha* may be regarded as cognate, Goth. *arbi*, O.H.G *erbi*, &c, express only the inheritance and the inheritor, while Goth. *arbaitha* with O.H.G *arabeit*, &c = toil, hard labour; so that virtually the two Teutonic words together contain the four ideas developed from the root—viz the property acquired by the parent, the inheritance of it on his death by his orphan children, and the labour by which it was acquired.

(2) The Gk. *ἀργή*, gain, earning, Lat. *labor*, toil, Goth. *arbi*, inheritance, date from the early period, when the nomad and pastoral stage was passing over into the more settled agricultural, and the harder and more constant labour demanded by agriculture was irksome to men accustomed to the comparative freedom from toil of the nomad and pastoral life; and this sense of irksomeness is expressed both in Latin *labor* and Goth. *arbaitha*, and perhaps in Gk. *ἀρῆνορῆς*, working for bread. Op. Gen. iii 17, 19, where the necessity of working for daily bread is described as the effect of a curse.

The terms *ἀργή*, *arbi*, *labor*, *arbaitha*, indicate also that the property inherited by children was only that acquired by the personal labour of the parent, his personal effects, not the land, which was still the common property of the tribe or community, and reverted to it when the member holding it died. Thus A.S. *yrfe* = cattle as well as inheritance, O.N. *orð*, also = cattle, goods and chattels. (Op. the similar relation between Lat. *opus*, work, *opes*, wealth.)

Zend, erezi, testicle.¹

Greek, ὄρχι- in ὄρχις, ὄρχις, *testicle, orchis, the plant*, so called from the *shape of its roots*; ὀρχίσσασθαι, *to dance*, ὀρχήστρα, *stage* (for dancing).

Latin, orchestra, *the place where the Senators sat in the Theatre*, later the *stage*, *orchesta*, *a dancer*; *orchis*, *the plant* (all loan-words from Greek).

Balto-Slav., Lith. erzilas, *a stallion*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Greek, orchid, orchestra, &c.*

Eur.-Ar. √ER DH, √AR DH √R DH ; √RA DH (extended forms of er- ar- or-), *to erect, establish, arrange* (cp. √urdh-).

Sanscrit, ardh- in ardhati, *to set up, prosper, forward, ūrdhvas, upright* (= Eur.-Ar. řdh-ros, or ũerdh-ros).

Greek, ὀρθ- in ὀρθός, *straight, erect, right, successful*, ὀρθίος, *straight up, steep*, ὀρθογραφία, *correct writing*, ὀρθοπεία, *correct speech*, ὀρθόδοξος, *right in opinion*, ὀρθοποῦς, *having straight feet*.

Latin, ord- ard-, in ordo, -inis, order ; ordiri, *to lay the warp, to begin to weave, to begin*, **exordiri**, *to begin*, **exordium**, *beginning*, **ordinare**, *set in order, ordain*, **ordinatio**, **ordinarius**, **extra-ordinarius**, **ordinalis**, **inordinatus**; **arduus**, *steep, high, difficult*, perhaps also **arb-os, arb-or**, 'the high growing,' a tree (Lat. b = Eur.-Ar. dh, cp. Lat. ruber from Eur.-Ar. řudh, red), **arboretum**, **arboreus**, **arb-utus**, **arbutolum**.

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. ordinarius, overseer, Ital. ordine, O.F. ordene, ordre, an order, Ital. ordinare, O.F. ordener, M.E. ordenen, ordain, appoint, O.F. ordenance, ordinance, an order, regulation, a gun or cannon of a definite size or bore.

Celtic, O. Ir. and Gael. ard, high, Gael. ardan, rising ground, found also in the composition of many Celtic names, as **Ardennes, Ardmore, Arden, &c., Ardoch, Ardrossan**.

Teutonic, O.H.G. ordinon, N.H.G. ordnen, to order, loan-words from Lat. ordinare; O.H.G. ordina, N.H.G. orden, *an order*, from Lat. ordine(m). For other Teutonic words see under √radh- √redh-.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, compounds of ortho-, as **orthography, -ical, orthodox, -y, ortho-epy, orthopaedic, &c.**

¹ Brugmann connects ὀρχίσσασθαι certainly with this root, and thinks there may be a connection between ὀρχίσσασθαι, *to come, go*, and ὀρχίσεαι.

Latin, exordium, primordial, ordinate, in-ordinate, ordination, ordinal, the order of ecclesiastical services, service-book, ordinary, co-ordinate, -ion, extraordinary, subordinate, insubordinate, -ion; arduous, arboreous, arboretum, arboriculture, arbutus, arbutolum.

L. Latin and Romance, Ordinary (used in the Eng. Prayer-Book as equivalent to the Bishop), order, disorder, orderly (adj. used as substantive), to denote a soldier who conveys and carries out the orders of the commanding officer, ordain, ordinance, ordnance (artillery), pre-ordain, fore-ordain.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ERS}}$, $\sqrt{\text{RS}}$, $\sqrt{\text{RES}}$, besprinkle, moisten, in adjectival sense wet, fluid, with an older $\sqrt{\text{VERS}}$ $\sqrt{\text{URES}}$ (cp. Sans. varshati, rains; cp. Sans. varshanas, manly).

Sanskrit, arsh- ras- ṛsh-, in arsh-ati, sprinkles, moistens, rasā, moisture, fluidity, ṛsha-bha (ṛsha + suff.-bha), a bull, the male (generally), the fertiliser.

Zend, arsh- in arsh-an, a man, the male.

Greek, ἀρσ- αρρ-, in ἀρσεν (later) ἄρρην Att., ἱρσεν Ion., a man, the male, ἀρσενικόν, yellow arsenic (so called either from the strength of its poison, or from the fanciful distinction by the old alchemists of the metals into male and female); ἱρσή, dew.

Latin, ros, dew, gen. roris; ros-marinus, the rosemary (lit. sea-dew, spray).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. ramerino, Prov. ramanis, O.F. romarin, rosmarin, M.E. rosmarine (Gower), later corrupted into Rosemary, as though it meant the rose of Mary, i.e. of the Virgin Mary; F. arrosier, to sprinkle.

Balto-Slav., Lith. rasa, dew, O. Slav. rosa (s.s.).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, arsenic, arsen- in compos. of names of the various arsenical combinations.

L. Latin and Romance, Rosemary.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ERS}}$, with senses go astray, wander, err.

Sanskrit, iras- in iras-yati, to be angry, iras-yā, anger.

Latin, ers- in errare (for ersare), -avi, -atum, to go astray, err, error, erraticus, erroneus, ab-errare, to wander away, ira, anger, irasci, to be angry, p. p. iratus, angry.

L. Latia and Romance, Prov. *errar*, O.F. *erret*, M.E. *erren*, *to wander, go astray*.

Teutonic, Goth. *airzjan*, *to cause to go astray*, *airzan*, *to go astray*, O.H.G. *irrecon*, N.H.G. *irren* (s.s.), Goth. *airzja*, O.H.G. *irri*, N.H.G. *irre*, *astray, misled*, A.S. *yrre*, *incensed, angry*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *erratum*, *error*, *erratic*, *erroneous*, *aberration*, *ire*, *irate*, *irascible*.

L. Latin and Romance, *err*, *erring*, *unerring*.

Eur-Ar. ELH BHOS, *a stag, deer*, a word postulated by Brugmann as the original of the names for the animal in Armenian and the European group of languages, with the exception of the O.H.G. *elaho*, *a stag*, which may correspond with the Sans. *ṛṣas*, *ṛṣya*, *the name of a kind of antelope*.

Sanscrit, *ṛṣ-as*, *ṛṣ-yas*.

Armenian, *eln*, *antelope*.

Greek, *ἑλλ-ός* (for *ἑλν-ός*), *a young stag*, *ἑλα-φος* (= *elp-bhos*), *a stag or deer*; *ἄλκις* (borrowed from Lat. *alces*), *the elk*.

Latin, *alces*, a Teutonic loan-word: cp. O.H.G. *elah-o*, *an elk, a stag*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *eln-is*, O Slav. *jelen-i*, *elk, stag*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *elah-o*, N.H.G. *elch*, O.N. *elgr*, A.S. *eolh*, *elk, stag*. Later forms are M.H.G. *elen*, N.H.G. *elen-thier*, *elend*, Du. *eland*, *stag, elk*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *elain*, *a stag*.¹

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *elk*, *eland*, *the South African antelope*.

Eur-Ar. *√ELG (?).

Greek, *ἀλγίω*, *to grieve, feel pain*, *ἄλγος*, *pain, grief*, *ἀλγεινός*, *ἀλγεινός, painful*,² *ἀλγύνω*, *to be distressed*, *ἀλγύνω*, *to care for*.

Latin, *algere*, *to starve*, *algidus*, *cold*, *algor*, *a chill*.

¹ Both the nasal and guttural forms probably are connected with the base **EL**, the European form of Eur-Ar. *√EL*, *drive*; the nasal being formed upon a nasalised present base (cp. *ἑλάνω*, *drive*), the guttural from a guttural extension of *√EL*, e.g. *√er-q*- or *√el-q*-; cp. Gk. *δύς*, *strength*, and *√er*, p. 69.

² Liddell and Scott doubt the connection of *ἀλγεινός* and *ἀλγεῖν*; Prellwitz accepts and connects it with *ἀλέγω*, *to trouble about*, from *ἀ-ἄμα* + *λέγω*, *to collect, read, speak*. The difference of meaning is against his view.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Greek*, *algetic*, *producing pain*, *neuralgia*, *pain of the nerves*, *nostalgia*, *home-sickness*, *desire of return* (νοστός).

Eur.-Ar. * $\sqrt{\text{EL}}$ (?).

Greek, ἐλεεινός, *merciful*, ἔλεος, *pity*, ἐλεημοσύνη, *pity*, ἐλεείνω, *to pity*.

Latin, *eleemosyna* (Gk. loan-word).

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. *almosina*, corrupted from *eleemosyna*, *alms*, Ital. *limosina*, Prov. *almosna*, O.F. *almosne* (s.s.), M.E. *almous*, *almos*, L. Lat. *almonsiarius* (for *almosinarius*), *distributor of alms*, O.F. *almonsiere*, *almonier*, M.E. *almoyn* in *almoyn* (legal term), *a perpetual tenure by free gift of charity*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *alamuosan* (Gk. loan-word), N.H.G. *almosen*, O.N. *celmussa*, A.S. *selmesse*, M.E. *almesse*, *almes*, *alms*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, the invocation 'Kyrie, *elecison*,' 'Lord, have mercy.'

Latin, *eleemosynary*

L. Latin and Romance, *almoner*, *almonry*, *a place for distributing alms*, *almoyn*.

Teutonic, *alms*, *almshouse*, &c.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ES}}$, *to be, live, breathe*.

* **Sanscrit**, *as-* in pr. t. sing. *as-mi*, *I am*, *as-i*, *as-ti*, third plu. *santi* (for *as-an-ti*); pr. p. *sant*, *being* (for *as-ant*), *s-atya* (for *as-atya*), 'that which is,' *genuine, true*.

Zend, *ah-* in *ah-mi*, *I am*, *ah-si*, *ah-ti*, third plu. *henti*; *haithya*, O. Pers. *haçiya*, *true*.

Greek, *es-* in pr. t. sing. O. Gk. *ἐσ-μί*, *I am*, *ἐσ-σί*, *ἐστί*, Class. Gk. *εἰμί*, *εἶ*, *ἐστί*, third plu. O. Gk. *ἔσονται*, Class. Gk. *εἰσί*, pr. p. O. Gk. base *ἔσονται*, Ion. *ἔοντ-*, Att. *ὄντ-*, Dor. *ἔντ-*; nom. *ὄν* for *δντ-s*, *οὐσία* (for **ὄντ(ε)σία*), *being, substance, essence*, *ὁμο-ούσιος*, *of the same substance*, *ὁμοιούσιος*, *of like substance* (terms used in the Aryan controversy); *ἐτός* for *σ-ετός*¹ (cp. Sans. *satya*, *true*, Zend, *haithya*), *genuine, true, that which is*; *ἔτυμος* (s.s.), *ἔτυμον* (subs.), *the true original sense of a word*, *ἔτυμολογία*, *science determining the original sense of a word*; *αὐθ-έντης*, *self-existing*, *αὐθεντικός*, *genuine*; perhaps also *ἅγιος*, *holy, righteous* (for *σότης*, cp. Sans. *satyas*, O. Pers. *haçiya*).

¹ Brugmann, ii. 163, 'ἐτός for ἐρετός'; in ii. 305, *εἶν* for *h-εἶν-ν*, *being* (subs.); and in ii. 308, *h-εἶν-ν* from *set-u*.

Latin, es- in pr. t. sing. *sum* (for *es-um*) *I am*, *es*, *es-t*, third plu. *sunt* (for *esunt*), pr. p. *ens* (for *sens* = *esens* : still found in *ab-sens*, *præ-sens*), infin. *esse* ; compounds of *esse*, *ab-esse*, *to be absent* (pr. p. *absens*), *adesse*, *to be present*, *de-esse*, *to be away, wanting*, *inesse*, *to be in*, *prod-esse*, *to be useful*, *super-esse*, *to be over and above* ; *essentia*, *essence*, *essentialis* (adj.), perhaps formed upon an infinitive in vulgar use, '*essere*' (= *esse*), with a pr. p. '*essens*.' *Essentia* is said by Seneca to have been introduced by Cicero, while *essere* is found in documents and inscriptions of a much later period, though it may have existed in the language of the common people at an earlier date. *Entitas* (a scholastic word), *entity* ; *ab-sens*, -*tia*, *præsens*, -*tia* ; *presentare*, *to make present*, *representare*, -*atio*, *to make present again* ; *inter-est*, '*it makes a difference, is important*,' *interesse*, *to be engaged in* ; *possum* (= *potis-sum*, *I am able*), *potes*, *potest*, inf. *posse*, *potens*, *powerful*, *im-potens*, *potentia*, *potestas*, *power* ; *sons* (an old participial form of *esse*), *true, stating that which is* (used legally of an accusation '*proven*,' and of the person accused, *criminal, guilty*), *in-sons*, *not guilty*, *sonticus*, *serious, critical*, in phrases, *morbus sonticus*, '*a serious (real) illness*' *excusing from duty*, *sontica causa*, *a valid reason or excuse*. Dieffenbach connects *sân-e*, '*in truth, forsooth*,' and *sân-us*, *sound in mind or body, rational, healthy* (with its derivatives *sanare*, *to heal*, *sanitas*, *insanus*), with this root, and compares them with Goth. *sun-as*, ð.N. *sann-r*, *true*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. essere, Prov. and O.F. *esser*, N.F. *être*, *to be*, L. Lat. and Ital. *potere*, O.F. *podir*, *poër*, *poir*, *pouvoir*, N.F. *pouvoir*, *to be able*, (as subs.) *power*, M.E. *poer*, *pouer*, *power*, O.F. *poissant*, *puissant* (cp. N.F. *puis* = O.F. *pois*, Lat. *post*), *powerful* ; O.F. *interessier*, *to concern*, M.E. *interest*, p. p. *interest'd*, *concerned*, Ital. *interesse*, O.F. *interest*, N.F. *intérêt*, *a concern, interest or right in anything* : in special sense, *the right of a lender in the sum lent, represented by a payment received from the borrower for its use* ; F. *essence*, *présence*, *présent* (*a gift, something brought into the presence of another and given to him* : see Brachet), *représenter*, *to represent* ; L. Lat. *sonium*, from Teutonic *sunnis* (see Du Cange, '*sonium idem quod suavis*'), and *sunnia*, *a lawful excuse* (cp. sense of Lat. *sonticus* in the phrase *sontica causa*, lit. *a cause really existing*), *any hindrance causing non-appearance in a court of justice* (= *essonium*), then *hindrance, inability* in general ; O. Ital. *sogna*, *care, carefulness*, O.F. *sogne*, *care*, N.F. *soin*, O.F. *soigner*, *to be careful for, attentive to*, Ital. *bisognare*, *to be necessary, have need*, Prov. *besonhar*, Ital. *bisogne*, Prov. *besonha*, O.F. *besogne*, *need, business, occupation*, N.F. *besoin*, *need, want* ; L. Lat. *essonium*, *exonium*, O.F. and M.E. *essigne*, *essoine*, *an*

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excuse for not appearing in court, L. Lat. *essoniare*, to plead such excuse, O.F. *essoigner* (s.s.).

Balto-Slav., Lith. *es-* in *es-mi*, *I am*, *es-si*, *es-ti*, 3 plu. *ėste*, pr. p. *ėšs* (gen. *sanczio*), later *ėšs*, O. Slav. *jes-* in *jes-mi*, *jes-i*, *jes-ti*, 3 plu. *saŭu*, pr. p. *saŭy* (gen. *saŭta*), O. Pruss. *as-mai*, *as-sai*, *ast* (s.s.), pr. p. *-sins* (in comp., cp. Lat. *-sens* in *absens*); O. Slav. *istu*, *istovu*, *true*, *genuine*, *istici*, a *defendant*, *debtor*.

Teutonic, pr. t. sing. Goth. *im*, *is*, *it*, 3 plu. *sind*, O.N. *em*, *ert*, *er* (*es*), 3 plu. *eru* (*r=s*), A.S. *eom*, *art*, *is*, 3 plu. *aran* (*sindon*), *am*, *art*, *is*, *are*; Goth. *sunj-is*, *true*, *sunja*, (adv.) *in truth*, (subs.) *truth*, *sunjon sik*, to excuse, plead for oneself, *ga-sunjon*, to judge, to justify, Franconian *sunnis*, lawful excuse (from Eur-Ar. *sn̄tjo-*), A.S. *sōðh*, M.E. *soth*, *sooth*, *true*, O.N. *sann-r*, *true*, *verða sannr at*, to be convicted of, A.S. *sodhian*, M.E. *isodien*, to verify, confirm, say sooth to, soothe, Goth. *authjan*, to assent to, flatter, A.S. *gesōðh*, a flatterer (cp. Lat. *assentator*, a flatterer, one who assents); O.H.G. *sun-ta*, *sun-da*, O.L.G. *sundia*, N.H.G. *sünde*,¹ O.N. and O. Fris. *synd*, A.S. *synn* (= *synd*), *syn*, N.L. *sin*, *guilt*: cp. Lat. *sons*, 'proven,' of a charge, 'guilty, criminal,' of a person: so *sunta*, &c., that which is proved to be truly charged, guilt, offence, *sin*. Diefenbach connects with the above O.H.G. *gisunt*, N.H.G. and A.S. *gesund*, M.E. *isunde*, N.E. *sound* (Lat. *san-us*).

Celtic, O. Ir. *am*, *I am*, *at*, *is*, 3rd pl. *it*, pr. p. *int* (from *s-enti).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *homo-usia*, *homoiousia*, **etymon**, **etymology**, **ontology** (*science of being*), **ontological**, &c., **authentic**, -ity.

Latin, **essential**, **entity**, **essence**, **absent**, **absence**, **present**, **presence**, **present** (vb.), **represent**, (Lat. thr. Fr.) **presentation**, **representation**, -tive, **potent**, -cy, **impotent**, -ce, **omnipotent**, **potentate**, **potential**, &c., **possible**, **posse**, a *force*, *power*, as in *posse comitatus*, the force of the county; **sane**, **insane**, **sanity**, -ary, **sanatorium**, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, **power**, **empower**, **powerful**, &c., **puissant**, -ce; **interest**, **interesting**, **disinterested**, &c.; **essoigne**.

Teutonic, **am**, **art**, **are**, **is**; **sooth**, **soothsayer**, **forsooth**, **soothe**, **sin**, **sinful**, &c., **sound**, **soundness**, **unsound**.

¹ N.H.G. *sündflut* is not connected with *sünde*, *sin*, but a popular change from M.H.G. *sin-vluot*, based upon a supposed reference to the sin which was the cause of the deluge. The *sin-* in *sin-vluot* is equivalent to Lat. *sem-* in *sem-per*, *always*, and implies *oneness*, *universality*, *continuance*, as in Goth. *sintseins*, *every day*, *always*. *Sündflut*, therefore, means *the universal deluge*.

Eur-Ar. ES-OS, from preceding root **ES**, *the giver of being, life, breath*; cp. Gk. *Θεός*.

Sanskrit, *asu, life, being, the world, asu-ra (asu + ra, to give), author of being* (Fick).

Zend, *anhu, being, from ah-mi, I am, ahura, author of being, Ahura-mazda*, O. Pers. *aura-mazdah, an epithet of gods, perhaps the great author of being, Lord, ruler anhus, lord* (cp. *anho, it may be, conjunctive imperf. of ahmi*).

Latin, *erūs* (for older *esus*), later *herus, master*,¹ *hera, lady* (see Fick, fourth edit. vol. i. p. 13); perhaps, *heres, -edis, heir, hereditas, hereditarius*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *erede*, Prov. *her*, O.F. *heir, heir*, M.E. *heir*, L. Latin, *heretagium (-taticum)* (from *hereditaticum*), Ital. *eredità*, Prov. *heretatge-s*, O.F. *heritage*, O.F. *heriter, to inherit*, O.F. *heritier, inheritor* = Lat. *hereditarius*.

Teutonic, Goth. **ans*, later form *anses*, pl. *gods*, O.N. *áss*, Goth. *ansi-* (in prop. names), as *Ans-car* = *Oscar*, A.S. and O.H.G. *ôs, God*.

Celtic, O. Gall. *H-esus, name of a god*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Zend and O. Pers. *Auri-mazdes, Ormuzd*.

Latin, *hereditary, heredity*.

L. Latin and Romance, *heir, -ess, heritor, -age, coheir, inherit, disinherit, heritable, heir-loom*.

Teutonic, *Os-* in many English names, *Osborne* (O.N. *As-bjorn*), *Os-wy, Oswald, Oscar, &c.*

Eur-Ar. ES, *mouth*, perhaps from **ES**, *breathes*.

Sanskrit, *ās, as, mouth, asya, face, mouth*; *āsā, adv., instr. case of ās, in the face of*: cp. *oshta, mouth, opening*.

Zend, *ah-s, aonh, face, mouth*.

Latin, *os, ōris, a mouth, face, opening, outlet, oculum* (O. Lat. *ausculum*), *a little mouth, a kiss, osculari, -atus, to kiss, oscillum, a little face, a small mask of Bacchus suspended from trees so as to swing with the wind* ('*Tibique*' [*Bacche*] '*Oscilla ex altâ suspendunt mollia pinu*'), *oscillare, to swing, oscillatio, orificium, an opening (os + facere), orare, (orig.) to speak, to pray, oratio, orator, -arius, oraculum*,

¹ *Herus* was a title of the Gods with Catullus; cp. lxxviii. 76, '... nondum cum sanguine sacro Hostia coelestes pacificasset erus,' and lxxviii. 78, 'quod temere invitis suscipiatur eris.'

-agrus; *ad-orare*, *pray to*, *exorare*, *to obtain by prayer*, *exorabilis*, *that can be prevailed upon by prayer*, *perorare*, *to bring a speech to an end*; *ostium*, *a door, an entrance of any kind*, *Ostia*, *the town at the mouth of the Tiber*, *ostiarus*, *a doorkeeper*; *coram* = *co* + *ora-m*, 'in the face of.'

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *orare*, O.F. *orer*, *to pray*, Ital. *orazione*, O.F. *oraison*, *oreison* (= Lat. *oration-em*), M.E. *oreisoun*, *orisoun*, N.F. *oraison*, *a prayer*, F. *oracle*, *an oracle*; Ital. *uscio*, *outside, door*, *uscita*, *a going or way out*, Prov. and O.F. *uis*, *a door* (= Lat. *ost-ium*, by loss of termination, and change of *ost* into *uis*: cp. Lat. *post* = *puis*), N.F. *huis*, Ital. *ostiaro*, *usciero*, O.F. *uissier*, *ussier*, *usher*, *a doorkeeper* (Lat. *ostiarus*), M.E. *uschere*, *usshere* (s.s.), N.E. *usher*; Ital. *oratorio*; F. *adorer*, *to adore*; Ital. *oscillare*, Prov. *oscillar*, F. *osciller*, *to swing*.

Teutonic, O.N. *öss*, *the mouth of a river*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *ostas*, *the mouth of a river*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *oral* (by *mouth*), *orifice*, *oration*, -*ory*, -*orial*, -*orical*, *oracle* (thr. F.), *oracular*; *inexorable*, *perorate*, -*ion*; *osculate*, -*ation*, *oscillate*, -*ation*; *coram*, in the phrase '*coram populo*'

L. Latin and Romance, *usher* (vb.), *to admit*, *usher* (subs.), *a doorkeeper*, *under-teacher of a school*, *orison*, *oratorio*, *adore*, -*oration*.

Teutonic, *oss*, as a termination of Scandinavian names of places, indicating *the mouth of a river*, as *Rangor-öss*, *Randar Oss*, *Randars*.

Eur-Ar. ESTI-, perhaps from \sqrt{ES} , *to throw* (see under \sqrt{SE}).

Sanskrit, *asthi*, *asthan*, *a bone*.¹

Zend, *asto* (gen.), *of a bone*, *asti*, *an arrow*.²

Greek, *ὄσσεον*, *a bone*, *ὄστρεον*, *an oyster*, *ὄστρακον*, *potsherd, a tile*, *ὄστρακίζειν*, *to banish by potsherds, or shells used as tablets, for voting*.

Latin, *os*, -*ossis* (for *ostis*), *a bone*, *osseus*, *bony*, *ostrea*, *ostreum* (Gk. loan-word), *an oyster*; *ossuarium*, *a bone-house*, *ossifragus*, *bone-breaking* (*os* + *frango*); *ālea* (for *as-lea*, G. Curtius), *a die, that which is thrown*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *ostrea*, perhaps from Gk. *ὄστρακον*, O.F. *cistre*, N.F. *huître* (from Lat. *ostrea*), *oyster*; Ital. *ossifrago*, O.F.

¹ Pictet supposes 'that bones were so called because *thrown away*'; cp. *offal* = *waste meat*. The Ossetic words *stag*, *a bone*, *stagdar*, *a skeleton*, make this doubtful.

² Literally 'bone,' implying that the earliest arrow-heads were made of bone; see Schrader, *Præhist. Antig.* 223, note: 'In the N.E. part of Europe numerous bone arrow-heads have been found, whereas in the W. flint prevails.'

erfraie, M.E. *erfraie*, N.E. *osprey*, *the fish hawk*; F. *osifier*, *to become bone*.

Teutonic, A.S. *ostre*, N.H.G. *auster*, (earlier form) *uster*, Du. *oester* (all loan-words), *oyster*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *osteology*, *ostracise*.

Latin, *osseous*, *ossify* (thr. F.). *ossification*, *ossuary*.

L. Latin and Romance, *oyster*, through Latin from Greek; *osprey*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{E\dot{U}}$ \sqrt{U} . *to clothe, to put on*, with transposed form $\sqrt{U\dot{E}}$, from which \sqrt{UES} is an extension.

Sanskrit, *av-* in *av-is*, *a sheep*, *avi-kas*, *sheep*, *avikā*, *ewe*.

Zend, *aothra*, *shoes*.

Greek, *of-* in *ōis* for *ōf-is*, *sheep*.

Latin, *ov-*, *av-*, *u-*, in *ovis*, *a sheep*, *ovicula* (dim.), *a lamb*, *ovare*, *to sacrifice the sheep* for the lesser triumph called *ovatio*, *avēna*¹ (for *avesna*), *oats*, '*sheep-grass*'; *induere*, *to put on*, *ex-u-ere*, *to put off*, *ex-u-viae*, *the cast skin of a snake*.

L. Latin and Romance. OF *oue*, *a sheep*, Prov. *ovelha*, O.F. *oaille*, *oueille* (= *ovicula*), N.F. *ouaille* (**ovalia*), originally *a lamb, a sheep, flock of sheep*, used in this sense up to the time of Madame de Sévigné, but now only as a term for a *Christian congregation*, *the flock of the faithful*; Ital. *avena*, O.F. *avoin*; Ital. *indumento*, *clothes, dress*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *awis*, O. Slav. *ovica*, *ovisu*, *oats*, O. Pruss. *awins*, *a sheep*.

Teutonic, Goth. *avēthi*, *herd of sheep*, *avistra* (= **awi + wistr*, *a dwelling*, from *wisan*, *to dwell*), *sheep stall*, O.H.G. *ou* (f.), *ouwi*, O.L.G. *ewi*, A.S. *eowu*, *a ewe*, A.S. *cowed*, *a flock of sheep*, A.S. *eanian*, Du. *oonen*, *to lamb* (of ewes): according to Sievers, from a vb. not found, **awndjan*, from *auja*, *ewe*,² M.E. *ene*, *zene*, *pregnant (of sheep)*.³

Celtic, O. Ir. *oi*, *a sheep*, Wel. *oen*, Corn. *oin*, Gael. *nan*, *a lamb*.

¹ Kluge, in default of a more satisfactory explanation, thinks that O.H.G. *habaro*, *havaro*, N.H.G. *hafer*, L.G. *haver*, *oats*, i.e. *sheep-grass*, may be originally connected with *avena*, but he assumes a Eur-Ar. *khagges*, as, their common form, which certainly makes it improbable.

² Skeat makes *eanian* = *ean-nian*, *to increase* (see $\sqrt{E\dot{U}G}$). Murray appears to adopt the explanation which connects *eanian* with A.S. *eowu*, Du. *oonen*, and Wel. *oen*; but Skeat gives strong reasons for his view. Cp., however, O. Pruss. *awins*, Finnish *cin-as*.)

³ It is evident from the above that the sheep was domesticated before the division of the race, and that *sheepskin* was commonly used as clothing. Another derivation of *ovis*, &c., is from $\sqrt{ev-}$, *to favour*, the sheep being more cared for than the larger cattle.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, ovation, the lesser form of triumph, at which a sheep was the sacrifice (at the greater triumph a bull was the victim); exuvial, exuvation; indue=to clothe, used in this sense by Dryden.

Teutonic, ewe (vulgarly pronounced yeow), *eaning, yeaning*.

Eur-Ar. √*ṽes*¹, to clothe, dress.

Sanscrit, vas- in *vas-te, clothe oneself, vasana, clothing, vastra, vasman* (s.s.).

Zend, vanh- in *vanh-ana, clothing*.

Armenian, g-gest, to clothe.

Greek, ἵννυμι (= ἱσννυμι for ἱέσ-ννυμι), to clothe, ἱσ-θίω (= *fes + θε-* [τίθημι], to put on, ἱανός, fit for wear, for *ἱεσανός* (= Sans. *vasana*), *εἶμα*, a garment (= *ἱεσ-μα* = Sans. *vasman*), ἱμάτιον, εἰμάτιον, a garment.

Latin, ves- in *vestire, -ivi, -itum, devestire*, in late Latin *di-vestire, undress, investire, to invest; vestiarius, a wardrobe, vestry, velum*=*vealum, a covering, a veil; velare, to veil, velamen, a covering, vestimentum, a dress, develare, to uncover, revelare, to draw back the cover, revelatio, a drawing back of the veil, velarium, awning*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. veste, O.F. and Prov. veste, clothing, Ital. vestire, O.F. vestir, N.F. vêtir, O.F. investir, devestir, O.F. voile, M.E. voile, N.F. voile, a veil, O.F. voiler, dévoiler, N.F. voiler, dévoiler, to cover, uncover, révéler, to reveal; developper, envelopper,² **L. Lat. and Ital. investitura, investiture, O.F. vestiment, N.F. vêtement, M.E. vestiment, N.E. vestment, used of ecclesiastical robes, O.F. vestiaire, M.E. vestrye, a vestry.**

Teutonic, vas- in Goth. *wasjan, to clothe, wasti, clothing*.

Celtic, Corn. gwisc, Wel. gwis-g, clothing, dewisg, unclothed.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, vest, invest, investiture, divest, vestment, investment, the blockading or siege of a town, the putting of money into some kind of

¹ Brugmann thinks this root should be √*ves*- not √*ṽes*. He remarks: 'It is impossible to draw a hard and fast line between the Eur-Ar. spirants *j* and *v* from the consonantal *j* and *y*. The latter may always be safely assumed where they correspond to *i* and *u* in other forms of the same stock, e.g. in Sans. *svapnas*, Gk. *ὑπνος*; then the root *svap* may be assumed, not *svēp*. He does not think this correspondence exists in the derivatives from *ṽes*, and therefore he considers √*ves* to be in all probability the original Eur-Ar. form. If, however, *ṽes* is an extension of *ṽe*, to clothe, this correspondence is found between *ov-* in *ovis*, and *-uo* in *induo, exuo*.

² See alternative derivation from Lat. *volup-* given under **EN EN-2**, *is* (prep.).

property or security (through the corresponding French forms), *revelation*; *velar* (a coined word from *velaris*).¹

L. Latin and Romance, veil, unveil, reveal, develop, envelop (vb.), *envelope* (subs.), *cover of a letter, investiture, vestry, the robing room of the clergy, often used for parish meetings, vest, a waistcoat*

Eur-Ar. √EṼ √ṼE, to *blow*.

Sanskrit, va-, vi-, to *blow, flutter*, in *vāti, blows, vāte* (subs.), *wind, vātura, vātula, windy, vāga: wind, air, vāra, a tail*: according to **Fick**, from its swinging in the wind, its fan-like motion; *tails of animals* may also have been used as fans from an early period in India; *vi-gh, vikshan, a bird* (**Brugmann**), *viveyate, to flutter*.

Zend, va- in *vaiti, blows, vant, wind, vaya* (s.s.).

Greek, af- in *ἄημι* (for *ἄ-ημι*), to *blow*, pr. p. *ἄεῖς, ἄέντος* for *ἄφεις, ἄφέντος, blowing, ἄήρ* for *ἄφ-ήρ, Lesh αὐήρ, Lac. ἄβηρ, αἰετός, Lac. ἄβητός=ἄφ-ιετός, an eagle, αἰτμή, breath, vapour, ἄεσμα* (s.s.) for *ἄφεσμα* (**Brugmann**, ii. 1040), *ἄτμός* (for *ἄετμός*), *vapour, smoke*,² 'that which is blown about' (**Hesych. ἄετμόν = πνεῦμα**), *ἄσθμα* from (*af + the-*), *difficulty in breathing, hard breathing, αὔρα, breeze, οὔρος, a favourable wind, αὐλή*,³ *an open court in front of the house, Hesych. αὐλή (= Lacon. ἄβήρ), 'a house with a porch' or verandah, αὐλή, a wind instrument or flute; οἰωνός=ὄφ-ιωνός, a large bird, φόν, ὄϊον, an egg (= ὄβειον, the Argive form of the word; cp. Lat. ovum), from a Græco-Italic base ovjo-, of which the Greeks suppressed the ν, the Latins the i; οὐρά, the tail (cp. Sans. vāra), σκίουρος, shady or bushy tail, the squirrel.*

Latin, av-ve-, in *aer* (Gk. oan-word), *aura, breeze* (Gk. loan-word), *aerius* (adj.), *aerial, aula* (Gk. loan-word), *front court of a Roman house, ventus, the wind, 'the blowing,'* a participial form (cp. **Zend, vant, Gk. ἄφ-έντος**), *venti-lare, to swing or brandish in the air, to fan,*

¹ *Vestibulum, a fore-court, outer hall*, has by some been derived from *vestis*, as the place where winter clothing may be deposited. But the more generally accepted explanation is from *ve-, apart*, and *stibulum (= stabulum), a standing place, the vestibule standing by itself, and not forming part of the house*. Cp. **Plautus, Mostell.** iii. 2, 132, 'Viden' vestibulum ante sedes hoc, et ambulatorum quodiusmodi?'

² **Kluge and Prellwitz** derive *ἄτμός* from √ḗt-, to *breathe*, and connect it with Sans. *ātman, breath, spirit*, O.H.G. *ātum*, N.H.G. *atem, breath*, O. Ir. *athaoh* (s.s.). The Sans. or Pali word *mahatmya, a great spirit*, recently adopted by the Theosophists, belongs also to this group; but it seems difficult to separate *ἄεσμα, &c.*, from *ἄτμός*, and **Brugmann** makes *ἄεσμα = ἄφεσμα*.

³ Another derivation is from √ṽes, to *swell*; *αὐλή = αἰε-λή* (**Prellwitz**).

EV-
VE-

to *winnow grain*, *vannus* (= *vatnus*), a *fan*, *a-dulare*, *ad-u-lari*,¹ to *faun* as a *dog* by *wagging the tail*: 'Sublime *avolans pinnata cauda nostrum adulat sanguinem*' (see Cic. 'Tusc.' ii. 10, 24); and Nonius, p. 17, 'Adulatio est blandimentum proprie canum.' *Avis*, a *bird* ('the flyer'), *Avis tarda* (Pliny), the Spanish name for the *bustard*, the *slow bird*, *avis-struthio*, an *ostrich*, *avicella*, -us, a *little bird*, (contracted) *aucella*, -us, *auceps*, *bird-catcher*, *auspex* (= *avi-spex*), *one who notes the flight of birds*, *auspicium*, *divination from the flight of birds*, *augur* (= *avigur*, cp. Sans. *gar*, to *cry*), *one who announces the omens*, *augurium*, *au-gustus*,² *appointed by augury* (?), a title of honour; *ovum*, an *egg*, *ovalis*, *ovatus*, *oval*, *ovate*, *ov-arium*, *ovary*; *sciuriolus*, the *squirrel* (dimin. formed from Gk. *σκίουρος*); *velum* (for *vet-lum*), a *sail* (cp. O. Slav. *vetrilo*,³ from *vetri*, *wind*).

1. Latin and Romance, Ital. *aere*, O.F. *air*, *air*, *aria* (from Lat. *aerius*), a *melody*; O.F. *van*, a *fan*, F. *vent*, *wind*, *venter*, to *puff*, *blow*, to *vent*, in sense of *puffing up or out*, Ital. *ventaglio*, Prov. *ventalhu*, L. Lat. *ventalium*, O.F. *ventaille*, *part of the helmet that could be opened for breathing*; L. Lat. **auraticum*, Prov. *auratge*, F. *orage* (from Lat. *aura*), *storm*; Ital. *uccello*, Prov. *augel*, O.F. *oiseil*, N.F. *oiseau* (Lat. *aucellus*); Ital. *uovo*, Prov. *ova*, N.F. *œuf*; L. Lat. *scuriolus*, *sourellus*, Prov. *escuroi-s*, O.F. *escurel*, M.E. *scurelle*, *squirrel*, N.E. *squirrel*, N.F. *écureuil*; Span. *avutarda*, Port. *abetarda*, *betarda*, O.F. *bistarde*, M.E. *bistard*, the *bustard*, Span. *avestruz*, Port. *abestruz*, O.F. *ostrusee*, *ostruche*, M.E. *oystryche*, *estridge*, N.E. *ostrich*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *vejas*, *wind*, O. Slav. *veja*, to *blow*, Lith. *vetau*, to *winnow*, Lith. *vetra*, O. Pruss. *wetro*, O. Slav. *vetru*, *wind*, *weather*, specially *stormy weather*, O. Slav. *vejalo*, a *fan*, O. Slav. *vetrilo*, a *sail*, O. Slav. *aje*, *jaje*, an *egg*.

Teutonic, Goth. *waian*, O.H.G. *wajan*, *waen*, N.H.G. *wehen*, A.S. *wawan*, to *blow*, O.N. *va-fa*, to *swing about*, Goth. *wind-as*, O.H.G. *wint*, N.H.G. *wind*, O.N. *vindr*, A.S. *viñd*, N.E. *wind*, Goth. *wintrus*, O.H.G. *wintar*, N.H.G. *winter*, A.S. *wintar*, *winter*, the *windy season of the year*;⁴ Goth. *winthjan*, A.S. *windwian*, M.E. *windewen*, *wynewen*, to *winnow*, A.S. *van*, borrowed from Lat. *vannus*, a *fan*, O.N. *vind-angá*,

¹ Others derive *ad-ul-ari* from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{uel}}$, to *roll*, *wind*, the root of Lat. *volvere*.

² Another derivation is from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{eug-}}$, to *increase*, *be strong*, the root of Lat. *augeo*, which is adopted by Brugmann.

³ According to Brugmann, *velum* = **verilum* = *verillum*, from *veho*.

⁴ Uncertain. Kluge (*Etym. Dist.*) and Schrader (*Præhist. Antiq.*) incline to the derivation from a cognate of O. Ir. *find*, *white*, O. Gallic *vindo*, found in several names of places, as *Vindo-bona*, *Vindo-magus*. If this be correct, *vintrus* &c. mean the *white season*.

M.E. *windoge* (wind-eye), *window*; O.N. *vedr*, O.H.G. *wetar*, N.H.G. *wetter*, A.S. and M.E. *weder*, *weather*, A.S. *wedrian*, M.E. *wederen*, *widren*, *widder*, to expose to the weather, *with*, O.N. *vidhra*, to be in such and such a state (of the weather), to snuffle, scent (cp. N.H.G. *wittern*, to scent, *impers.* to thunder, *verwittern*, to be weather-beaten); O.H.G. *wedil*, M.H.G. *we-del*, N.H.G. *wedel*, a fan, a tail (an expansion of Teut. *we-*, to blow), N.H.G. *wedeln*, to fan, to move to and fro, (of a dog) to wag the tail, *furn*; Goth. **iddja*, **ejja*, O.H.G. *ei*, plu. *eigir*, N.H.G. *ei*, plu. *eier*, A.S. *æg*, O.N. *egg*, an egg, from a Eur-Ar. base, *ejja*. Murray ('Hist Dict.') says that the connection of the Teutonic with the other forms, *óvov*, ovum, though probable, has not yet been demonstrated. Kluge gives *ajjas* as the proto-Teutonic form based upon Slav *jaje*, which he connects with a Eur-Ar. *ejjo-*, *ojjo-*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *og*, ub (?), N. Ir. *ubh*, *ngh*, Gael. *ubh*, Bret. *u*, *vi*, Wel. *wy* (pl. *wyan*), Corn *uy*, *oy*, an egg.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, words compounded with *aero-*, as *aerolite*, *air-stone*, *aeronaut*, (*air-sailor*), *aerostatics*, &c; *atmo-sphere*, *-ic*, &c, *asthma*, &c.

Latin, *aerial* (used by Milton), probably *Ariel*¹ (Shakespeare), *aerate*, *aeriform*, *aerify*, *aura* (scientific term); *aulic*, *aularian*, *ventilate*, *-ion*, *-or*, *adulate*, *-ion*, *aviary*, *auspice*, *-ious*, *augur*, *-y*, *inaugurate*, *Augustus*,² *August* (?), Latin proverb, 'ab ovo usque ad mala,' 'from the egg to the apples' = 'from beginning to end'; the Romans beginning their dinner with an egg and finishing with fruit, *oval*, *ovate*, *ovary*.

L. Latin and Romance, *air*, *airy*, *vent*, to let out, *ventail*, *fan*, *squirrel*, *bustard*, *ostrich*.

Teutonic, *wave* (vb.), to swing, *waft*, *wind*, *windy*, *window*, &c., to wind, catch the scent, *winnow*, *weather*, *with* (vb.), *wheel*,³ *egg*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{EUK}}$, $\sqrt{\text{UK}}$, $\sqrt{\text{UEK}}$, to be willing, to like, love.

Sanskrit, *vaç- uç-* in *vaç-mi* (1 sing. pr.), I wish, *uçanti* (3 plu. pr.), *uçant-* (pr. p.), willing, *vaça*, wife, *vaças*, willing.

Greek, *êk* = *esk-* in *êkôv*, willing.

¹ *Ariel*, a name in the O.T., is said by Sayce to be the Hebrew form of *Membits Arel*, a hero or champion, and to have been applied to the city of Jerusalem through its resemblance in sound to *Har El*, the mount of God. See *Monuments*, p. 251.

² See note to Lat. *augustus*.

³ Another derivation of *wheel* is from Wel. *chwedl*, *shatter*, but it is probably of L.G. origin.

Latin, *ux* = *uk-s* in *uxor*, *wife*, (in inscriptions) *uxor*, *voxor*.

Slavonic, O. Slav. *veselu*, *cheerful*, *pleased*, *učan*, *accustomed*.

Celtic, O. Wel. *gwyech*, *gwech*, *glad*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Latin*, *uxorious*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{E}\bar{\text{U}}\bar{\text{G}}\text{H}}$, to name, speak, pray.

Zend, *aog- aoj-*, in *aog-da*, to name.

Greek, $\epsilon\upsilon\chi\text{-}$ $\epsilon\upsilon\chi\text{-}$, in $\epsilon\upsilon\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, I pray, $\epsilon\upsilon\chi\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, wished, prayed for, $\epsilon\upsilon\chi\eta$, prayer, $\pi\rho\omicron\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\chi\eta$, a place of prayer.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{E}\bar{\text{U}}\bar{\text{G}}}$, $\sqrt{\text{U}\bar{\text{G}}}$, $\sqrt{\bar{\text{U}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{G}}}$, to grow, be strong, fresh, full of sap, moist; (with causative sense) to cause to grow, to set in motion, rouse, &c.

Sanscrit, *vak-s-*, *uk-s-*, *oj-*, in *uk-s-ati*, grows, moistens, sprinkles, perf. *vavaksa*, *uksh-an*, *ox*, bull (cp. *ṛsabha*, male, from $\sqrt{\text{ers-}}$, to sprinkle), *ug-ra*, powerful, *o-jas*, *oj-man*, strength.

Zend, *aog-* in *aoj-anh*, strength, help, *uxṣyeiti*, grows.

Greek, $\alpha\upsilon\kappa\text{-}\sigma$, $\iota\gamma\text{-}$, in $\alpha\iota\acute{\xi}\omega$ (for $d\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$), $\alpha\upsilon\acute{\xi}\alpha\nu\omega$, to increase, $\alpha\upsilon\acute{\xi}\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, increase, $\iota\gamma\text{-}\eta\varsigma$, sound, healthy, $\iota\gamma\upsilon\sigma\iota\alpha$, health, $\iota\gamma\upsilon\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, to restore to health, $\iota\gamma\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, moist.

Latin, *aug-* *ug-* *veg-* in *aug-ere*, to increase, *auctor* (with *autor*), promoter, maker, author, *auctoritas*, a producing, sanction, influence, advice, authority, *auctio*, increase, a sale by rising bids, *auctionarius*, relating to auctions, *augmen*, *augmentum*, an increase, *augmentare*, to increase, *auxilium*, help, *Augustus*, *august*, great; ¹ *ūmor* (for *ug-mor*), moisture, *ūmidus* (*ugmidus*), moist, *ūmorusus* (s.s. : post-class.), **ūv-ere* (= *ug-verē*), to be moist, *ūv-a* (*ug-va*), the juicy fruit, the grape, *uvidus*, *ūdus* (contracted form), moist, *uvula* (dim. of *uva*), the tonsil; *veg-ēre*, to quicken, excite, (intrans.) to be lively, active, *vegetare*, to invigorate, cause to grow, *vegetatio*, *vegetabilis*; *vig-ēre*, to be vigorous, *vig-or*, vigour, *vigorare*, to strengthen, *vigoratus*, strengthened, *victima* ² (= *vig-*

¹ Cp. alternative derivation under $\sqrt{\text{ue-}}$. Of the two this one, which is Brugmann's, is the better, as *augustus* is manifestly an adjective from *aug-* with the Latin termination *-ustus* as *on-ustus*, *vet-ustus*, &c. Another reason for preference is that 'r' in *Angur* is radical, and so perhaps less likely to be dropped or changed in inflection.

² Cp. Coorsen's *Aussprache*, &c. i. 509. Another explanation is from $\sqrt{\text{uei-}}$, to bind, and connects *victima* with *lat vitta* and *vincio*, denoting an animal adorned with the sacrificial garland. But a third, and the most suitable, is from $\sqrt{\text{ueik-}}$, to set apart, consecrate (cp. N.H.G. *weißen* [s.s.], and see under $\sqrt{\text{ueik-}}$).

time, superl. form), the strongest, i.e. the one chosen for an offering, the victim; *vig-il* (from *vigee*), active, alert, on the watch, *vigilia*, a watch, *vigilare*, to watch, *vigilans*, -antia.

√ *vig*
√ *vig*
√ *vig*

L. Latin and Romance, F. *auteur* (Lat. *auctor*), *autorité*, L. Lat. *autorisare*, F. *autoriser*, *authorise*, F. *augment* (subs.), *augmenter* (vb.), increase; F. *humour*, *moisture*; Ital. *vigore*, F. *vigueur*, *vigour*, Ital. *vigoroso*, F. *vigoureux*, *vigorous*; Ital. *vegliare* (Lat. *vigilare*), Prov. *velhar*, O.F. *veiler*, F. *veiller*, to watch, wake, *réveiller*, to awake, *surveiller*, to overlook, *surveillance* (Lat. *super* + *vigilare*), keeping watch over, Ital. *veletta*, a guard or watch, later *vedetta*, F. *vedette*, *vidette* (s.s.), introduced in the sixteenth century: the change from l to d is probably due to a fancied connection with Lat. *videre*; Ital. *guatare*, Prov. *guaitar*, O.F. *waitier*, *guaitier*, N.F. *guetter*, to wait, watch for (from O.H.G. *wahta*, a watch), O.F. *waite*, *gaite*, M.E. *waite*, a watchman, N.F. *guet*, a watch, F. *bivouac* (from M.H.G. *biwache*), encampment in the open air; Ital. *vigilia*, O.F. *vigile*, a vigil, O.F. *resveil*, *reveil*, N.F. *réveil*, an awaking, rousing.

Teutonic, Goth. *auk-*, *ac-*, *oc-*, *vak-*, *vah-*, Goth. *aukan*, O.H.G. *ouh-hon*, O.N. *auka*, A.S. *ykan*, M.E. *eken*, to increase, add to, Goth. *auk*, O.H.G. *ouh*, M.H.G. *ouch*, N.H.G. *auch*, O.N. *auk*, A.S. *eac*, M.E. *eke*, also, in addition to, O.N. *auk-nefni*, Swed. *öknamn*, M.E. *ekenname*, *neke-name* (an *ekenname*), N.E. *nickname*, a *by-name*; Goth. *wahsjan*, O.H.G. *wah-san*, N.H.G. *wachsen*, O.N. *vaxa*, A.S. *weaxan*, M.E. *waxen*, to grow, N.E. *wax*; O.H.G. *wacchar*, N.H.G. *wacker*, A.S. *wacor*, O.N. *vakr*, *vigorous*, active; Goth. *wahstus*, O.N. *vöxtr*, A.S. *weastma*, *wæst*, growth, size, M.E. *wast*, waist, the middle part of the body; Goth. *wakan*, *wök*, *wokum*, O.N. *vakna*, A.S. *wacian*, *waccan*, O.H.G. *wahhon*, N.H.G. *wachen*, to be awake, Goth. *wakjan*, O.N. *vekja*, O.H.G. *wecchen*, N.H.G. *wecken*, A.S. *wāccan*, to waken, O.H.G. *wahta*, M.H.G. *wahte*, N.H.G. *wacht*, A.S. *wāce*, M.E. *wacche*, N.E. a watch, a vigil, M.H.G. *biwache*, a keeping watch; Goth. *auhsa*, O.H.G. *ohs-o*, N.H.G. *ochse*, A.S. *oxa*, *ox*; O.N. *vökr*, moist, *vök*, pl. *vakar*, open water, open stretches through ice in a half-frozen sea, Swed. *vak*, *vekkja*, to cut a passage for ships through ice.

Celtic, Wel. *yoh*, an ox, Corn. *ohen*, *oxen*, O. Ir. *fer*, Gael. *feur*, *fiar*, Wel. *gwair*, Corn. *gwyr*, grass, hay, pasture, Wel. *gwair* (adj.), fresh, lively; Ir. *fighil*, Gael. *feill*, Wel. *gwyl*, a feast, a vigil (loan-words from Latin).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *auxesis* (rhetorical term = exaggeration), *hygeia*, *hygiene*, compounds of *hygro-*, as *hygrometer*, &c.

Latin, *auction*, *auctioneer*, *augment* (thr. F.), *augmentation*,

auxiliary, Augustus, i.e. Magnified, a title equivalent to 'Majesty,' August, humid, humidity, avula, vegetate, -ble, -tion, -rian, invigorate, victim (?), vigil, vigilant, -ce.

L. Latin and Romance, author, -ity, -ize, humour, -ous, vigour, -ous, (Lat. through F.) reveille (earlier réveillé, as if from p.p. of réveiller) morning lull-call, surveillance, vedette, wait, waiter, waits, Christmas singers (Teut. thr. F.), bivouac (fr. Teut.).

Teutonic, eke, in phrase 'eke out,' make sufficient, add to, eke (old), also, nickname, wax, waist, waistband, &c., wake, wakeful, awoke, awake, waken, a wake, funeral feast (orig. a watching of the corpse), the eve of the dedication festival of a church, ox, waks, the track left by a vessel in the sea.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{EUD}}$, $\sqrt{\text{UD}}$, $\sqrt{\text{UED}}$, to be moist, wet, fluid, to make wet, wash.

Sanskrit, ud- und-, in ud-an, water, gen udnas, unadmi, undāmi, I wet, wash, anudra, without water, sam-udra (sam, together, + udra), the sea, udra, a water animal.

Greek, $\acute{\upsilon}\delta\text{-}$ in $\acute{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$ (gen $\acute{\upsilon}\delta\alpha\tau\text{-os}$), water, $\acute{\upsilon}\delta\omega\varsigma$, dat. $\acute{\upsilon}\delta\epsilon\iota$, water, $\acute{\upsilon}\delta\rho\omega\psi$, $\acute{\upsilon}\delta\rho\omega\pi\iota\varsigma$, dropsy, $\acute{\upsilon}\delta\rho\omega\varsigma$, a water-snake, $\acute{\upsilon}\delta\rho\alpha$ (s.s.), also the Lernean hydra of fable, with many heads, of which when one was cut off two sprang out in its place; $\acute{\upsilon}\delta\rho\alpha\nu\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$, used for watering.

Latin, ud-, und-, in pal-us,¹ -ud-is, a marsh, i.e. swampy. (?) muddy water (cp. $\pi\eta\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, mud, clay), palustris, marshy, unda, a wave, stream, water, undulare, to flow in wavelets, ab-undare, flow over, in-undare, flow into, red-undare, flow back.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. onde, wave, water, F. abonder, abound, red-onder, redound, O. and N.F. s-onder, to try the depth, sound, according to Diez, from a L. Lat. *sub-undare, to dip beneath water (cp. sombre from sub-umbra, under shade, and F. rond, round, from rotundus); but Skeat derives F. sonder from A.S. and O.N. sund, a narrow strait or arm of the sea, which he connects with A.S. swom- (base of the p.p. of swimman), and explains the meaning to be, that which can be swum across, comparing it with O.N. sund-magi, the swimming bladder of a fish. Cleasby, however, says that sund, an arm of the sea, is from the O.N. vb. sundra, to separate (sunder), which is much more probable, and contradicts Skeat's derivation of F. sonder from O.N. sund. We may

¹ Vaniček's very doubtful explanation. Prallwitz connects $\pi\eta\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ and palus with Sans. palvalam, a pool.

therefore regard Dies's explanation of *F. sonder*, *to sound*, from *subundare*, as nearer to the meaning of the word, and to be preferred.

Balto-Slav., *vand-*, *vod-*, *und-*, *ud-*, Lith. *vandu*, *undu*, O. Slav. *vod*, O. Pruss. *und-a*, Lett. *ud-ens*, *water*, Lith. *udra*, O. Slav. *vydra*, *otter*.

Teutonic, *wat-* in Goth. *wat-o* (gen. *wat-ins*, dat. pl. *watn-ary*), O.H.G. *wazzar*, N.H.G. *wasser*, O.N. *vatn*, A.S. *watar*, *water*; O.N. *vatr*, Swed. *våt*, A.S. *waet*, M.E. *wēt*, *wet*, A.S. *waet-an*, *to wet*; O.H.G. *ottir*, N.H.G. *otter*, O.N. *otr*, A.S. *otor*, *oter*, *an otter*; O.H.G. *wascan*, N.H.G. *waschen*, O.N. *vaska*, A.S. *wascan*, *to wash*, from **wat-sca*, an inceptive vb. from *wat*, *wet*.¹

Celtic, O. Ir. *ud-* in *usce*, *uis-ce* (for *ud-sce*, *uid-soe*), *water*, *uisge beath*, *water of life*, *whiskey*; Gael. *uisg*, *uisge*, *water*, Wel. *wysg*, *a stream*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *hydr-* or *hydro-* in compounds, *hydr-arge*, *hydrostatics*, &c.; *hydropsy*, from which later *dropsy*, *-ical*, *hydra*, *hydra-headed*, *hydrant*, *hydraulic*, &c.

Latin, *Undine*, *undulate*, *-ory*, *-ion*, *abundant*, *inundate*, *-ion*, *redundant*, *-cy*, *superabundant*, *-ce*, *palustrine* (?).

L. Latin and Romance, *abound*, *redound*, *sound* (*to plumb*, *try the depth*).

Teutonic, *water*, *wet*, *wash*, &c., *otter*, found in place names, as *Otterburn*.

Celtic, *whiskey* (= *usque-bangh*, *uisge-beath*), *water of life*; the names of the rivers *Uak*, *Eak*, *Eke*; *Eke-ter*: the Celtic name is *Caer-wysg*, *the camp on the Wysg*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{EUDH}}$, $\sqrt{\text{UDH}}$, *to be full, fertile, abundant*.

Sanskrit, *udh* in *ūdh-ar*, *udder*.

Zend, *aodare*, *udder*.

Greek, *oûθ-* in *oûθap*, Æol. *oûθap*, gen. *-aros*, *udder*, *breast*.

Latin, *ub-* in *uber*, *-eris* (cp. Gk. *ἰσχυρός* = *robustus*, from $\sqrt{\text{reudh}}$), *a teat*, *a breast*, *that gives suck*, *fertility*, *richness*, *uber*, *-eris* (adj.), *rich*, *productive*, *uberare*, *to be or make fruitful*.

¹ This is Klinge's explanation, but he considers that *wash*, &c., may be connected with Ir. *faicim*, Gael. *faig*, Wel. *gwaga*, *to press, squeeze, wring*; Stokes suggests a possible connection of the Teutonic forms with Ir. *uile*; Skeat derives *wash* from the preceding root $\sqrt{\text{wag}}$.

Teutonic, *ud-*, *ut-*, O.H.G. *üter*, N.H.G. *euter*, A.S. *üder*, *uddor*, O.N. *juḡr* (for *judr*), Swed. *jur* (s.s.).

Celtic, O. Ir. *uth*, *uddor*, Gael. *ugh*, *uddor*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *exuberant*.

Teutonic, *uddor*, North E. (dial.), *yure*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{EÜR}}$, $\sqrt{\text{UR}}$, $\sqrt{\text{UER}}$, *water, to drop, flow*.

Sanskrit, *var-* in *var-i*, *water*, *var-sh-a*, *rain*, Hindi *bar-s-āt*, *the rainy season*.

Zend, *var-* in *vara*, *rain*.

Greek, *oûp-* in *oûpía*, *a water-fowl, a diver*, *oûpon*, *urine*, *διουρητικός*, *diuretic*, *oûpḗθpa*, *the urethra*.

Latin *ur-* in *urinari*, *to dip, dive* (cp. Plin. 'sub aqua ranæ diu urinantur'), *urina*, *urine*, *urinalis*, *relating to urine*, *urethra* (Gk. loan-word), *urna*, *a watering pot* (?).¹

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. *orine*, N.F. *urine*, also *urinal*, *urinaire*.

Teutonic, *var-* *-ur*, in O.N. *ver*, A.S. *war*, *sea*, O.N. *ur*, *drizzling rain*, O.N. *urig-r*, A.S. *urig*, *drizzling, falling in fine drops*.

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. *fras*, *a shower* (cp. $\sqrt{\text{ers-}}$, p. 70).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *urethra*, *ur-æmia*, *diuretic*.

Latin, *urine*, *-al*, *-ary* (thr. F.), *urn* (?).²

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{EŪS}}$, $\sqrt{\text{ŪS}}$, $\sqrt{\text{UES}}$, *to glow, burn, scorch, shine, give light*.

Sanskrit, *us-*, *vas-*, in *ush-as*, *shining*, *ūshāsa*, *dawn*, *vas-anta*, *spring, day-time*, *vas-ra*, *vāsara*, *day*, *ush-ra*, *morning*; *osha-ti*, *burns*, *ushtas*, *burnt*.

Zend, *ush-*, *vas-*, in *ushan*, *dawn*, *ush-açtara*, *easterly*, *vanhra*, *spring*.

¹ Urna is referred by others to $\sqrt{\text{ues-}}$, *to burn*, from Lat. *uro*; Brugmann connects it with *arceus*, from $\sqrt{\text{ues-}}$.

² Verandah, a covered space in the front of a house (Pers. *baranda*) may be derived from $\sqrt{\text{uer-}}$, *to rain*, with the sense of *rain-shelter*, or from $\sqrt{\text{uer-}}$, *to cover*, with the sense of a covered way.

Greek, εὖς-, αἰς-, ἴς-, in εὔω (=εῦσω), to scorch, Ἑῶρες, south-east, the hot wind, ἥως Att., ἥώς Ion., αἰώς Lesb., for *αῖσως (cp. Sans. ushas), ἀβώρ Lacon., dawn, Ἥως, the goddess of morn, the dawn of day, ἔωθεν, ἥωθεν, from sunrise, the east; ἡ αὔριον (sc. ἡμέρα), the morrow: αὔριον is the neuter (used adverbially) of an adj. αὔριος (=αὔσιος or αὔσιριος, cp Sans. ush-ra, Lith aus-z-ra), the original meaning of which may have been 'relating to the morning,' but the word being used so frequently in reference to the next morning it came to mean 'to-morrow,' (cp. German morgen, 'the morning' and 'to-morrow,' also the English phrase 'I will do it in the morning' = 'I will do it to-morrow'). Ἥλιος, the sun (Hom.), ἀβέλιος (ἄβλ., cp. Hesych. ἀβελίην, ἡλιακὴν Παμφύλιοι), Ἥλιος, Att. = *Αὔσ-έλιος, original name for the Sun God. The phonetic changes are as follows: Αὔσέλιος = Αὔ-έλιος (by regular omission of 'σ' between vowels), = 'Α-ἱ-έλιος = by loss of digamma ἁ-έλιος (Dor., Pindar), = ἡ-έλιος (Ion., Homer) = ἥλιος (Att.). This explanation is supported (1) by the Etruscan name for the Sun God, Usil; (2) by the phonetic change of αὔσ-ώς to ἡ-ώς, which is the analogue of αὔσ-έλιος to ἡ-έλιος; (3) by 'Auseli,' the old name of the Aurelian family, and the account of its origin given by Festus, 'that the Aurelian family was originally Sabine, and derived its name from the sun' (*Auselos or *Ausos), 'because the Roman people gave to them the ground on which they offered sacrifices to the Sun; hence they were called Auseli,' afterwards Aurelii.¹ *Ἥμαρ, (gen.) -ατος, ἡμέρα (=ἡσ-μαρ, ἡσ-μερα), the day, i.e. the time during which there is sunlight, ἡαρ (=ἡσ-αρ), the spring, the brightening time of year; ἑστία, the hearth, the goddess of the home, from *εῖσω (= εῖω), in its transposed form ἡσώ (or from √ἡσ-, to dwell): cp. Lat. Vesta; ἑσχαρά, a hearth, a pan of coals, a brasier, a scar from cautery; Ἑσπερος = Ἑσπερος, the planet Venus as the evening star: as the morning star, it is called by the Greeks

¹ This is the explanation given by G. Curtius. On the other hand, Dieffenbach Pictet, Klinge and Brugmann connect ἥλιος with the Eur-Ar. √ἡρ- √ἡρ- √ἡρ- √ἡρ- with later forms √ἡρ- √ἡρ- √ἡρ- √ἡρ- with the sense to shine, glow. To this root the name of the sun is referred in all languages of Eur-Aryan origin: Sans. sur-as, Zend hvar, Gk. ἥλιος, Lat. sol, Lith. saule, Goth. saull, O.N. sol, A.S. sol (poetic), Corn. houl, Wel. heul, the sun. In addition to these saulās, saulās, sol, scorching (adj.), the dog-star (subs.), Lat. serenus, bright, Goth. sunno, O.N.G. sunna, N.H.G. sonne, A.S. sunne, the sun, are either from the same root √ἡρ- √ἡρ- (the Teutonic forms having assimilated l to n, sunno = sunno), or from the simpler form √ἡρ-, to warm, scorch. According to this explanation Gk. ἥλιος and the Celtic heul, houl, alone have lost the initial s, which in Greek is represented by the spiritus asper, in Celtic by the aspirate h. The balance of authority is strongly in favour of this, but Curtius has also a strong case, and it is difficult to decide the question. (See his *Gk. Hymn. Transl.* i, 485.)

√~~ἔρ~~√~~ὑς~~√~~ὑς~~

ἑσπέρως, φωσφóρος, by the Latins *Lucifer*, the dawn or light-bearer. At its evening rising it is the brightest of the stars, and shines through the glow of the setting sun.

Latin, *ur-*, *us-*, *aur-* = *aus-*, *ves-*, in *urere*, *ussi*, *ustum*, to burn, comb-*urere*,¹ to burn up, *ur-na*,² an urn, *urtica*, the nettle, 'the burning plant'; *aurora* for *ausosa* (cp. Sans. *ushāsa*), the dawn, *aurum* (for *ausum*), gold, the shining metal (in popular Lat. *orum*), *aurifer*, gold-bearing, *de-aurare*, *deorare*, to gild, *aureolus*, *oreolus*, golden, gold-coloured; *Auster*, the burning wind, the south wind, the south, *australis*, southern, (L. Lat. *Austria*, southern half of the Frankish empire), *Aurelius* (nom. pr.); *Vesta*, goddess of the hearth, *vestalis*, a vestal virgin (or from √~~ves~~-, to dwell); *vēr* (for **ves-er*), spring, *vernus*, *vernalis*, relating to the spring, *Vesuvius*,³ *Vesēvus*. *Vesvius*, *Vesbins*, the burning mountain; *Hesperus*,⁴ the evening star, *Hesperia*, the land of the west—used poetically for Spain—*Hesper-ides*, the daughters of *Hesperus*, who watched the golden apples in an island of the western sea: a name afterwards given to some islands in the Atlantic. All these are borrowed Greek forms; the true Latin form is *vesper* (gen. *-eris*, *-ēri*), the evening star, evening, *vespera* (f), the evening; *vespertilio*, a bat.

L. Latin and Romance, It. *oro*. *r* or, gold, Span. *dorado*, Ital. *dorato*, O.F. *doree*, covered with gold, gilt, from Ital. *dorare*, O.F. *dorer*, to gild (from *de-aurare*; cp. *dauber* from *de-albare*), El *dorado*, the gilded or golden prince, the name given by the Spanish invaders of America to the prince of the country where they expected to find gold; Ital. *orpello*, Prov. *aurpels*, O.F. *oripel*, N.F. *oripeau* (from *aurum* + *pellis*), skin of gold, gold-leaf, F. *orfèvre*, goldsmith (Lat. *auri-faber*), O.F. *orie-flambe*, *oriflamme* (= Lat. *auri* [or *aurita*] *flamma*), the royal banner carried in battle before the French kings, of flame-shaped strips of

¹ As from comb- (for com-) + *uro*. This is a general explanation; but the word *bustum*, the place where dead bodies were burnt, makes this doubtful, and a connection with Sans. *prush*, to burn, has been supposed.

² *Urna* is variously derived from √~~ger~~- √~~ur~~-, to be wet, moist, with the primary sense a vessel for carrying water, or from √~~ur~~-, to burn, either from its being heated in the furnace, or from its use as holding the ashes of the body burnt on the funeral pyre. But Brugmann connects it with a root √~~urk~~-, and *uroeus*, regarding it as a contracted form of *uro-na*.

³ Liddell and Scott, following Pott, refer *Vesuvius* to a compound of *ve-* in a negative sense with *stiv-vus*, to extinguish. *Vesuvius*, therefore, is equivalent to *de-stiv-vus*, if this explanation is correct.

⁴ The general derivation of *Hesperus* is from a root *ves-*, to cover, and a connection is supposed with the Sans. *vas-kara*, covering. But the Greeks seem to have connected the notion of giving light rather than of an all-covering darkness, with *Hesperus*, as the morning star; and the bright glow of sunset affords a reason for applying the same name to it in the evening.

cloth on a gilded staff, *eriele*, M.E. *oryall* (= Lat. *aureolum*), part of a wealthy house, the recess at the window of a hall or principal room adorned with gilding, a fashion common in the East, and probably introduced into Europe by the Crusaders; O.F. *eriele*, the name given to the golden thrush, N.F. *loriot*; O.F. *erfrais* (= Lat. *aurifrigiatum*, or *auri-phregium*¹), a border of lace embroidered with gold, Ital. *orpimento*, F. *orpiment* (= Lat. *auri-pigmentum*), a yellow colour, made by mixing arsenic and sulphur; O.F. *Orleuois*, belonging to Orleans (from *Anrelianensis*); Ital. *escara*, O.F. *escare* (Gk. *ἰσχαρά*), a scar; Ital. *vespero*, O.F. *vespre*, N.F. *vêpre*, evening; O.F. *Austriche*, N.F. *Antriehe*, from O.H.G. *Osterrich*, the southern or south-eastern kingdom.

Balto-Slav., *aus-*, *vas-*, Lith. *auszra*, dawn, eastward, *austrumas*, east, Lith. *vas-ara*, summer, O. Slav. *vesna*, spring, O. Slav. *vostok*, east, Lith. *vā-karas* (for *vas-karas*), O. Slav. *večern*, evening.

Teutonic, *as-*, *os-*, *aus-*, O.H.G. *usil-var*, yellow, flame-coloured, O.N. *us-le*, fire, A.S. *ys-le*, ashes; O.H.G. *ostana*, from the east, O.N. *ostan*, O.H.G. *ostan*, A.S. *eastan*, from the east; O.N. *austr*, O.H.G. *ostar*, toward the east; A.S. *eastene*,² in the east, M.H.G. *östen*, *östene*, N.H.G. *osten*, in, from, and to the east, A.S. *east*, east. The termination -tr, -ter, is the comparative form (cp. Zend *ush-aç-tara*). A.S. *Eostra*, the name of a West German goddess of spring, whose festival, coinciding in point of time, gave the name *Easter* (A.S. *Easter*) to the Christian festival of the Resurrection; O.H.G. *östaron*, N.H.G. *ostern* (pl. forms, s.s.), A.S. *East Saxna-land*, *Essex*, M.E. *easterlins*:³ according to antiquaries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a company of Hanse merchants, to whom Henry III. gave, in 1259, the privilege of trading in England; their money, called 'marchaunds money,' was accepted as legal payment. But Murray ('Hist. Dict.') says.

¹ Körting makes *auri-fresum* a L. Latin compound of Lat. *aurum* + M.H.G. or L.G. *fries*, a kind of coarse cloth, cloth.

² According to Murray, an adverb, the remains of a former adj. *easter*, towards the east, which is preserved in 'easterra,' more easterly.

³ Murray says 'the word seems not to have been found as English before the sixteenth century.' The M.H.G. word was *sterlino*, *sterlinc*, O.F. *esterlin*, *estelin*, *sterlin*, Ital. *sterlino*. Wedgewood quotes from Walter de Pinchbeck temp. Edward I.: 'Sterlingi a nominibus Esterlingorum nomina sua contraxerunt qui hujusmodi monetam in Anglia primitus componebant.' Stow mentions Henry III.'s chapter of 1259. It is plain that the name *easterling* or *sterling* is of English formation, if it denoted a body of merchants who came from the east, and must have been given them in England, for it could not have been given them in Germany. It may be assumed, therefore, that the German and Romance forms of the name are borrowed from the English. It seems plain also that the names were generally applied to coins, not to the merchants, although in the first instance it may have been given them, and afterwards passed to their coins. Another explanation is that a *sterling* was engraved on one quarter of the coin. This is quoted by Minchen from Linswood, but there is no historical evidence of it.

that the word *sterlingus*, *esterlingus*, only appears as *the name of a coin*, in the sense of sterling penny, or 'pennyweight' ('*libra sterilensium*,' Ordericus Vitalis, 1142). Matth. Paris in '*moneta esterlingorum*' seems also to mean the coinage of sterling pennies; and the Anglo-Fr. phrases '*vingt soutz desterlings*,' '*cinkaunte mars desterlings*,' evidently refer to coins and not to a company of merchants. Still the name may have been applied *first* to the Hanseatic traders, and afterward to the coinage used by them. *Austro-Gothi* (Latino-Gothic), *the Eastern Goths*; N.H.G. *Oesterreich*, *Austria*, *the South Kingdom*; O.N. var, Dan. *vaar*, *the spring*.

Celtic, Wel. *ucher*, *evening* (for *usq-ero*, cp. Latin *ves-p-er*, Gk. *ἑσπερος*), Gael. *feasgar*, Ir. *feascar* (for *vesq-ero*), *evening*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *Eothen* (*from the East*), *heliacal*,¹ *aphelion*, *perihelion*; compounds with *helio-*, as *heliotrope*, *helio-graphy*, &c.; *ephemeral*, *ephemeris* (*a diary*), &c., *mesembrianthum* (*μέσος + ἡμέρα + ἄνθος*), *a flower opening at mid-day*; *Hesperides*.

Latin, *combustion*, *-ible*, *urn*, *urtica*, *botanical name of the nettle*, *Aurora*, *auriferous*, *aureola*, *the golden halo round the head of saints*, *austral*, *Australia*, *Austria*, *Aurelius* (pr. n.), *Vesta*, *vestal* (?), *Vesuvius*, *vernal*, *vespertilio*.

L. Latin and Romance, *Eldorado*, *now used for a place where money can be made quickly*, John Dory=*jaune dorée* (?), *yellow-gilded*,² *oriflamme*, *oriel*, *oriele*, *orphrey*, *orpiment*, *Orleans*, *scar* (Gk. through Fr.), *vespers*.

Teutonic, *east*, *eastern*, &c. *Easter*, *Essex*, *sterling*.

U, Ū.

Eur-Ar. UD, *out*, *over*, *later*, *forth*, *beyond*.

Sanskrit, *ud-*, *out*, *uttara* (*ud-tara*), *uttama*, *outer*, *outermost*, *udaram*, *the belly*, *womb*, *udarā* (s.s.), *udasas* (adj.), *interior*, *inside*.

Zend, *uç-*, *out*, *uç-tera*, *uçtema*, *outer*, *outermost*.

¹ If Curtius's explanation be rejected, all Eng. words formed on *ἥλιος* must be excluded from this root.

² This is perhaps a popular etymology, and may be a corruption of a Basque name, as anchovy (from Basque *anchua*, thr. Port. *anchova*).

Greek, *ús-* in *ύσπερος*, *ύστατος*, *later*, *latest*, *ύστέρα*, *the womb*, i.e. the interior part, *ύσπερικός*, *relating to the womb*, *suffering in the womb*.

Latin, *uterus*, *the womb*, *uterinus*, *uterine*, *born of the same womb*: cp. Gk. *άδελφός*.

Teutonic, Goth *ūt*, O.H.G. *ūz*, N.H.G. *aus*, O.N. and A.S. *āt*, *out*, *a.s.* *utera*, *uttera*, *outer*, A.S. *utmost*, *ytamest*, *outer*, *outermost*, *utmost*, Goth. *ūtana*, *from outside*, O.H.G. *uzana*, N.H.G. *aussen*, O.N. and A.S. *utan*, *from without*, (later) *outside*, *without*, O.H.G. *ūzar*, N.H.G. *kusser*, A.S. *ūtor*, *out* (adv. and prep.), O. Sax. *biutan*, *except*, O.H.G. *biuzan*, A.S. *bi-utan*, *be-utan*, *butan*, *without*, *outside* (as adv. and prep.), M.E. *bouten*, *boute* (as adv. and prep.), *buten*, *bute*, *but* (as conj.), A.S. *aboutan* (= *an* + *bi* + *utan*), *about*, M.E. *outen*, *outren*, *to put outside*, *publish*, *utter*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *hysteria-*, *-ical* (through Lat. loan-words).

Latin, *uterus* (borrowed), *uterine*.

Teutonic, *out*, and its compounds: *with-out*, *out-side*, *out-ward*, *out-let*, &c., *outer*, *out-most*, *outer-most*, *utter* (adj.), *utterly*, *-ness*, *utmost*, *utter-most*, *but*, *about*, *utter* (vb.), *utterance*.

Eur.-Ar. UPA, prep., adv. prefix, *under*, *from below*, *moving upwards*, *over*, *towards*, *near*, &c.: as adv. *thereto*, *further*; as prefix it mostly denotes *approach*, *vicinity*, *inferiority*.

Sanskrit, *upa*, *under*, *below*, &c., *upara*, comp. *lower*, *deeper*, *upama*, *highest*; *upari* (adv.), *above*, *upwards*, *upon*, *up into*.

Zend, *upa*, *below*, *upara*, *the higher*.

Greek, *ύπό*, *under*, &c., *ύπέρ*, *over*, *above*, *across*, *ύπατος*, superlative form from *ύπό*, but with sense of *highest*, *ύψος*, *ύψηλός*, *high*, *ύψιστος*, *highest*, *ύβρις*, *arrogance* (cp. O.H.G. *ubil*, *evil*, *uppi*, *haughty*; Lat. *superbus*, *proud*); *ύπό* in comp., *ύπό-θεσις*, *a placing under*, *a supposition*, *ύπό-κρισις*, *an actor's delivery*, *playing a part*, *ύποστατικός*, *substantial*, *ύποχόνδριος*, *under the cartilage of the breast-bone*, *ύφ' έν*, *under one*, *ή ύφέν*, *the sign of joining two syllables (-)*; compounds of *ύπέρ-*, *ύπερβολή*, *an exaggeration*, *ύπερ-τροφία*, *ύπερ-βρώσις*, *excess of nourishment*.

Latin, *sub*, *under*, *below*, &c.; *sub-* in comp. = *sub*, *from below* (i.e. up), *subter*, *subtus*, *underneath*, *super*, *suprā* (O. Lat. *superū*), *above*.

UPA

(1) *Sub, under.* The initial *s-* is variously explained: by some as the Latin equivalent of the spiritus asper of ὑπό; by others as the remains of a prep. *ens, es, in, or ex, out.*¹ The loss in Lat. *sub* of the final vowel of Gk. ὑπό occurs also in *ab, = ἀπό, op, ob, = ὀπί.* *Summus*, superlative of *sub* (= *sub-inus, sub-mus*), with sense of *highest*,² *summa*, *the top, the full amount, summarium, summary, sum-mare, to sum up, sup-inus, with face upwards, suppare, supare, to throw down or away, dissipare, to throw abroad, scatter.* In comp. *sub* becomes *su-* before *-sp*, as *su-spicere, to look up, to suspect (to look underneath), suspirare, draw a deep breath, sigh*, but is unchanged before vowels, and all consonants except *c, f, g, p, m, r*, where it is assimilated; yet before the last two it has both the unchanged and assimilated forms, as *sub-* and *sum-* *mittere, to let down, submit, sub-* and *sum-* *monere, to warn, give notice, sub-* and *sur-* *ripere, -reptum, to snatch from beneath; sub-* *ire, to go under or near, sub-* *ornare, to furnish, equip, to prepare a witness, subitus, subitaneus, sudden, suo-* *cingere, to gird under or round, suo-* *cedere, to follow after, suo-* *currere, to run to help, sub-* *cumbere, to lie or fall under, sub-* *limare* (from *limare, to file off, clear of superfluities*), *to raise, to refine in highest degree* (see Festus, 'in maximum decus atque in excelsissimam claritudinem sublimavit'), *sub-* *levare, to raise up, subdere, subdus, suf-* *fundere, pour over, suf-* *fragium, a broken piece, a potsherd used as a voting tablet (sub + frango), sumere (= sub-imere), to take, with its compounds* (see under √*nem-*), *surgere (= sub-rigere), to arise, with compounds* (see under √*erg-*) *suffocare (sub + faux, faucis, the throat), strangle, supplere, to fill up, supplex, folding down, kneeling, suppliant, supplicium, punishment, supplicare, supplicate, to kneel down, sub* *ijcere, to throw under, subjectus, placed beneath, sufferre, to bear, suffer, sufflare, to blow, supportare, to carry from underneath, support, supprimere, to suppress, sur-* *sub-* *rogare, to appoint a substitute, subsidium, a sitting behind, a reserve (from subsidere), subsidere, to subside, settle, suburbium, a district close to a city, subterraneus, underground; con-* *summare, to complete, subtilis (= sub + tela, the web, warp), fine, minute; sublimen (adv.), to the upper beam, on high (from limen, the upper or lower beam of a door), a term applied by Plautus to the punishment of slaves, who were hung up to the top beam of the door for flogging. Sublimus, sublimis*³ (= *sub-limnis*?) is used also in

¹ See Brugmann, vol. II. pp. 3 and 9: 'sub (= ex + ub),' 'sub, super (= an original eks + upo, eks + uper).' Yet in vol. I. p. 426, he qualifies this by 'perhaps.'

² Cp. *swares, highest, from sw4, under.*

³ See Brugmann, vol. II. p. 26, *sublimis* from *limen* and with sense 'reaching to the upper beam of the door.'

the same sense, as 'sublimem rapite foras' ('Mil. Glor.' v. 1),¹ as well as in the more general sense, *lifted up, exalted*.

(2) *Sus-* (= *sub-*) in *sustinere*, to *hold up, sustain, sustentare* (s.s.), *sus-cipere*, to *take up, suscitare*, to *rouse, stir up, sus-pendere*, to *hang up*. Also as *sur-* in *sursum*, later *susum* (for *sub* + *vorsum*), *turned upwards, 'sursum corda,' hearts upwards!*

(3) *Subter-* in *subterfugere*, to *escape, evade* (lit. *flee underneath*), *subterfugium, subterfuge*.

(4) *Super* in *superus*, -ior, *high, highest. super-are*, to *excel overcome, superabilis*, 'that can be overcome,' *superbus, proud, superanus, exalted, super-ficere*, to *do in excess, superficies* (*super* + *facies*), a *surface, super-cilium, eye-brow, pride as shown by lifting the eye-brow, supersedere*, to *preside, also to refrain, desist from, superstitio, a standing still over anything from amazement, awe*

(5) *Suprā* = *super-ā, supremus, highest*.

L. Latin and Romance: (1), *sub-*, O. Span. *solombra* for *sob-ombra*, *under shade*, N. Span. *sombra*, O.F. *sombre* (*sub umbra*), *gloomy*,² Span. *sombrero*, a *broad-brimmed hat*, O.F. *sonder* (*sub-undare*, to *sound*), L. Lat. *sorsa*, O.F. *sorse*, N.F. *source* (*surgere*), a *spring*, Prov. *sobtan*, O.F. *sodaine*, M.E. *sodain*, *soden* (= Lat. *subitaneus*), *sudden*, L. Lat. *subdiurnare*, Ital. *soggiornare*, O.F. *sojorner*, M.E. *soiornen*, to *tarry a day*, O. Ital. *sovente*, F. *souvent* (= Lat. *subinde*), *often*, F. *soulier* (= Lat. *subtalaris*), *under the sole*, F. *se souvenir*, to *come to oneself, to remember*, F. *souvenir*, a *keepsake* (= Lat. *sub-venire*, to *come into the mind*), O.F. *somoner* (= Lat. *sub-monere*), to *summon*, M.E. *sompnour*, a *summoner*, *somouns*, a *summons*, O.F. *suppléer* (= Lat. *supplere*), M.E. *supplyen*, *supply*, F. *souffrir* (*sufferre*), to *suffer*, F. *succéder*, to *succeed, succès*, *success*, F. *souffler*, to *whistle* (Latin *sufflare*), *soufflet*, a *kind of pudding*, F. *souple* (from Lat. *supplex*, *bending the knee*), O.F. *suppliant* (= Lat. *supplicantem*), *suppliant*, F. *sourire*, to *smile* (= Lat. *sub-ridere*), Ital. *suggetto*, Prov. *subjetz*, O.F. *subjet*, N.F. *sujet*, F. *supposer* (as from L. Lat. **sub-pausare*), to *put underneath*, O.F. *som* (= Lat. *summum*), *the top*, N.F. *sommet* (dim., s.s.). L. Lat. *sucursus* (literally *aid*), a *chapel attached to a church*; *suffraganeus*, an *assistant bishop, perhaps from having originally been elected by the people*.

(2) *Sus-* = *sub-*, O.F. *sus-tenir*, *sustain*, Ital. *suso*, O.F. *sus* (= Lat. *susum*), *over*, L. Lat. *suseranus*, *over, superior*, O.F. *suserain*, *overlord*.

¹ It is doubtful whether *sublimem* and *sublimen* are not a confusion of the same word, instead of being distinct.

² The Prov. alone retains the vb. *tets-ombcar* = L. Lat. *subtus-umbare*, to *place in the shade*.

UPA

(3) *Subtus*, Ital. *setto*, Prov. *setz*, O.F. *ses*, N.F. *sous*, *under*, Ital. *sottana*, *undergarment*, F. *soutane*, *cassock*.

(4) *Super*, O.F. *sor*, *sur*, N.F. *sur*, *on*, *over*, O.F. *sursis* (= Lat. *supersessus*) *superseded*, *put a stop to*, M.E. *sur-sease*, N.E. *surcease*, *delay*, *suppression* (misspelt from a supposed connection with 'cease,' *to come to an end*), F. *surcharge* (L. Lat. *super-caricare*, *to load*, *charge in excess*), F. *surface* (= Lat. *superficies*), Prov. *sobrefait*, O.F. *sorfeit* (= Lat. *super-factum*, *done in excess*), M.E. *surfait*, F. *surlonge*, M.E. *surloyn*, *surloin*, O.F. *surmise*, *an accusation* (p. p. from *surmettre* = *super-mittere*, *to put in afterwards*), F. *surnom* (*super + nomen*), M.E. *surnoon*, *a surname*, F. *sur-monter*, *surmount*, O.F. *sur-passer* (from *super + L. Lat. passare*), *to overstep*, Prov. *sobrepelitz*, O.F. *surpelis*, N.F. *sur-plis* (= Lat. *superpellicium*), *a garment worn over an undergarment made of skins*, *sur-prendre* (= Lat. *super-prendere*), *to take unawares*, p. p. *surpris*, Ital. *sorprendere*, *to surprise*, F. *sur-tout* (= *super totum*), *over all*, *sur-rendre* (= *super + L. Latin, rendere*, Lat. *reddere*), *to surrender*, F. *sur-veillance* (= Lat. *super + vigilantia*), *a watching over*, O.F. *surveer* (later *-veoir* : = Lat. *super + videre*), *overlook*, F. *sur-vivre* (= Lat. *super + vivere*), *to live over*, *survive*.

(5) *Supra*, Span. *sobre-salto*, O.F. *soubre-sault* (= Lat. *supra-saltum*), *a somersault*, L. Lat. *superā-nus*,¹ Ital. *soprano*, *the highest voice*, Ital. *sovrano*, O.F. *soverain*, N.F. *souverain*, M.E. *soueraigne*, *souereyn*, *sovereign*.

Teutonic, Goth. *uf*, *under*, *uf-ar*, *above*, A.S. **uf*, *ufara*, *over*, *ufemyst*, *overmost*, *uf-an*, *from above*, *abufan* (*an + bi + ufan*), *above*, O.H.G. *ubir*, *ubar*, *over*, N.H. *über*; O.N. *of*, *in excess*, *too much*, *yfer*, *ofr*, *over*, Goth. *ubils*, O.H.G. *ubil*, N.H.G. *übel*, A.S. *yfel*, M.E. *uvel*, *ivel*, *evil* (i.e. 'beyond what is right'), O.N. *illr* (adj.), M.E. *ille*, a contracted form of Goth. *ubil*, &c.), Dan. *ild*, Swed. *illa* (adv.), *ill*, *evil*, O.H.G. *oba*, *ob*, *above*, N.H.G. *ob in comp.*, as *ob-dach*, *shelter*; O.H.G. *obaro*, *obarost*, *over*, *overmost*, N.H.G. *ober*, *oberst*, A.S. **of*, *ofer*, *over*, *ofer-est*, M.E. *over-est*, *overmost*; O.H.G. *obana*, N.H.G. *oben*, *from above*; O.N. *ofan* (s.s.), *from above*, *downwards* (when used of motion, but if of rest, *upon*, *over*). Goth. *ubiswa*, *a porch*, O.H.G. *obasa*, *opasa*, *a porch under the overhanging roof, the eaves*, O.N. *ups*, Swed. *ufa*, *the eaves*, A.S. *efese*, M.E. *evese*, *eovese* (s.s.). Goth. *iup*, *up*, *iupan*, *upon*, A.S. *up*, *upp*, *uppan*, *upon*, O.N. *upp*, *up*, *uppa*, *upon*, *ypparstr*, *upper-most*, O.H.G. *āp*, *āf*, *upon*, *up*; N.H.G. *auf*, O.H.G. *upplig*,

¹ Körting derives this better from *super*.

superfluous, N.H.G. *üppig*,¹ *luxurious, arrogant, uppish*, O.N. *yppa*, *to lift up*, *opna*, *to open*, A.S. *openian* (vb.), *to open*, O.N. *opinn* (adj.), *open*, A.S. *open*, O.H.G. *offan*, N.H.G. *offen*, *open*,² Goth. *ufta*, O.H.G. *ofte*, N.H.G. *oft*, O.N. *opt*, *oft*, A.S. *oft*,³ *often* (all superlatives: cp. Gk. *ὕψιστος*), but O.N. forms from *opt* the comp. *optarr* and superl. *optast*.

Celtic, O.Ir. and Gael. *fo*, O.Wel. *guo*, Wel. and Corn. *go*, Breton *gou*, Gall. *vo*, *under, towards*; and in many compounds, as in Ir. *fogamur*, *foghmahr*, Gael. *foghar*, *towards winter, autumn, harvest*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *hyph-en*, words of Greek origin compounded with *hypo-* (*ὑπό*), *hyper-* (*ὑπέρ*), *hypothesis*, *hypotenuse*, *hypocrisy*, *hypostatic*, *hypochondria*, &c., *hypertrophy*, *hyperbrosis*, *hyperbole*, *hypercritical*, &c.

Latin, (1, sub), *summary*, -ize, *consummate*, -ion; *supine*, *supineness*, *dissipate*, -ion, *suspect*, *suspicion* (thr. F.), *sub-altern* (coined word), *sub-ordinate*,⁴ *subvent-ion*, *submit*, -mission, &c., *suborn*, *surreptitious*, *succinct*, *succession*, -or, &c., *succumb*, *succour*, *sublimate*, *sublime*, -ity, *suffrage*, &c.; derivatives of *sumere*, *assume*, *resume*, &c. (see under $\sqrt{\text{nem-}}$), and of *surgere*, *resurrection*, *insurgent*, &c. (see under $\sqrt{\text{reg-}}$); *supplement*, *supplicate*, -ion, &c., *support*, *suppress*, -ion, &c., *surrogate*, *subsidy*, -iary, &c., *subside*, -ence, *sub-urb*, *subtle*, *subtilty*, *subterraneous*, *substitute*. From *sus* = *subs*, *sustentation*, *susceptible*, *suspend*, -pense, *resuscitate* (re + *subs* + *citare*). From *subter*, *subterfuge*. From *super*, *superior*, -ity, *insuperable*, *superb*, *supernal*; with numerous compounds, *super-cilious*, *supersede*, *superstition*, *superannuate*, *superficial*, *superfluous*, *superfine*, &c. From *supra*, *supreme*, *supremacy*; with comp. *supra-mundane*, *supra-lapsarian*, &c.

L. Latin and Romance: (1, sub), *sombre*, *sombrero* (a kind of hat), *sojourn*, *sudden*, *sound*, *to try the depth*, *source*, *surge*, &c., *souvenir*, *summon*, *summons*, *Sumner* (pr. n. = *summoner*), *supply*, *suffer*, *sufferance*, *succeed*, *success*, *suppliant*, *supple* (adj. and vb.), *suppose*; *sum* (vb. and subs.), *summit*, *sucursal*, *suffragan*, *soufflet*. 2. From *sus* (= *subs*), *sustain*, -tenance, *suzeraine*. 3. From *subtus*, *soutane*,

¹ Op. Lat. *super-bus*, Gk. *ὑπερφύλατος*, *proud, haughty*, popular Eng. 'uppish.'

² The notion is that of lifting up the cover or lid. (Kluge, under *offen*.)

³ This is Skeat's explanation. Kluge regards *oft*, &c. as the oblique case of an obsolete noun used adverbially. He also mentions, without expressing an opinion, the derivation from $\sqrt{\text{euk-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{euq-}}$, *to do gladly*.

⁴ Sub in comp. with nouns implies, generally, inferiority or substitution; with adjectives, a lower power of the meaning; e.g. *sub-acid*, *sub-tropical*, &c.

sotto voce. 4. Super (=Fr. sur), surcease, surcharge, surface, surfeit, sirloin, surmise, surname, surmount, surpass, surplice, surprise, sur-tout, surrender, survey, -or, surveillance, survive, -or, &c. 5. Supra, somersault, sovereign, soprano.

Teutonic, over, with numerous compounds, overseer, overall, &c., evil, ill; eaves, eaves-dropper, above, up, upper, utmost, uppermost, upplish, upward, upon, upbraid, upholster, upright, &c.; oft, often.

Eur-Ar. \sqrt{UR} , \sqrt{UL} , in reduplicated form **UR UR**, **UL UL**, imitative word, expressing a howling noise.¹

Sanscrit, ulul- in ululi, *howling*, uluha, *an owl*.

Greek, ὕλ-, ὀλολ-, in ὕλάω, *to howl, bark*, ὀλολύζω, *to shout, cry aloud*.

Latin, ulul- in ululare, *to howl*, ulula, ulucus, *an owl*.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. huller, *to howl*, from M.H.G. heulen, Ital. urlare, O.F. hurler, *to shout, howl* (corrupted from Lat. ululare).

Teutonic, M.H.G. hiuwelen, hiulen, hülen, N.H.G. heulen, L.G. hülen, *howl*, O.H.G. hiuwela, uwela, ula, A.S. ule, M.E. ule, oule, *owl*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

L. Latin and Romance, hurly-burly, *a noise, confused shouting*, from O.F. hurler; hullibaloo, from O.F. huller.

Teutonic, howl (perhaps thr. Fr. huller), owl, owlet.

Eur-Ar. \sqrt{UE} , \sqrt{U} with extension \sqrt{UEN} , *empty, wanting, poor, &c.*

Sanscrit, ū- in ū-na, *wanting*, ūnayati, *leave unsatisfied*.

Zend, ū- in ū-yamna (s.s.).

Greek, εἶ- = εὖ- in εὖ-νις (=ve-un-i), *wanting, bereaved*.

Latin, vā- (ve- in comp.) in vānus, *vain*, vani-tas, *vanity*, vanitare (Augustine), *to boast*, vanescere, *to pass away, vanish*, ve-cors, *without heart*, ve-sanus, *insane*, vao-are, *to be empty, unoccupied*, vacatio, *being free from, immunity*, vacuare, *to empty*, vacuus, *empty*, vacuitas, *empti-*

¹ This root is probably an extension from the simpler form \sqrt{U} - from which are formed Swed. huta, M.E. huten, N.E. heet, O.F. huer, *to cry aloud*, O.F. hu, hui, *a cry, especially in pursuit*, N.E. hue in the expression 'hue and cry.' Lat. up-up-a, O.F. happe, N.E. heepee, are from \sqrt{UP} , an imitative, expressing the cry of the bird.

*Vas-tas, empty, waste, vast, vas-tare, to empty, lay waste, devastare, lay waste.*¹

√*va-*
√*u-*
√*van-*

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. *vanter*, M.E. *vaunten*, Ital. *vantare*, to *vaunt*, O.F. *vain*, Ital. *vanire*, pr. t. *vanisco* (cp. Lat. *vanescere*), O.F. **vanir*, N.F. *évanouir* (= Lat. *evanescere*), Ital. *guasto* (Lat. *vastus*), O.F. *wast*, *guast*, M.E. *waste, waste*, Ital. *guastare*, Prov. *guastar* (Lat. *vastare*), O.F. *gastir*, *gaster*, to *lay waste*, N.F. *gâter*, to *spoil*, Ital. *diguastare*, N.F. *degâter*, to *lay waste* (Lat. *devastare*).

Teutonic, Goth. *wan-s*, O.N. *van-r*, O.H.G. *wan*, A.S. *wan*, *deficient*, O.N. *vanta*, to *want*, M.E. *wanten*, *wonten*, N.E. *want*, O.N. *vansi*, *want*, M.E. *wandreth*, *poverty*; A.S. *wanian*, to *grow less*, to *wane*, *O.H.G. *wanon* (s.s.), M.E. *wanen* (s.s.), A.S. *wann*, *pale*, *colourless*, *wannen*, to *grow pale*, *wan* is used sometimes as a prefix with a bad or privative sense, as in O.H.G. *wana-wirzi*, N.H.G. *wahnsinn*, *utless*, and in M.E. *wan-towen* = A.S. **wan-togen* (from *teon*, to *lead, bring up*), *badly brought up, disorderly* (cp. Germ. *ungezogen*, *undisciplined, badly behaved*), *wantoun*, N.E. *wanton*; compare also the words *wan-hope* &c., cited below; A.S. *weste*, O.H.G. *wuosti*, N.H.G. *wust*, *wüst*, *desert*, O.H.G. *wostinna*, O. Sax. *wostinnia*, A.S. *westen*, a *desert*, A.S. *westan*, to *waste*. Kluge considers all these to be old Teutonic words; but the M.H.G. *waste* (*desert*), which has influenced the form of the Romance words, he notes as probably borrowed from Lat. *vastus*.²

Celtic, Gael and Ir. *fas*, *empty, waste*, Gael. and Ir. *fasach*, a *desert*, Wel. *gwag*, *empty, void* (cp. Lat. *vacuus*, *empty*).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *evanescent*, *vacate*, *vacant*, -*cy*, *vacation*, *vacuous*, *vacuity*, *vacuum*, *evacuate*, *vast*, *devastate*, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, *vain*, *vanity*, *vaunt* (Lat. *vanitare*), *vanish* (as from *vaniss-* in O.F. *vanissant*, pr. p. of *vanir*); *waste*, *wasteful*, *wastrel*, represent O.F. *wast*, from Lat. *vastus*, thr. M.H.G. *waste*, not the original A.S. *weste*.

Teutonic, *want*, *wane*, *wanion*, a *wasting away*, *ill-luck* (perhaps corrupted from *waniand* (dial.), the *wane of the moon*, an *unlucky time* :

¹ Fick (3rd ed. i. 781) derives *vastus* from √*va-s-* also O.H.G. *wuosti*, but says nothing as to its connection with √*wa-*, to which its meaning points. Lat. *vacuus* may come from √*wa-k-*, an extension from √*wa-*, and the meaning gives a probability to the derivation in the text; but there is nothing else to confirm this, and the explanation here given must be regarded as doubtful.

² Some connect with this root Goth. *winnan*, to *endure hardship*, O.H.G. *winnan*, to *labour*, Goth. *wunda*, A.S. *wund*, *wounded*, a *wound*, which I have placed under √*wan-*, to *like, strive for, win*. (See √*wan-*, and foot-notes 1 and 2.)

see Skeat ad vb.), **wan**, **want**, **wanton**, and the poetic or provincial words, **wan-luck**, *bad luck*, **wan-hope** (Chauc.), *despondency*, **wanlust**, *indifference*, *disinclination*, **wan-rest**, *unrest*, **wanthrift**, *wastefulness*, **wan-trust**, *mistrust*. Cp. N.H.G. *wahn-sinn* for *wan-sinn* = *unsinn*, M.H.G. *wanwitz*, *witless*, O.H.G. *wana-heil*, *unhealthy*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ŪA}}$, $\sqrt{\text{ŪĒ}}$, *an exclamation of sorrow, amazement, disgust.*

Zend, *voya*, *ill*, *wretched*, *avōya*, *woe*.

Greek, *οὐδ*, *ὀά*, *οἶ*, *οὐαί*, *woe*, *οἶμοι*! *woe is me*.

Latin, *vae*, *woe*.

Teutonic, Goth. *wai*! O.H.G. *we*! N.H.G. *weh*! O.N. *væ*, *ve*! A.S. *wa*! M.E. *wo*! N.E. *woo*! A.S. *wea*, *woe* (subs.). From *wai*! *we*! according to Grimm, Goth. *wainaga*, *wretched*, O.H.G. *weinag*, *wēnag*, *poor*, *needy*, *small*, M.H.G. *wenig*, N.H.G. *wenig*, *little*, O.N. *væla*, M.E. *willen*, *to cry* *væ*! or *wea*! *to lament*, O.H.G. *weinōn*,¹ N.H.G. *weinen*, O.N. *veina*, A.S. *wānian*, *to lament*, *cry* (Kluge).

Celtic, Wel. *gwae*, *woe*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, **woe**, *woful*, Scot. **whene**, **whene**, *small*, *little*, *few*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ŪAT}}$, *to know, understand*, caus. *to make to know, to reveal, inspire* (cp. $\sqrt{\text{Ūed}}$, *to recite, sing*).

Sanskrit, *vat-* in *api-vat-ati*, *understands*, *vāt-ayati*, *reveals, inspires*.

Zend, *vat-* in *apa-vat-ahi*, *understandest*.

Latin, *vat-* in *vates*, *prophet*, *poet*, *vaticinari*, *to prophesy, describe, write as a poet*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *wuot*, N.H.G. *wuth*, *rage, madness*, Goth. *wōths*, *mad, frantic, possessed* (= *δαίμονιζόμενος*), O.H.G. *wuot*, O.N. *ōdr*, A.S. *wod*, M.E. *wood* (Chaucer and Spenser), Scot. *wud*, *raging, furious*, A.S. *wedan*, *to be mad*, O.H.G. *Wuotan*, O.N. *Odinn*, A.S. *Woden* (literally, the furious, the raging warrior), *the name of a Teutonic deity*, whom the Romans compared to Mercury, *Wodens-dæg*, **Wednesday**, O.N. *ōdr* (subs.), *sense, intelligence, song, poetry*, A.S. *wōdh*, *voice, song*.

Celtic, Gael. *faidh*, *a prophet*, O. Ir. *faith*, *a poet*, O. Ir. *faitsaine*, *prophecy, omen*, Gael. *faisneach* (s.s.).

¹ So Kluge, who suggests that Goth. *gairnon*, O.N. *hvina*, *to hum or whirr*, A.S. *hwīnan*, *to whistle*, are connected with $\sqrt{\text{Ūa}}$ $\sqrt{\text{Ūe}}$, but see under $\sqrt{\text{Ūen}}$.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, vaticinate, -ion.

Teutonic, wood (obsolete), wud (dial.), mad, furious, Woden, Oden, Wednesday, Wednesbury, Wanstead, &c.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{UE}}$ $\sqrt{\text{UEI}}$, to turn, twine, twist, weave, plait.¹

Sanscrit, va-, u-, vai-, vi-, in vaya, a twig, ū-ti, weaving, sewing, vitas (pt. p.), plaited, va-yati, weaves, vaitis, willow, osier, *withy*, vyā-yati, to wind round, twist (trans).

Zend, vae- in vae-ti, a willow, vaema, a loop.

Armenian, gi- (= Eur.-Ar. vi-), in gini, wine (= vini, according to Hübschman), Alb. vene, vere, wine (cp. Thracian γάvos, found in Suidas, possibly misspelt for γίvos); cp. also Gk. γιτά, a willow, γία, a violet, cited below from Hesychius.

Greek, οί-, i-, φοι-, fu-, in ιτέα (= φυτέα), a willow, osier (Hesych. γιτά, ιov, a violet (for flov), γία (Hesych), 'the plant used for twining in garlands' (?), οισός, willow, osier, οίvos, wine, vines, the vine (Hesych.).

Latin, vi-, in viēre, to wind, bind, twine, vitis, the twining plant, the vine, vinum, wine, vinea, a vineyard, in late Latin, the vine, vindemia, the vintage, vinetum, a vineyard, vimen, wicker-work, osier, Viminalis, a hill in Rome, vicia, a vetch, viria, an armlet, viola, violet, vitta, a fillet.

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. virare, to turn round,² tack, veer, perhaps an old vernacular word (Diez), Prov. virar, O.F. virer, to turn, O.F. viro, a ring, a circle, F. virole (L. Lat. viriola), a little wire circle of metal, M.E. verrel, N.E. ferrule (the change of spelling is due to a supposed connection with ferrum), Ital. viera, a ring, a circle, Prov. viro, used in en-viro (adv.), O.F. en-viron, 'within the circle,' the surrounding country, O.F. virolai, a round; F. vin, wine, vigne, the vine, Ital. vinagro, F. vinaigre, vinegar, Prov. vendanha (= Lat. vindemia), O.F. vendage (L. Lat. vindagia), M.E. vendage, N.F. vendange, vintage, O.F. vinetier, vinetier, M.E. vineter, a vintner, O.F. vignete (= Lat. vineta),

¹ The original form of the root may very probably have been $\sqrt{\text{WE}}$, *two*, with the verbal sense to make two, i.e. to twine, twist together, and then applied to more advanced processes, as weaving &c. and to substances which were pliant and supple and easily twisted, and to climbing plants, as the willow, the vine, vetch.

² Virare occurs in *Acta Sanctorum* (Du Cange), but Körtling, 8682, rejects it and prefers vibrare, to swing, as the original of O.F. virer. He compares Prov. virar to vibrare as Ital. lira to libra.

VE-
VET-

N.F. vignette, an ornamental design of twisted vines, Ital. **veodia** (Lat. **vicia**), O.F. **veche**, M.E. **floche**, **fetehis**, N.F. **vesce**, N.E. **vetch**, *fitch* (vulgar), O.F. **osier**, an *osier* (from Gk. **οἰσός**), M.E. **osyere**, thr. O.F. **oseraie**, *osier-bed*, L. Lat. (of ninth century), **osaria**, Dial. forms, **oisia**, Wall., **woisir** (s.s.); F. **violette**, **violet**, O.F. **viz**, M.E. **vyse**, a screw, spindle of a press, winding staircase, from the spiral twist of the screw.

Balto-Slav., **ve-**, **vi-**, in Lith. **veju**, **vyti**, O. Slav. **vija**, **viti**, to twine, *pluit*, Lith. **vytis**, O. Slav. **viti**, *willow*, *osier*, Lith. **vytas**, *plaited*, Lith. **vela**, *iron-wire*, Lith. **ap-vynis**, the *hop tendril*.

Teutonic, **wi-**, in O.H.G. **wida**, N.H.G. **weide**, O.N. **vider**, A.S. **widig**, M.F. **widhi**, **wythe**, *withy*, O.H.G. **wā-t**, a garment, O.N. **wa-d** (*woven*, *twisted*), *clothing*, **wad-mal**, a coarse cloth, M.E. **wadmal**, N.E. **wad**, probably abbreviated from **wadmal** (Skeat), A.S. **wæde**, *garments*, A.S. **watel**, a hurdle, M.E. **watelen**, N.F. **wattel**, a hurdle, twisted work, the knotted pendulous flesh under the throat of a cock or turkey, the *wattles*; ¹ Goth. **wein**, O.H.G. **win**, N.H.G. **woin**, O.N. **vin**, A.S. **win**, *wine*, A.S. **wingearð**, *vineyard*, all Lat. loan-words from *vinum*; O.H.G. **wiara**, *wire*, O.N. **virr**, *wire*, A.S. **wir** (s.s.; Lat. loan-words), O.N. **vira-wirki**, *flagree*, i.e. *wirework*, A.S. **wincle**, a shell, from its twisted form, ² **pinewincian**, *sea-snails*, *periwinkles*: cp. A.S. **pinn**, said to mean a pen or pointed stylus for writing, also O.N. **pinni**, a *pin*, both borrowed from Lat. *pinna*, *penna*.

Celtic, O. Ir. and Gael. **feith**, a *sinew*, a *vein*, Gael. **feithleag**, *honeysuckle*, Ir. **feithlend**, Wel. **gwyddwydd**, *wouldbine*, O. Ir. **fin**, Gael. and Ir. **fion**, Wel. Corn. Bret. **gwin**, *wine* (Lat. loan-words), Wel. **gweyd**, a *weaver*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, **Viminalis**, the name of a hill in Rome, so called from *vimen*, *osier*, *wine*, ³ *wire* (Lat. through Teutonic).

L. Latin and Romance, **veer**, with its corrupt form **wear**, to *tack* (O.F. **virer**), *ferrule*, **environs**, **virelai**, *vine*, *vinegar*, **vintage**, **vintner**, **vignette**, **vetch**, *osier* (from Gk.), **vice**, a *press tightened by a screw*.

Teutonic, **withe**, **withy**, **wire**, **wiry**, *vineyard*, **winkle**, *periwinkle*, **wad**, *wadding*, **wattle** of a bird, **wattle** and **dab**, *interlaced laths filled up with mud*, **weeds**, the *mourning dress of widows* (A.S. **wæde**).

¹ These words may more correctly be placed under the expanded form $\sqrt{\text{pedh-}}$.

² See under $\sqrt{\text{PIK-}}$ for the fuller explanation from Gk. **πίνα**, Lat. *pinna*, a *sea shell*.

³ Various views are held on the question whether the vine was cultivated, and the use of wine known, before the Eur-Aryan peoples had separated.

(1) A. Kühn and Pictet answer it in the affirmative, and consider the European names for wine to be primevally related to each other, and to the Sans. **venas**, ⁴ **be-**

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{UEBH}}$, expansion of $\sqrt{\text{UE}}$, to *wears*, with a variant $\sqrt{\text{UEP}}$.

Sanskrit, *vabh-* in *ūrṇa-vabhi*, the *wool-spinner*, the *spider*.

Greek, $\upsilon\phi-$ (= *feϕ-*) in $\upsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\iota\nu\omega$, *spin*, *weave*, $\upsilon\phi\acute{\eta}$, *web*, $\epsilon\mu\nu\omicron\varsigma$ = $\upsilon\phi\mu\nu\omicron\varsigma$, lit. a *web*, a *hymn* (?), a *putting together*: cp. Hom. $\delta\omicron\iota\delta\eta\varsigma$ $\epsilon\mu\nu\omicron\nu$; ¹ so $\rho\acute{\alpha}\varphi\alpha\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ $\delta\omicron\iota\delta\eta\nu$, *having stitched or strung together a song*, $\rho\alpha\varphi\phi\delta\omicron\varsigma$, a *stitcher together of songs*.

Latin, *vafer*, *cunning*, *sly*, i.e. *wearing or scheming a plan* (?); ² *hymnus* (?), Gk. loan-word.³

L. Latin and Romance, O. Span. *guafia*, O.F. *waufre*, *wafre*, *gafre*, N.F. *gaufre*, a *honeycomb*, a *kind of thin cake*, often *sweetened with honey and pressed into a rough likeness to a honeycomb* (from L.G.

loved (from $\sqrt{\text{uea-}}$, to *like*), an epithet given to the soma juice. But the European group knew nothing of the soma so highly venerated in India, and it is certain that the soma was not wine; neither the Sanscrit nor Zend have an original name for wine, unless *madhu*, *sweetness* (= Zend *madhu*, 'sweet drink' = Greek $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\theta\upsilon$, *wine*) be taken as one; but this originally was applied to the drink made of fermented honey—our mead. This seems to make it almost certain that the vine and its juice were not known to the Eur-Aryan people in their original home.

(2) V. Hehn (*Kulturpflanzen*, p. 64) asserts *olivos* (*feives*) to be the borrowed form of the Arabic *wain*. But, in addition to the entire absence of any historical evidence that wine was a foreign introduction, and to the acknowledged fact that it was known at the earliest period to the Greeks and regarded by them as indigenous, Schrader objects that the name, if derived from Semite races, must have come through the Phœnicians, who would use the Hebrew form *ja'in*, whose initial *j* does not suit the Greek digamma (*v* or *w*) in *feives*. He adds also that no satisfactory root can be found for *wain*, *ja'in*, in Semitic languages. Renan, the great Semitic scholar, is also in direct contradiction to Hehn, and regards the supposed Semite words, *wain*, *ja'in*, as loan-words from Eur-Aryan.

(3) Schrader's own view (*Præhist. Antiq.* p. 323-4) is, that it accords better with known facts and the linguistic view to suppose that the cultivation of the vine and use of wine were not known to the Eur-Aryan races until after the separation. He thinks that they first became known to the Græco-Italic people while they dwelt along with the kindred races—the Phrygians, Illyrians, Thracians, Macedonians, and Armenians (who subsequently passed over into Asia)—in the northern part of the Balkan peninsula. In the earliest times, Thrace is designated as the principal place for the export of wine, and the worship of Dionysus prevailed over the whole north of the Balkan peninsula. Griesbach too (*Veget. der Erde*, i. 823) describes the Pontus and Thrace up to the Danube as the original home of the 'vitis vinifera.' The name of the plant is a nominal form from the Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{uei-}}$, 'to *twine*, *twist*, *tend*,' indicating its characteristics as a creeping or climbing plant, and the Greek and Latin names for wine, *feives*, **vei-num*, are from the same root. The Græco-Latin race carried the cultivation of the vine with them to their new homes in Greece and Italy, and from thence at a later period wine was introduced among the northern races of Europe—Teutons, Slaves, Celts—who hitherto had known only beer and mead, and therefore borrowed the Latin name for the new beverage.

¹ This derivation is given by Aufrecht and Döderlein, and seems to be approved by Curtius; but Brugmann's derivation from $\sqrt{\text{uei-}}$, to *see*, is better, and, I think, the *as one*.

² Cp. the expressions 'tissue of falsehood,' 'web of deceit,' &c.

³ The Latins took all their chief terms connected with weaving from a root *tek-*, as *texere*, to *weave*, *texor*, *textura*, *telum*, *subtexum*.

waffel or wabe, in honig-wabe, *honey-comb*), M.E. wafre, N.F. gaufre, to crimp linen in ridges.

Teutonic, O.H.G. weban, A.S. wefan, O.N. vefa, to weave, O.N. veftr, veptr, A.S. weft, wefta, the west, A.S. owef (for on-wef), the woof, O.H.G. weppi, wappi, N.H.G. gewebe, A.S. webb, web, A.S. webba, a weaver, A.S. webbestra, a female weaver, M.E. webster, O.H.G. wefsa, wafsa, N.H.G. wespe, A.S. wæfs, wasps, M.E. waspe, N.E. wasp, Provincial waps, O.H.G. wibil, N.H.G. wiebel, A.S. wifl, wiebil, weevil.

Balto-Slav., Lith. vabalas, a weevil, O. Pruss. vobsa, O. Slav. vosa¹ for vopsa, a wasp, Russ. osa (s.s.).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, through Lat. loan-word, hymnus, hymn, hymnology (?).²

L. Latin and Romance, but from the Teutonic, wafer, waffle, gauffer, gofer (gopher).

Teutonic, weave, weaver, web, webbing, woof, weft, woven, weevil, the surnames Webster and Webber, with compounds of web, as cobweb, web-footed,³ &c., wasp.⁴

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{UIK}}$ $\sqrt{\text{UINK}}$, to encompass, to embrace, extend around, wrap up, bind: expansion of $\sqrt{\text{UI}}$.

Sanscrit, vyach- in vi-vyakti, encompasses, surrounds.

Greek, $\iota\chi$ - in $\iota\chi\acute{o}s$ (for $\text{F}\iota\chi\acute{o}s$), mistletoe.

Latin, vinc-, vic-, in vino-ire, vinctus, to bind, wind about, vinculum,

¹ Kluge regards O.H.G. wefsa, wafsa, A.S. wæfs, wasps, Eng. wasp, as genuine Teutonic words, and connected with $\sqrt{\text{webb}}$ or $\sqrt{\text{wep}}$, though N.H.G. wespe and Eng. wasp have in their spelling been affected by Lat. vespa. The Slavonic vosa, osa, Lith. vapsa, a gadfly, vabulas, a weevil, O. Pruss. vobsa and Teutonic wibil, he also includes under the same root, and supposes a reference to the filamentous covering of the larva of the weevil in the process of changing to the chrysalis. (Op. Germ. honigwabe, and wabe, a bee-cell) This seems not improbable, but Skeat rejects the derivation, and suggests a lost root $\sqrt{\text{wap}}$, to sting.

² For alternative and better explanation see under $\sqrt{\text{siu}}$.

³ It may be inferred from the equations given under $\sqrt{\text{UI}}$ and $\sqrt{\text{UI-UI}}$ that the Eur-Aryan peoples had acquired some acquaintance with plaiting, spinning and weaving. Their knowledge of the latter art went no further than the use of some very simple form of loom; and from many of the names used for loom, warp and even for the weaver, it would appear that the earliest loom stood upright, and the weaver stood to his work: e.g. Gk. $\iota\epsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, loom, $\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\nu$, Lat. stamen, the warp, Lith. staklas, the loom, O.N. vef-stadr, Sans. sthair, weaver, all from the root $\sqrt{\text{stā}}$, to stand (Schrader, *Prehist. Antig.* p. 380).

⁴ The spelling 'wasp' instead of 'waps' (which is still used by the uneducated) is probably due to Lat. vespa as M.H.G. vespe, N.H.G. wespe.

a *bond*, a *chain*, *pinea-pervinea*, *pervinea*, a *kind of creeping plant*, *cervix*, -*vleis*, the *neck* (a compound of an obsolete Latin word *ceres*, but still remaining in *cere-brum* [= Gk. *κέφας*, Sans. *piras*, the *head*] + *vle-*, the unnasalised root of *vinco-ire*), literally the *head-fastener*; *viscum*,¹ the *mistletoe*, *birdlime*, *viscidus*, *viscosus*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *wicchili*, N.H.G. *wickel*, a *bundle of flax or wool for spinning*, N.H.G. *wickeln*, to *roll up*, *swathe*, *bandage*, N.H.G. *entwickeln*, to *unroll*, *develop*, O.H.G. *wiohha*, N.H.G. *wieche*, *lint*, O. Sax. *weoca*, *lint*, a *wick*, A.S. *weoca*, a *wick*, O. Du. *wiecke*, a *wick*, *lint*. Skeat connects these with √*VIK* in the sense of *bending*, *being pliant*, *yielding*, but the sense of *rolling round*, *binding*, seems more prominently marked in the words given above. A.S. **wicor* (not found), M.E. *wiker*, *wikir*, *plaited work*, O. Swed. *wika*, to *bend*.

Celtic, Gael. *figh*, Ir. *figim*, *fighim*, Wel. *gwen*, to *weave*, Corn. *guist*, a *web*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *periwinkle* (the *plant*), *cervical*, relating to the *neck*, *viscous* (?).

Teutonic, *wick*, of a *candle or lamp*, the *twisted or bound threads*, *wicker*, *wicker-work*, *wax* (?).

Eur.-Ar. √*VI*, *apart*, *separate* (in verbal sense extended by -DH-), to *remove from*, *avoid*. Pott suggests a verb *vi-* (= *vi + i*, *go*) with part. *vitas*.

Sanscrit, *vi* (adv.), *apart from*, in composition = *without*, *apart*,² *vi-dhavā* (subs.), a *widow* (= *vi + dhava*, as given in Pet. Dict. *man*, *husband*, *lord*), or *vidhavas* (adj.), *bereft* (= *vi apart + dha*, to *place*); cp. *vi-tatas*, *extended apart* (from *vi + ta*, to *stretch*).

¹ Prellwitz connects with Gk. *λέξ*, Lat. *viscum*, O.H.G. *wahs*, N.H.G. *wachs*, O.N. *vax*, A.S. *weaks*, *wax*, and Lith. *wasskas*, O. Slav. and Russ. *vosku*, *wax*. Kluge says that the Balto-Slavic words are perhaps borrowed from the Teutonic, but gives no hint of a common origin with *λέξ* and *viscum*. The change of vowel, too, is not in favour of Prellwitz's view.

² So explained by the Indian grammarians, and accepted by Pott (*Etym. Forsch.* i. 710), who cites two words in which *dhava* = *man*, *master*, *husband*, *a-dhava* ('*a-*' privative), *without a husband*, and *sa-dhava*, *with a husband*. The Petersburg Sans. Dict. gives *dhava* = *man*, *husband*, *master*, *lord*. Skeat and others consider it an adjectival form from √*vidh-*, to *empty* (*vi + dh* from *dha*), with general meaning '*deprived of*,' and objects to the preceding explanation that it isolates the Sans. *vidhava* from the cognate words of the series. The authority is very greatly in favour of the Indian grammarians; and it may be that the specific Sanscrit designation acquired the more general sense, as an adjective, of *bereft*.

Zend, *vidhava*, *bereft*, *vidhu*, *a widow*.

Greek, perhaps *διδά* (if *vi*=a mutilated form of *dvi*, *two*; which see), *ἡθ-εος*, *unmarried*, for *ἡθ-θεος* (?).

Latin, *vi-d-*, in *viduus*, *bereft*, *lonely*, *vidua*, *a widow*, *vitare*, *evitare*, *to avoid*, *inevitabilis*, *unavoidable*, **vidēre* (?), *to part*, in *dividere*, *divisi*, *divisum*, *to divide*; *dividuus*, *divisible*, *dividus*, *parted*; *viduare*, *to deprive*.

L. Latin and Romance, Prov. *voit*, O.F. *voide*, *vuide*, N.F. *vide*, *empty*, M.E. *void*, Prov. *voidar*, *vuiar*, O.F. *vuidier* (from **videre* or *viduare*), *to empty*; O.F. *esvuidier* (formed as from a Lat. **exviduare*), Norm. Fr. *voider*, M.E. *avoyden*, *voiden*, *to empty*. Its later sense, *to shun*, has arisen from confusion with N.F. *éviter*, *shun*, *escape from*. Span. *viuda*, O.F. *vuid*, Port. *viuva*, Ital. *vedova*, Prov. *veuva*, O.F. *vedve*, *veuve*, *a widow*; Ital. *guidardone*, loan-word from O.H.G. *widarlon* (altered under the influence of Lat. *donum*, O.F. *guerdon*, *reward*).

Balto-Slav., O. Pruss. *widdewu*, O. Slav. *vidova*, *widow*, Russ. *vdova* (s.s.).

Teutonic, Goth. *widuwo*, O.H.G. *witawa*, N.H.G. *witwe*, A.S. *widuwe*, *wuduwe*, *widwe*, M.E. *widewe*, N.E. *a widow*. Goth. *withra* (cp. Sans. *vitaram*, *further apart*), O.H.G. *widar*, N.H.G. *wider* and *wieder*, *against*, *again*, A.S. *widher*, *against*, A.S. *widhre*, *resistance*, M.E. *wideren*, *to resist*, O.H.G. *widarlon*, A.S. *widerlean*, *a recompense*; O.N. *widh*, *against*, *by*, *at*, A.S. *widh*, *against*: later it lost this its original sense, and took that of A.S. *mid* (=N.H.G. *mit*), *with*; *mid* then as a prep. became obsolete, and *widh* took its place and meaning, retaining its proper sense of *against* only in some of its compounds; A.S. *widh* is connected with O.H.G. *wit*, N.H.G. *weit*, *far*, which, Kluge suggests, looks like the participial form of the root *qi-* (*qita*); A.S. *wīd*, O.N. *vidr*, *wide*, i.e. *far apart*, *separated from each other*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *fedb*, Wel. *gweddw*, *a widow*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *inevitable*, *divide*, *-sion*, *-sor*, *-sible*, *individual*, *subdivide*, *-sion*.

L. Latin and Romance, *void*, *avoid*, *-able*, *-ance*, *devoid*, *voidance*, *guerdon*.

Teutonic, *widow*, *-er*, *withers*¹ (*of a horse*), *the juncture of the shoulders against which the weight of the load drags*, from A.S. *widhre*;

¹ Skeat cites a German *widerrist*, *the withers*.

wide, widen, width, &c., with; the original sense *against* is retained in withstand, withsay, withhold, withdraw, with-set.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{VIK}}$, $\sqrt{\text{VIĜ}}$, sense indeterminate,¹ perhaps the primary sense was 'to set apart.'

Sanscrit, vich-, -vij-, in vi-na-kti, perf. vi-vech-a, p p. vikta, to separate, sift by unwinning, try, examine; vij- in vi-na-kti, perf. vi-veja, p p. vigna, vikta, to start back, flee from, be afraid, wearied of

Greek, *sik-* for *fsik-* in *sikw* (= *fsik-w*), to yield, give place to; *sikw*, to resemble² (for *fsikw*,³ cp Cypr. *fsikova* for *sikova*, an image), perf. *foika* = *fé-foik a* (cp Sans. ve-vec-a), *sikón*, an image; *ixvos*,⁴ footstep, impression of the foot, *ixvusw*, to track, *ixvúmw*, the tracker, an animal said to find out where the eggs of crocodiles were laid.

Latin, vic- in vic-is, vice, vicem, vices, vicibus,⁵ change, alternation, succession, substitution, a time, a turn, a shift, vice, in the place of, invicem, in turns, vice versâ, in reversed position, vicissim, in turn, vicissitudo, an alternation, vicarius, (adj.) standing in the place of, (subs.) a substitute, a proxy. Vic-tima, a victim, is derived by Osthoff from $\sqrt{\text{vig}}$ - in the sense of set apart for sacrifice, dedicate, consecrate (cp. Goth. veihs, &c., holy, consecrated); -tima is an adjectival suffix, as though formed from a noun *victis, and victima is fem. sing. of an adjective *victimus, consecrated, and used as a noun.

¹ The form $\sqrt{\text{VIK}}$ is required by the Greek and Latin words, $\sqrt{\text{VIĜ}}$ by the Teutonic, and they may be expansions either from $\sqrt{\text{VI}}$ -, to bend, twist, or from $\sqrt{\text{VĪ}}$ -, apart; in Sans. vich- the latter sense is apparent, but in vij- that of being pleasant, giving away, yielding, retiring, comes in, which accords better with $\sqrt{\text{VĪ}}$ -, to twine. It is probable that this root $\sqrt{\text{VĪ}}$ - in both its senses may be from *ḍvi*, 'two' by loss of initial *ḍ*. In the sense of twining, it denotes the plaiting of two threads (cp. twine, twist, twig, with two, all from *ḍvi*, two); in the sense of apart, the distinction of the person speaking from the person or object spoken of (cp. Sans. *dvish*, two, *dvish-*, to be hostile, Gk. *dis*, twice, Lat. *dis-*, apart. For the loss of *d* cp. Lat. *viginti*, Sans. *vi-ṇati*, Lat. *bis*, *binus*, &c.

² In the Latin *vicis* there is a similar transition from the sense of following upon to that of resembling, imitating; vice, vicem, 'in the place of' 'in succession to,' is also 'in the manner of,' like, as 'Sardanapali vicem mori,' to die like Sardanapalus; ad vicem, like, 'in the style of'; cp use of 'after' in the phrase 'after Rubens,' &c. 'in the style of Rubens.'

³ See Brugmann, ii. 1235.

⁴ For alternative explanation see under $\sqrt{\text{si}}$ -, to wish, seek.

⁵ Brugmann, ii. 458, cites without remark Osthoff's derivation of vic-is from $\sqrt{\text{vik}}$ -, to fight, conquer, and its connection with Lat. *vinco*. The explanation both of Gk. *dis*, to yield, and *dis*, to resemble, also of vic-is, given in the text is that of G. Curtius.

√vik-
√vig-

¹ L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *vece*, Prov. *fas, fes*, O.F. *fois*, a turn, a time; O.F. *vis*, *vi-* (= Lat. *vies*) in composition, 'in the place of,' *vi-comte* (= *vice-comes*), *viscount*, *vidame* (= *vice-dominus*), an officer, or one holding land under a bishop or monastery, who had to defend the temporalities, try causes and offences; Ital. *vicario*, Prov. *viguier*, O.F. *voyer*, *viguier*, N.F. *vicaire*, a substitute, M.E. *vicar*, *vicary*, a vicar,¹ a deputy.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *wihhan*, N.H.G. *weichen*, O.N. *ykva*, *vikja*, A.S. *wican*, to give way to, O.H.G. *weik*, N.H.G. *weich*, A.S. *wāc*, M.E. *wooc*, *woke*, O.N. *veikr*, *veykr*, M.E. *weik*, *waike*, *weak*, *soft*, originally yielding, pliant, giving way to, A.S. *wæcan*, to make ill, *wacian*, to grow ill; O.H.G. *weh-sal*, N.H.G. *wechsel*, O.N. *vixl*, A.S. *vrixl* (with irregular insertion of *r*), exchange, substitution of one thing for another (root *veik* + suffix *-sla*); Goth. *weihan*, O.H.G. *wih-en*, N.H.G. *weihen*, O.N. *vigja*, A.S. *wihjan*, to consecrate, dedicate, set apart as sacred (cp. Sans. *vich-*, to separate), Goth. *weiha*, O.N. *vð*, a priest, a temple, (in comp.) *holy*, A.S. *wih*, *wig*, a consecrated place, a temple, an idol, Goth. *weihs*, *holy*, *sacred*, A.S. *wih*, *wig*, O.H.G. *with*, N.H.G. *weih-* (in composition), *holy*, as *weih-rauch*, *incense*, *holy smoke*, *Weihnacht*, *Christmas*.² Goth. *wiko*, order of succession, perhaps *week*, found in New Testament, Luke i. 8, 'in wikon kunjis seinis,' a translation of ἐν τῇ τάξει τῆς ἐφημερίας αὐτοῦ, in the order of his course. Diefenbach translates *wiko* by 'Wochendienst,' the weekly service. Kluge considers *wiko* a true German word, but Cleasby and Vigfusson as a loan-word from Lat. *vic-is* on account of the *k*, which should have been *g* if from the same root as Gk. *σίκω*, Lat. *vicis*. If, however, the other German derivatives are formed as from Eur.-Ar. √vig-, why not then Goth. *wiko*? O.H.G. *wehha*, *wuhha*, N.H.G. *woche*, O.N. *vika*, A.S. *wicu*,

¹ The ecclesiastical sense of the word is given by Du Cange as follows: 'The clergyman who officiates in the place of the parish priest.' The distinction in England between the ecclesiastical titles of rector and vicar—viz. that the former is the impropriator of the great tithes as well as the small, while the latter receives the small tithes only—arose in this way; that during the middle ages the monasteries contrived to get possession of the richer and more important parishes with their emoluments. To carry on the parochial duties they deputed one of the monks, who was called their 'vicar' and received the small tithes in remuneration, while the monasteries retained the large tithes for their own use. When the property of the monasteries was granted by the crown to the nobles and others, the latter also received the large tithes of the parishes occupied by the monks, while the cleric appointed to serve them had only the small tithes and the title of Vicar as before. In parishes which had not lost the great tithes, the clergyman retained the title of rector. In parishes from which the great tithes had been alienated, the holder of these was called 'the lay impropriator.'

² This instance of *nacht*, *sigat*, being used for day, as also *fastnacht*, *fortnight*, *se'n night*, Welsh *wyth-nos*, &c., are remnants of the time when the moon was the chief measure of time and the computation was made by nights, not days.

wica, M.E. *weke*, *wike*, *wouke*, *woke*, a *week*. The primary notion of the word may be *order of succession or change*, perhaps with reference to the changes of the moon; O.N. *vik*, a *bay or creek* running up into the land, *viking*, an *expedition for plunder*, *vikingr*, a *dweller by a fiord*.

Celtic, Ir. *fecht*, a *time, turn*, *oenfecht*, *once*, Wel. *gwaith*, *courses, turn, time*; Gael. *fiach*, *debt*, O. Ir. *fiach*, *holy debts* (Windisch; see Macbain, 'Gael. Dict.').

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *icon* or *eikon*, an *image* (in 'Eikon Basilike'), the *Russian pictures of Saints*, *iconoclastic*, *image-breaker*, *ichneumon*, 'the *tracker*,' the *mongoose*.

Latin, *vice* in *vice versâ*, *pro hac vice*, in comp. as *viceroys*, *viceregent*, &c., *vicarious*, *vicissitude*; *victim*, *victimise*.

L. Latin and Romance, *vis-* or *vi-* in comp. as *viscount*, *vicar*, *vicarage*, and the surname *Vicary*.

Teutonic, *weak*, *weaken*, &c. (A.S. *wāc*, *wæcan*), *Wig-* in some English names of places, as *Wig-stone*, &c., the *holy stone* (from A.S. *wihjan*). *Week*, *weekly*, and *Wikings*, the *piratical dwellers along the Norwegian fiords*; ¹ *vi-* in Scandinavian names of places, as *Vi-borg*, &c. *-vich*, in some English names of places, as *Greenwich*, &c.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{VED}} \sqrt{\text{VID}}$, to see, perceive, know, find.²

Sanskrit, *vid-* in *vidāmi*, *I know*, in *vedas*, *knowledge*, *veda* (perfect form with present sense: cp. Gk- *oldā*), plu. *vid-ma*, pr. pt. *vidvāṣa*, *knowing*, p. p. *vidita*, *vitta*, *known*, *vitti*, *consciousness*, *-vid* as final in comp. (= *knowing*); *vindati*, a present formation of *vid-*, with nasal, and sense of *finding, obtaining*, p. p. *vitta*, *found, obtained*, *vedatā*, *possession, property*.

Zend, *vid-*, in *vaeda*, *voiçta*, *vaedha* (perf. t.) (cp. Gk. *foiðā*, Sans. *veda*), *I know*, pr. pt. *vidhvaō*, p. p. *viçta*, *vaedha*, *success, possession*.

¹ In Olmsted and Vigfusson's *Diet.* *vis* is given as a small creek, inlet, bay, and vikings, a freebooter, pirate, rover, so called as denoting 'the men from the flegde' or the men who sailed up the fiords in search of plunder. This voyage for plunder was called a viking, and was the common practice in early heathen times. In the Orkneys it lasted down to the thirteenth century. The town Wick on the N.E. coast of Scotland is probably derived from *vis*, a creek or bay, but generally *-wick* is from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{wik}}$, to dwell, settle, thr. Lat. *vicus*.

² May not the root $\sqrt{\text{VID}}$ be an extension from $\sqrt{\text{VL}}$ apart (perhaps the same word as $\sqrt{\text{VL}}$ $\sqrt{\text{VL}}$, to two, apart), implying distinction between, a knowing one thing from another, as Lat. *scire*, to know, and *secludere*, to close (p. t. *sci-di*), come from the same root $\sqrt{\text{skl}}$, to close, separate, split.

VIDEO
VID-

Greek, εἶδ- ἰδ-, for *ῥεῖδ- ῥεῖδ-*, in εἶδω, *to see*, aor. εἶδον, for *ῥεῖδον*, ἰδῆν, perf. first pers. sing. οἶδα, first plur. ἴδμεν; εἶδος, *form, appearance*, -εἶδης (as final in comp.) = '*form of*,' like, as ἀνθρωποειδής, *man-like*, (-ο-εἶδης is sometimes contracted into -ωδης, as γυναικώδης); εἶδομαι, *to appear*, εἰδωλον, *an image, phantom*, εἰδωλο-λατρία, *the worship of idols*, εἰδύλλιον, *an idyl, a short descriptive poem, a word-picture, generally pastoral*, ἰδέα, *look or semblance*, in Plato *the ideal form, archetype*, to which the creature is the antitype, Ἄϊδης, *invisible, the unseen world, Hades*; ἴστωρ, *one who knows, an inquirer, a wise man, a judge*, ἱστορία, *a knowing by inquiry, a written or narrated account*, ἱστορέω, *to inquire, write or narrate an account*, ἱστορικός, *historical*.

Latin, vid- in videre, vidi, visum=vid-tum, *to see* (cp. Sans. vitta =vid-ta), visio, visus, *a seeing, vision*, visualis, visibilis; videri, *to seem*, visere, intens. of video, *to examine, visit*, vitrum (with I in Propertius, I in Horace) =vid-trum, *glass, something seen through*; compounds of videre-, e-videns-, -tia, *conspicuous, clearly seen*, invidere, *to look askance at, to envy*, invidia, *envy*, invidus, *envious*, invidiosus, *envious, invidious*, invisus, *hated*, praevidere, *to foresee*, providere, *to look forward*, providens, -tia, =prudens, -tia, *prudent, provident* (cp. bovis =būbus, movitare=mutare), proviso, *of set purpose*, improviso, *without previous thought*; revisere, *to revisit, re-examine*, visitare, freq. of visere, *to visit*, revisitare, *to revisit*, videlicet (=videre licet), '*you may see, namely*.'

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. videre (p. p. veduto, visto, fem. vista), O.F. veier, veoir, N.F. voir (voyant, p. p. vu.¹ fem. vue), *to see*, Ital. belvedere (lit. *fine view*), *the turret or lantern of a house commanding a fine view*, Ital. veduta (p. p. of videre, f.), O.F. venē, M.E. vewe, N.F. vue, N.E. view, Ital. vista, *a view, an opening through trees &c. for the sake of a view*,² O.F. vis (=Lat. visus), *a face*, vis à vis, *face to face*; F. viser, *to examine, endorse*, L. Lat. viseria, visorium, *part of a helmet adapted for seeing*, O.F. visiere, M.E. visere, visor, visard, F. visage, *face, look*, as from L. Lat. *visaticum; Ital. provvedere, O.F. pour- porveier (=Lat. providere), *provide for*, M.E. purvey, O.F. porveieur, M.E. purveyor, N.E. purveyor, O.F. surveier (=Lat. supra-videre), *survey*;

¹ The process of change is as follows: Late vernacular Lat. vedutus, Ital. veduto, Prov. vesut, O.F. *vedut, *vent (by loss of d between two vowels), veu, N.F. vu.

² Körtling derives Ital. visto, Prov. vista, O.F. viste, *nimble, quick* (i.e. *in a look or a moment*, N.F. vite, *quickly*, vitesse, *quickness*, from a L. Lat. *vistus p. p. of videre, Ital. visto, Prov. vist, O.F. viste used in the sense of *quick*, N.F. vite. Cp. Ital. avvisto, *at sight, in a moment*. Diaz seems inclined to regard it as an abbreviation of avvisto.

Ital. *vis* (Lat. *visum*), *what has seemed to be, meaning*, O.F. *avis* (ad + *visum*), M.E. *avis*, *opinion, counsel, notice*, N.E. *advise*, O.F. *avisar*, Prov. *avisar*, Ital. *avvisare* (= L. Lat. *ad-visare*, Du Cange), M.E. *avisen*, *to give notice, counsel*, N.E. *advise*; Ital. *invidiare*, Prov. *envejar*, O.F. *envier*, *to envy*, O.F. *envie*, Prov. *envela*, Span. *envidia*, Ital. *invidia*, M.E. *enuye*, N.E. *envy*; F. *reviser* (= L. Lat. *revisare*), *to revise*, Ital. *improvisare*, F. *improviser*, *to improvise*, Ital. *improvisatore*, *an extempore composer*; O.F. *estoire*, *estore*, by-forms of *histoire*, M.E. *storie*, *a story, history*; Ital. *guidare*, *to show the way, guide*, O.F. *guider*, M.E. *guide*, *gide*, *gyde* (s.s.), from Goth. *witan*; Ital. *guisa* (from O.H.G. *wisa*), O.F. *guise*, *manner, way, fashion*, O.F. *des-guise*, *to disguise, assume another form or fashion*; O.F. *wisohard*, *clever, knowing* (= O.N. *vizkr*, *clever*, + -ard), *a wizard*, M.E. *wysard*, *a 'wiseman'*, O.F. *Guiscard*, *pr n. of a man*; Ital. *vetro* (Lat. *vitrum*), Prov. *veires*, O.F. *veire*, N.F. *verre*, *glass*, Ital. *vitriolo*, F. *vitriol, vitriol*, *from its glassy look*, L. Lat. *vitrinus*, *glassy*, Prov. *veirin*, s.s. (cp. F. *verre*, *a glass*), L. Lat. **vitrinire*, F. *vernir*, *to varnish*, M.E. *vernysse*; F. *idéal*, formed from Gk. *idéa* through Latin.

Balto-Slav, Lith. *weidz-mi*, *see, look*, Lith. *vaidas*, *face*, O. Pruss. *widdai*, *he saw*, O. Slav. *vizda*, *videti*, *to see*, *vidu*, *face*, O. Slav. *vemi*, *vedeti*, *to know*, *vedi*, *knowledge*.

Teutonic, Goth. *witan*, O.H.G. *wizzan*, N.H.G. *wissen*, A.S. *witan*, O.N. *vita*, *to see, perceive, know*. Old perfect form with *pr. sense*: Goth. *wait*, O.H.G. *weiz*, A.S. *wāt*, M.E. *wot*, *I know*; cp. Sans. *veda*, Gk. *oīda*, *I know* (lit. *I have seen*); p. t., Goth. *wissa*, O.H.G. *wista*, N.H.G. *wusste*, A.S. *wiste*, M.E. *wiste*, *wist*, O.N. *vissa*, *I knew*; Goth. *weis*, O.H.G. *wis*, N.H.G. *weis*, A.S. *wis*, O.N. *viss* (more commonly *vit-r*), *wise*, O.H.G. *wistuom*, A.S. *wisdom*, *wisdom*; O.H.G. *wisa*, N.H.G. *weise*, A.S. *wise*, O.N. *vis* (subs.), *manner, fashion*, frequent as final in English compounds, as *likewise*, &c.: used as an independent noun, 'in this wise,' it is an archaism; O.H.G. *wizzi*, N.H.G. *witz*, A.S. *wit*, O.N. *vit*, *wit*, O.H.G. *wizzig* (**witag*), N.H.G. *witzig*, A.S. *witig*, O.N. *vizkr*, *witty*; O.H.G. *wisago*, N.H.G. *weisager* (a popular etymology, as though *speaking wisely*, from *weis* + *sagen*, *to say*), A.S. *witega*, *witga*, O.N. *vitka*, m., *vitki*, f., *a foreteller, wizard, prophet*, A.S. *wiaca*, m., *wiaca*, f., *wizard, witch*: according to Skeat a by-form of *witga*, *witga*. He explains also the M.E. adj. *wikke*, *wick*, *evil*, as the same word as *wikke*, *witch*; and N.E. *wicked* as p. p. of a verb **wikken*, *to make evil*, supposed to be formed from adj. *wikke*, *evil*. Goth. *ge-weison*, O.H.G. *wisan*, N.H.G. *weisen*, A.S. *wisian*, O.N. *visa*, *to show, point out*, O.H.G. *wisan*, A.S. *witan*, M.E. *wyten*, O.N. *vita*, *to blame, bring a charge*

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against, *scold*, Dial. *wyte*, to *scold*, O.H.G. *wisi*, O. Sax. *wite*, A.S. *wite*, *punishment, blame*; O.H.G. *giwis*, N.H.G. *gewiss*, A.S. *ywis*, *certainly*, A.S. *witnes*, *testimony*, O.N. *vitni*, M.E. *witnes*, *testimony, and the person giving it*, A.S. *witan-gemot*, *meeting of wise men*.

Celtic, Gael. *fidir*, to *inquire*, O. Ir. *fetar*, *know*, N. Ir. *fidirim*, *I consider*, *fidir* (subs.), *a teacher*, Ir. *fias*, *fios*, Gael. *fios*, *knowledge*, Wel. *gwydd* (s.s.), Wel. *gwyddol*, *scientific*, Wel. *gwydr*, *glass*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanskrit, Veda, vedistic.

Greek, the suffix *-id, -idal* signifying likeness of kind, form, or quality, anthropoid, typhoid, aneroid, rhomboid, spheroidal, &c.; *idol, idolatry, -er, -ous, idyl, idyllic, idea, ideal* (thr. Fr. *idéal*), whence *idealise, -ism, -ist, -isation, Hades, history, -ian, -ical* (thr. Fr. or Lat. forms).

Latin, *vide* (or *v. = see*, imp, in reference to pages, &c.), *vision, -ary, visual, visible, &c, vitreous, evident, -ence, -ential, invidious, prevision, provide, provision, -al, provident, prudent, -ence, -ential, proviso, improvise, -er, revise, -er, -al, -ion, visit, -or, revisit* (thr. Fr. forms), *visitant, visitation* (direct from Lat.), *videlicet, viz*

L. Latin and Romance, *Belvedere, vista, view, review, interview, au revoir, voilà, clair-voyant, vis à vis, visée, visor, visard, purvey, -or, survey, -or, advice, advise, -able, envy, -vious, improvisatore, story, storied, said of walls frescoed or adorned with paintings of historical subjects, guide, -ance, misguide, guise, disguise, wizard* (Teut. thr. Fr.), *vitriol, varnish*.

Teutonic, to *wit* (vb), *I wot (= I know), I wist* (p. t.), *I knew, witting, unwitting, wise, wisdom; wise* (subs), as final of compounds in *like-wise, otherwise, corner-wise, &c*; *wit, witless, witty, witticism* (a word coined in the eighteenth century on the analogy of *solecism, Gallicism*); *wiseacre*, a corruption of N.H.G. *weissager*, in its turn a popular corruption of O.H.G. *wizago*; *witch, bewitch, witchcraft, wicked, wyte* (provincial), to *scold*; *I-wis*, as two words (= *I know*), an ignorant mis-use of A.S. *ywis, certainly; witness*.

Eur-Ar. *ṽISṽE, equal*.

Sanskrit, *vishu = vishva* (?), *vishu-vant, belonging to both sides, (as subs.) equinox*.

Greek, *is-os* (Att.), *isos* (Æol.), *flōses* (Hom.), for Cretan *flōtes*, cp. *γλω-γος* (Hesych.), *equal*.¹

ENGLISH DERIV. Greek, compounds of *isos*, as *isosceles*, *isometrical*, *isotherm*, *isothermal*, *isomeric*, *isochronous*, &c.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{UEI}}$ $\sqrt{\text{UI}}$, *seek, desire, pursue, attack, catch*.

Sanskrit, *vi-*, *ve-*, in *veti*, *vian*, *to seek*, *vayas*, *food, refreshment, health, youth*, *vayati*, *drives*, &c., *vitas*, *sought after, desired*.

Zend, *vi-* in *vyeinti*, *strive after*, *vayeiti*, *drives, hunts*, *u-vita*, *disliked, bad* (Fick, 4th ed. p. 305).

Greek, *fi-* in *is*, for *fis* (Hesych. *γίς*), gen. *i-v-ós*, acc. *iva*, *sinew, force, strength*, *ισχύς*, Lacon *βισχύς*, Hesych. *γισχύς*.

Latin, *vē-*, *vī-*, in *venari*, *to hunt*, *venator*, *a hunter*, *venatio*, *hunting*, *venabulum*, *a hunting-spear*, in L Lat. *a deer-hound*, *vis*,² *vi*, *vim*, *vires*, *strength*, *violens*, *violari*, &c. (see under $\sqrt{\text{GI}}$), *invitus*,³ *unwilling*, *invitare*, *to invite*

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. *vener*, *to hunt* (Lat. *venari*), O.F. *venerie*, *hunting*, O.F. *veneisun*, *venaison* (= Lat. *venation-em*), *a hunt, that which is hunted*, M.E. *venessun*, *venaison*, N.E. *venison*, O.F. *veneur* (= Lat. *venator*), *hunter*, *grand-veneur*, *chief hunter*, *superintendent of the royal hunt* (cp. *Gros-venour*), Ital. *invitare*, Prov. *envidar*, F. *inviter*, O.F. *envier*, *to invite, challenge to a wager or game of chance or skill*, Span. *envidar* (Lat. *invitare*), O.F. *envier*, *to put an*

¹ Brugmann connects *isos* with *eidos*, *shape, form*, and gives as its original form *firo-fes* from a base *git-s*, a weakened variant of $\sqrt{\text{gēd}}$, *to know*. If this be so, Sans. *vishu*, *vishuvant*, *belonging to both sides*, which is the equivalent of the Gk. *isos* (*firo-fes*), confirms the hypothesis that $\sqrt{\text{gēd}}$ is an extension of *gi-* = *ēgi*, *two* (see footnote to $\sqrt{\text{gēd}}$).

² It seems difficult to dissociate *is* and *vis* notwithstanding the difference of their case formation—*is* : *ives*, *vis* : *vires*; and no less difficult to offer a satisfactory explanation of their origin. Three roots have been assigned: (1) $\sqrt{\text{GI}}$ (comp. Hesych. *γίς* and *γλω-γος*): this was Fick's explanation in his edition of 1874; (2) this root $\sqrt{\text{UEI}}$, which Fick now accepts; and (3) the root $\sqrt{\text{gi}}$, *to bind*, which is supposed by Curtius to come nearest to the original sense of *is*, *a sinew*. But Brugmann connects *is* with Lat. *vis* (li. 456) from $\sqrt{\text{UI}}$.

³ *Invitus*, *invitare*, are variously explained. (1) Lewis and Short, *invitare* = *invicitare* from $\sqrt{\text{UEQ}}$, *to speak*, which may suit *invitare*, *to invite, ask or call in*, but not *invitus*, *unwilling*, which is traced to $\sqrt{\text{UEE}}$, *willing*, with the neg. pref. *in-*; (2) to $\sqrt{\text{qval}}$, by Fick in 1874 edition; (3) by Fick, edition 1890, to $\sqrt{\text{gēd}}$, *seek, desire*, to which he was probably induced by Corssen, pp. 33-34, who makes *invitus* p. p. of *invitare*, *to ask in, one asked to come in, a bidden guest, 'not of his own accord'*; *invitare* is a freq. formed from *invitus*.

additional stake on, O.F. *envi*, *a challenge*, & *l'envi*, *by challenge or for a wager*, M.E. *envyen*, *vien*, *to challenge*, *to stake upon*, M.E. *a vis*, *for a wager*, from O.F. *envi* (by loss of -en); L. Lat. *guadagnum*, *gain* (subs.), O.F. *guaign*, N.F. *gain*, Ital. *guadagno*, Ital. *guadagnare*, *to gain*, O.F. *guagner*, N.F. *gagner* (s.s.), O.F. *guaigner*, *to cultivate a field*, i.e. *turn it to profit*, L. Lat. *guagnerium*, O.F. *gaignere*, *tilled land* (all from Teut. *weidanjan* or *waidanjan*), M.E. *gajnen*, *gain*, *gayne*, *gain*,¹ *to be of use or profit*, (later) *to gain*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *weida*, *forage*, *food*, *the chase*, *hunting ground*, N.H.G. *weide*, *forage*, *pasture ground*, A S. *wādh*, *a hunting*, *a catch*, *the chase*, O.N. *veidr*, *a catch in hunting or fishing*, *fara a veidar*, *go a-hunting*, O.H.G. *weidon*, *weidanon*, *weidanjan*, *seek for food*, *hunt*, N.H.G. *weiden*, *to pasture*, *feed on*.

Celtic, Ir. and Gael. *fiadh*, *a deer*, *fiadach*, *a deer-hunt*, Gael. *fiadhaich*, *wild*, *savage*, Ir. and Gael. *fiadhain*, *wild*, *uncultivated*, Wel. *gwydd*, *wild*, Bret. *guez* (s.s.), Wel. *gwyddelig*, *silvan*, *savage*, also Irish; Wel. *gwyddel*, *an Irishman*²

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *violent*, *violate*, with other derivatives of *vis*; *invite* (thr. Fr.), *invitation*.

L. Latin and Romance, *venery*, *venison*, *Grosvenor* (now pr. n.), perhaps also *Venables*; '*vie with*,' *to stake against*, *to emulate*, *contend for superiority*, *gain*, *regain*, &c.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{UEIQ}}$, found in the European group, with sense *to fight*, *overpower*, *conquer*.

Latin, *vic-*, *vinc-*, in *vinc-ere*, *vic-i*, *victum*, *to conquer*, *convincere*,

¹ Derived by Mätzner from O.N. *gagn*, *gain*, *profit*, Goth. *ga-gelggan*, *to gain*, O.N. *gagn*, *fit*, *serviceable*, *ogagn*, *ungainly*; but the derivation given in the text (which is Dies's) is to be preferred. The words *gainly*, *ungainly*, and the vulgar '*gain*' or '*gane*,' *easy*, *short*, said of a road, may be better referred directly to O.N. *gaga*, *gaga*.

² It might be thought that this name was given to the Irish by the Welsh, as indicating their comparatively uncivilised condition; this does not appear to be so. It is probably a corrupt form of the Scotch and Irish names for the language and people of the Scottish Highlands, viz. Gael. *Gaidhlig*, *Gaidheal*, *Gaeilic*, *Gael*, Ir. *Gaeidhlig*, *Gaeidheal*, *Irish*, *Irishman*. For these names Macbain (*Etym. Gael. Dict.* p. 354) suggests Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ghēh}}$ as the root, and so connects them with Gk. *ἀ-γασ-ός*, Eng. *good*, N.H.G. *gut*, which would give the names the meaning of the *good people*. (Cp. the explanations, *Celts* from Lat. *celtus*; *Gaels* from Celtic, *gal*, *brave*.)

convince, prove, evince, -vici, -victum, to conquer, prove, recover by judicial process, victor, -ia, perricax, obstinate, provincia, province.

L. Latin and Romance. Ital. *vincere*, Prov. *venger*, O.F. *veinquer*, *veindre* (p. p. *veinquis*, from *veinquiser*), M.E. *venkisen*, *venkusen*, *venquishen*, N.E. *vanquish*, N.F. *vainere* (p. p. *vainquis*), *to conquer*, O.F. *victorie*; Ital. *Ludovico* (from Teut. *Chlodowig*, *famous in war*), L. Lat. *Clovis*, F. *Louis*, *Louise*, *Héloïse*. *Eliza* is a corruption of *Héloïse*, not a shorter form of *Elizabeth*; *Aloys* (m.), *Aloyse* (f.), are Provençal forms of *Héloïse*. *Elise*; probably also *Alice* is a modern English form of the same.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *vėku*, *strength*, *upveik-in*, *overpower*.

Teutonic, *vi-*, *vig-*, in Goth. *weihan*, *weigan*, O.H.G. *wihan*, O.N. *vega*, *to attack*, A.S. *wigan*, *to fight*, Goth. *waiho*, O.H.G. and A.S. *wig*, O.N. *vig*, *fight*; O.N. *veig*, *strength*, O.H.G. *wigand*, *a champion*; O.H.G. *Chlodo-wig*, N.H.G. *Ludwig*, *famed in war*, O.N. *wig-fuss*, *eager in war*, O.N. *wigkæn*, *keen in war*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *fichim*, *I fight*, *fecht*, *a fight*, N. Ir. and Gael. *feachd*, *an army, host, expedition*; *-vix* in Latino-Gallic names of persons, with sense of *champion, victor*, as *Virido-vix*; Gael. *fioch*, *wrath*, O. Ir. *fioch*, *feud*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *victor, victorious, victory* (thr. Fr.), *invincible, convince, convict* (vb. *to find guilty*, and subs. '*one proved to be guilty*') *conviction, evince, evict, -ion, province, a country or district outside the national territory, gained in war* (see Cors. '*Beitrag*.' 259).

L. Latin and Romance, *vanquish, Louis, Louisa* (from Teut.), *Héloïse, Eliza, Alice*.

Teutonic, *Lutwich, Lutwyche, a surname*, and many names compounded with O.N. *vig*, as Norw. *Vigfussen*, from *vig-fuss*, *eager in war*, Eng. *Wig-ram, strong in war, Wiggins = vigkæn, skilled in war, &c.*

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{VİK}}$, *to go in, settle, go home,*¹ &c.

Sanskrit, *vi-* in *viçati, to go in, settle, veça, a house, viç, vit, house*

¹ The word *vik* established itself as the name of the community of kinsmen occupying the same settlement, which afterwards became the village community, the most ancient and tenacious political organisation, common to all the Eur-aryan races. The terms, Sans. *viç-pati*, Zend. *viç-paiti*, Lith. *veispatis*, *chief of the clan or village*, show that a definite order and government was established in these communities from the earliest times.

✓ **ῥῑκ-**

or clan, *viç-pati*, head of the clan, *vaiçya*, a dweller, inhabitant, the third caste called *Vaiçya*.

Zend, *viç-* in *viçaiti*, enter, settle, *vaeça*, house, *viç*, house, clan, *viç-paiti*, head of the clan.

Greek, *ικ-*, *οικ-* for *ῥικ-*, in *ἵκω* (Dor. *εἵκω*), *ικ-νέομαι*, to come to, arrive,¹ *οἶκος* (= *foikos*), a house, *οἰκέω*, to dwell, *ἡ οἰκουμένη*, the inhabited world, *διοικέω*, to keep house, manage, administer, *διοίκησις*, house-keeping, administration, *οἰκονομία*, administration of a household, *πάροιχος*, one who dwells beside, a neighbour, (in Septuagint and New Testament) a sojourner, an alien, foreigner, *παροικία*, a sojourning in a foreign land,² *τριχάικες* (for *τρικά-ῥικες*), consisting of three clans or tribes; cp. Hesiod:

πάντες δὲ τριχάικες καλέονται
οὐνεκα τρισσὴν γαίαν ἐκὰς πάτρης ἔδασαντο.

Θρήικες for *Θρήῥικες* (= *θρα-*, *τρα-*, for *τετρα*, + *ῥικες*: cp. *τράπεζα*, a table with four feet), so called because composed of four tribes (?).

Latin, *vic-* in *vicus*, a house, village, district, *villa* (dim.), for *vic-la*, a country house, farmstead, *vicinus*, one living in the same vicus, a neighbour, *vicinitas*, neighbourhood, *villicus*, house steward, *villaticus*, relating to a country house, *parœcia* (Gk. loan-word), a district, *diocœsia*, a government, jurisdiction, in eccles. Lat. a bishop's jurisdiction.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *vico*, a narrow lane, Ital. *villa*, o.f. *ville*, a town, Ital. *villano* (L. Lat. *villanus*, countrified, common), o.f. *vilein*, *vilain*, a serf, a farm-labourer, M.E. *vilein*, *vileyn* (s.s.), Ital. *villania*, o.f. *vilenie*, *vileinie*, M.E. *villanie* (L. Lat. *villania*), the condition of a serf, rough, disgraceful conduct, 'qualem villani facere solent' (Du Cange), Ital. *villaggio*, o.f. *village*, L. Lat. *villagium* (= *villaticum*), a country house, a village, Ital. *vicino*, Prov. *vesin-s*, o.f. *voisin*, a neighbour (= Lat. *vicinus*), Prov. *vekinetat-z*, o.f. *voisenage*,³ neighbourhood (as from L. Lat. *vicinagium* = **vicinaticum*); Ital. *parrocchia*, o.f. *paroisse*, a parish, M.E. *parische*, L. Lat. *parochialis*, relating to a parish (Du Cange), Ital. *parroco* (L. Lat. *parochus*), Prov.

¹ Uncertain. Curtius connects *λενέομαι* and *λέτης*, a suppliant, one who comes for help, with ✓*ῥῑκ-*, but Prellwitz with a root ✓*seik-*.

² The primary meaning of *παροικία* was a dwelling near, but it expressed also the sense of a temporary dwelling, a sojourning, and in the N.T. is generally used in this sense, with the intention of reminding Christians that in this life they were but sojourners in a foreign country, and had here no abiding city. St. Peter especially uses it with this intention, and the translators of the Eng. Bible render 'ῥῑς *παροικίας ὑμῶν χροῖον*' (I. i. 17) 'the time of your sojourning'. It is probable that *ῥῑς παροικίας* became a descriptive name of the companies of believers dwelling in heathen cities, and easily passed over into the modern sense of the word, an ecclesiastical district. It is found in Augustin as the name for the *diocœse*, later for a parish.

paros, *priest of the parish*, Ital. *parrocchiano*, O.F. *parolésien*, a *parishioner*, *parish priest*, M.E. *parishesen*, a *parishioner*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *vėsz*, a *village*, a *clan*, O. Slav. *visi*, a *village*, Lith. *vėsz-pati*, *head*, *chief*, Pruss. *waispattin*, *mistress* (cp. *δεσπότης* = *δεμς-πότης*, *house-lord*), Lith. *veszin*, *to dwell as a guest*.

Teutonic, Goth. *weihs*, O.H.G. *wih*, A.S. and O.N. *vic*,¹ a *village*, *hamlet*, *outlying cluster of houses*, *wick*.

Celtic, O. Wel. *gwic*, Corn. *gule*, a *village*, *town*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanscrit, *Vaisya*, a *man of the third caste*.

Greek, *ecumenical*, *general*, *universal* (of *ecclesiastical councils*), *economy*, -ical, -ise, *diocese*, *diocesan* (thr. Latin forms), *Thracian*.

Latin, *vicinity*, *vicinage* (thr. F. and L. Lat.), *villa*.

L. Latin and Romance, names of places and persons, compounds of -ville, as *Villiers*, *Neville* (= *Neuve-ville*), *Beauville*, *Bevil*, *Bougainvillière*, &c.; *villain*, -y, -ous, *village*, *parish*, *parochial*, *parishioner*.

Teutonic, *Wick*, as *Hampton-wick*; in the composition of names, as *Warwick*, *Berwick*, *Wickham*, &c. But the termination -wich, in *Greenwich*, *Woolwich*, *Droitwich*, &c., is, according to Skeat, from O.N. *vic*, a *creek*, *bend in a river*, from √*UIG*, *to bend*, *yield*.

Celtic, *Gweek*, name of a *village* in *Cornwall*.

Eur.-Ar. √*UEGH*- √*UOGH*, *to carry*, *drive*, *lead*, *go*, *bear*, *take to wife* (i.e. *to conduct home*: cp. Latin 'ducere uxorem').

Sanscrit, *vah*- in *vahāmi*, *I drive*, *travel*, *carry*, &c., *vāh-anam*, a *carriage*, *vaha*, a *road*, *vahayati* (caus.) *to cause to go*, *uhta* (= *vahta*), *driven*, *vahya*, a *vehicle*.

Zend, *vaz*- in *vaz-ami*, *I drive*, &c., *vazya*, a *vehicle*.

Greek, *ὄχ-* for *φοχ-* in *ὄχος*, a *carriage*, *ὄχεω*, *to draw*, *carry*, *ὄχερός*, a *water-pipe*, a *duct*, Pamphylian *φεχέτω* (imperative mood), *let him drive* (?): see Brugmann, iii. 915.

Latin, *vag-*, *veh-*, in *vagus*, *wandering*, *vagari*, *to wander* (pr. p. *vagans*), *vagabundus*, *wandering*, *vehere*, *vexi*, *vectum*, *to carry*, *drive*, *vehiculum*, a *vehicle*, *convehere*, *to convey*, *convectio*, *invehere*, *to attack*, *to inveigh against*, *investivus*, *reproachful*, *convexus*, *sloping up-*

¹ The Teutonic names *veitha*, *vis*, &c. are probably borrowed from Lat. *visus*, and not of Teutonic descent. If they were, the regular form would have been *vīg*.

√**VEGH-**√**VOGH-**

wards all round, vaulted, **vexare** (frequent. of **vehare**), to move violently, agitate, **vex-atio**; **vectura**, a carrying, **vectis**, a lever for lifting, **vestigal**, a tax, **vehemens**, impulsive, rash, violent (also **vemens**¹), **velum**, a sail, that which drives the ship, (for **vec-slum**²: cp. **pilum** from **pin-slum**; see under √**vē-**, to blow); **via**, **vea**, a way, **viare** (rare and late), to travel, **viator**, a traveller, **viaticum**, money or provision for a journey, **devius**, out of the way, **trivium**, a place where three roads meet, **trivialis**, vulgar, commonplace, trivial, **obvius**, in the way, **pervius**, having a way through, **prævius**, leading the way, going in advance; **vēna** (= **vec-na**), a vein, a little channel, **venosus**, venous.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. **vagare**, F. **vaguer**, to wander, Ital. **vago**, F. **vague**, wandering, M.E. **vagarant**, N.E. **vagrant**,³ F. **vagabond** (from Lat. **vagabundus**), a vagrant; Ital. **via**, O.F. **voie**, a way, L. Lat. **viagium** (= Lat. **viaticum**), with sense of journey, travelling, Ital. **viaggio**, Prov. **viatge**, O.F. **veiage**, N.F. **voyage**, a journey, Ital. **inviare**, O.F. **enveier**, N.F. **envoyer** (= Lat. **in** + **viare**), to send on a journey, to send, O.F. **envoy**, a message, a consignment, the account of the goods consigned, invoice, F. **envoyé**, messenger, envoy, Ital. **conviare**, O.F. **conveier**, **convoier**, M.E. **conveien**, **convoien**, N.E. **convey**, **convey** (= L. Lat. **conviare**), to accompany on a journey, Ital. **vettura**, F. **voiture** (= **vectura**), a carriage, Ital. **vena**, F. **veine**, a vein; Ital. **trivio**, a place where three roads meet, Ital. **trebbio** (s.s.), also a place of meeting, pastime, entertainment; Ital. **inveire**, Span. **invehir**, to inveigh (Lat. **invehere**).

Balto-Slav., Lith. **veza**, **veizti**, O. Slav. **veza**, **vešti**, drive, carry, (subs.) a thing, a matter, O. Slav. **veza**, **vozu**, a carriage.

Teutonic, Goth. **ga-wig-an**, O.H.G. **wegan**, A.S. **veȝan**, O.N. **vega**, to move, carry, lift, weigh, N.H.G. **be-wagen**, to set in motion, N.H.G. **wiegen**, to weigh, rock (as a cradle), O.H.G. **gi-wiht**, N.H.G. **ge-wicht**, A.S. **gewiht**, O.N. **vætt**, weight, Goth. **waihts**; O.H.G. **wiht**, N.H.G. **wicht**, a weight, A.S. **wiht**, a whit, a wight,⁴ M.E. **wiȝt** (s.s.), O.N. **vættir**,

¹ If **vemens** be the original, the true sense is 'insane,' and the word is a compound (**ve**, without, + **mens**, mind), like **vecora**, **vesanus**; but the derivation of **vehemens** answers better to the sense, and the contraction from **vehemens** to **vemens** is more likely than the change from **vemens** to **vehemens**.

² Brugmann derives **velum** from **vec-slum**; it may with equal correctness (phonetically) be derived from **vet-lum**, and the signification 'that which is blown onward' is as suitable as 'that which is driven onward.' The O. Slav. **vetilo**, a sail, seems to favour the latter derivation.

³ Skeat derives this from a vb. **vagarie**, to wander, of which it is a pr. p. formed on the analogy of F. **vagant**, M.E. **vagaunt**, from F. **vagner**. **Vagarie** is found in Florio's Ital. and Eng. Dict. of 1598 as equivalent of Ital. **vagare**, and Cotgrave (1660) uses the verb *to vagary*.

⁴ See Skeat, ad v., who regards **wiht** and **wicht** as both derived from A.S. **wiht**,

a wight, vœtta, a whit, A.S. *awiht*, M.E. *cawiht*, *cawt*, *oughi*, A.S. *nawiht*, *not a whit*, *naught*; O.H.G. *wagan*, N.H.G. *wagen*, O.N. *vagn*, A.S. *wægn*, *wæn*, *a wain*, *wagon*, *waggon* (the latter way of spelling was borrowed from Dutch or German in the fifteenth or sixteenth century: Skeat), O.H.G. *waganari*, N.H.G. *wagner*, *a waggoner*, Du. *wagenschot*, L.G. *wagenscot*, *the best kind of oak wood, such as is used for making carriages*¹; Goth *wig-s*, O.H.G. *wec*, N.H.G. *weg*, O.N. *veg*, A.S. *weg*, *a way*, A.S. *weg-ferend*, *wayfaring*, A.S. *aweg*, *onweg*, M.E. *oway*, *onway*, N.E. *away*, M.E. *aweiward*, *awayward*, *turning away from*

Celtic, (I) *Ir fen*, Gael *feun*, *a wagon*, Gael *feunadair*, *waggoner*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

Latin, **vagary**, **vagrant** (coined from *vagarie*), **extra-vagant**, **convection**, **vehicle**, -ular, **invective**, **convex**, -ity, **vex**, -ation, **vehement**, -ce, **viaticum**, *the last sacrament*, **viaduct**, **devious**, **deviate**, -ion, **trivial**, -ity, **obvious**, **obviate**, **previous**, **pervious**, **impervious**, **venous**.

L. Latin and Romance, **vague**, **vagabond**; **voyage**, **envoy**, **invoice** (from an English plur. of French *envoi*: *envois*, *the goods sent*), *the list of goods sent*, **convey**, **convoy**, **conveyance**, **conveyancer**, *a lawyer who draws the form of conveying property from one owner to another*, **inveigh**, **invective**; **vein**, **veinlet**.

Teutonic, **weigh**, **weight**, -y, **wight**, **whit**, **ought**, **naught**, **naughty**, **wain**, **wainscot** (*so called from the quality of the wood used in panelling a room*), **wainwright**, **waggon**, **waggoner**, **way**, **away**, **wayward**, **wayfarer**, **waylay**, &c., **Wainwright**, **Wagner**.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{UEQ}}$ $\sqrt{\text{UENQ}}$, *to sway about, move from side to side, to roll, swerve, (as adj.) crooked, tortuous.*

Sanscrit, **vak-**, **vanch-**, in **vakr**, *crooked*, **va-vakva**, *turning, moving to and fro*, **vanchati**, *goes crooked.*

Latin, **vac-** in **vacillare**, *to totter, waver, vacillate.*

Teutonic, **veg-**, **vag-**, **vek-**, **vak-**, in O.H.G. *wagon*, N.H.G. *wackeln*, *to totter*, O.H.G. *waga*, N.H.G. *woge*, *a wave*, O. Sw. *wagga*, *to wag*,

with the meaning of being, *a person, animal, or thing*, but **wight** has come to mean *a person*, and **whit** is applied only to *a thing*.

¹ The word is found in its original sense in *Hakluyt's Voyages*, 'Boords of Waghenscot,' in sixteenth century, and in a will, 'a tabyll of waynscott with to trestellus.' The word was used especially for the panelling of rooms, and its name was transferred to the panelling itself.

waggle, fluctuate, A.S. *wag-ian*, *to rock, totter*, O.N. *vagga*, O.H.G. *waga*, *wega*, *a cradle*; Goth. *wahs* (in *unwahs, straight*), A.S. *woh*, *bent*, A.S. *wogian* (in *awogian*), M.E. *wojen*, *to woo*, M.E. *wogere*, M.E. *wowere*, *a wooer, one who inclines towards another* (Skeat); O.H.G. *wanch-on*, N.H.G. *wanken*, *to totter, sway about*, O.H.G. *wanchal*, *tottering, unsteady*, A.S. *wencel*, *an infant or small child of either sex*, found also as an adj. in the dat. pl. *wencelum* with the sense of *unstable*; M.E. *wenchell* (s.s.), afterwards *wenche*. As the original meaning of the word is *tottering, unable to keep steady, weak*, it lost its general sense of 'infant of either sex,' and was restricted to female infants and children, while 'bairn,' also originally denoting a child of either sex, was applied especially as the term for a male child, so that 'bairn and wench' became opposed as 'boy and girl.' O.H.G. *winchon* (weaker form of *wanchon*), N.H.G. *winken*, *to swerve aside, bend sideways, nod, beckon, wink*, M.E. *winken*, *winsen*, *winchen*, N.E. *wince*, A.S. *wince*, *a wheel by which straw-rope was made*, N.E. *winch*, *the bent turning handle of a wheel*; O.H.G. *wekki*, *weggi*, N.H.G. *wecke*, O.N. *veggr*, A.S. *weog*, M.E. *wegge*, *a wedge*; Norweg. *vingea*, *to flap*, O.N. *vsngr*, M.E. *wenge*, Dan. *vinge*, *a wing, 'the flapper'* (see Skeat).

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. *vingeon*,¹ *vigeon*, *a kind of wild duck, a widgeon, the flapper*; Ital. *voga*, *the stroke of an oar*, Ital. *vogare*, F. *voguer*, *to row* (from O.H.G. *wagon*, *to sway from side to side, or wogen*, *to fluctuate, to swing as a wave*), O.F. *vogue*, *swing, prevalence*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, vacillate, -ion.

L. Latin and Romance, widgeon, vogue (from Teut.).

Teutonic, wag, waggle, wag-tail, wag, a joker, waggish, wench, wince, winch, wink, wedge, wing.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{v\bar{e}q}$ $\sqrt{v\bar{o}q}$, *to speak, call*.

Sanskrit, *vach-*, *vak-*, *uk-*, in *vachāmi*, *I say, speak*, *vi-vak-ti*, *he speaks*, *a-voc-at* (aor.), *he spoke*, *vachas*, *a word*, *vāchā*, *voice, speech*, *ukhda*, *spoken*, *s-ukta*, *well said* (= *sūtrās*).

Zend, *vach-* in *vacanh*, *speech*, *vaco*, *speech, word*, *vākka*, *voice* (= Lat. *vox*).

¹ The *Century Dictionary* gives to O.F. *vingeon* the meaning 'canard siffler,' *anas fistularia*, and connects it with Ital. *viplone*, *a small crane*, Lat. *viplō* (as *pigeon* from *pipione*). The correct derivation of *widgeon* is from $\sqrt{v\bar{e}q}$.

Greek, $\epsilon\pi\text{-}\delta\pi\text{-}$ for $\epsilon\pi\text{-}\delta\pi\text{-}$ (=Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\mu\epsilon\eta}\text{-}\sqrt{\mu\epsilon\eta}\text{-}$, by regular change of η to π), in $\epsilon\pi\omega\varsigma$, a word, speech, poem, especially heroic, $\epsilon\pi\text{ικ}\acute{o}\varsigma$, epic, relating to heroic poetry, $\delta\psi$ (gen.) $\delta\psi\acute{o}\varsigma$, sound, voice, $\epsilon\upsilon\psi\acute{o}\nu\tau\alpha$ $\text{Ze}\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, far-sounding (i.e. thundering), Jove , Καλλιόπη , Muse of poetry, 'the sweet-voiced,' $\epsilon\text{ἶπον}$, I said (for $\epsilon\pi\text{-}\epsilon\text{πον}$). From the unlabialised form $\sqrt{\mu\epsilon\eta}\text{-}$, or a variant of it, are formed, $\eta\chi\text{-}\eta$ = $\epsilon\eta\chi\acute{\eta}$, sound, echo, and 'H $\chi\text{-}\acute{\omega}$, the name of a nymph, Echo,' $\eta\chi\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, to make a sound, $\kappa\alpha\tau\eta\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, to instruct by word of mouth, $\kappa\alpha\tau\eta\chi\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\nu\omega\varsigma$, one under instruction, $\kappa\alpha\tau\eta\chi\acute{\iota}\omega$, to instruct, $\kappa\alpha\tau\eta\chi\eta\tau\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, an instructor, $\kappa\alpha\tau\eta\chi\eta\tau\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$, catechetical.

Latin, voc- in $\text{v}\acute{o}\text{c}\text{e}$, voice, $\text{-v}\acute{o}\text{c}\text{e}\text{us}$, in comp., $\text{æquívoc}\text{us}$, equivocal, $\text{v}\acute{o}\text{c}\text{a}\text{r}\text{e}$, to call, vocalis , sonorous, vocalis , a word, vocalium , a word, vocatio , a calling, vocativus , the vocative or calling case of a noun, vociferor , to cry aloud, avocare , to call from, avocatio , a distraction, pursuit, employment, ad-vocare , to call to, advocatus , one called as witness or supporter in a trial, advocatio , an advocacy, protection, convocare , to call together, convocatio , evocare , to call out of, invocare , call upon, provocare , to call forward, challenge, revocare , call back, præco , a crier, herald (contracted for prævocon); catechesis , religious instruction, catechumenus , one receiving religious instruction, catechizare , to catechise, catechista , a catechist, catechismus , catechism (all Gk. loan-words used by the early ecclesiastical writers).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. voce , Prov. voz , O.F. vois , M.E. vois , voys , voice, Fr. voyelle , a vowel, Ital. vocale , Ital. vocare , O.F. vocher , vouch , M.E. vouchen , to call, declare, vouch; Ital. avvocare (p. p. avvocato), Prov. avocar , O.F. avouer , (= Lat. advocare), p. p. avoué (= advocatus , called upon), advocate , protector, patron of a church or parish, M.E. avowee , N.E. advowee (law term), O.F. advoucon (= Lat. advocation-em), the patronage of a church.

Teutonic, O.H.G. ga-wah-an , gewahinnen , gewahannen , N.H.G. erwähnen , to mention, talk of, O.H.G. gewaht , talking of, fame.

Celtic, Ir. faig , he said, O. Ir. iar-faigim , I ask.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, epic, orthoepy (correct pronunciation), Calliope, Echo, re-echo; catechize, -ist, -ism, catechumen (thr. Latin forms).

Latin, vocal, equivocal, -te, -tion, vocation, vocable, vocabulary, vocative, vociferate, -ion, avocation, advocata, -cy, convoca, convocation, evoke, inveke, invoke, -ion, proveke, provocation, -ive, reveke, revocation.

¹ The form of the root exactly corresponding to $\eta\chi\text{-}$ would be $\sqrt{\eta\chi\text{-}}$ or $\sqrt{\eta\chi\text{-}}$.

L. Latin and Romance, voice, vowel, vouch, vouchsafe, voucher, avouch, avowee, avowson.

Eur-Ar. √**ṼEĀ** √**ṼEĀ**, to sound, make a noise, moan, low as a cow.

Sanskrit, vaç- in vaçyati, sounds, laments, cries out, vaça, a cow.

Latin, vag- vac- in vagire, to cry, squall, as infants **vagitus**, the cry of young children, the bleating of goats, **vacca**, a cow, the 'lower,' **vaccula**, dim. of **vacca**, **vaccinus**, of or from the cow.

L. Latin and Romance, **L. Lat** baca, **Ital** vacca, **OF** vache, a cow.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Latin*, vaccine, vaccinate, -ion.

Eur-Ar. √**ṼET**, original meaning perhaps *past time, of old, yētos, a year, the past, a long time ago.*

Sanskrit, vat- ut-, in vatsa, a year, found in composition as sam-vatsam, lasting a year, sam-vatsara, vatsara, a year; vatsa, a calf, young animal, a yearling.

Greek, ἐτ- ἔτ-, for **fer-** **fit-**, in ἔτος=**fētos**, a year, ἐτήσιος, yearly, ἐτησίαις, *Etesian wind, recurring every summer in the Ægean from north or north-west*, Dor. πέρυι, Att πέρυσι, last year, ἐνιαυτός, for ἐνι-**fatós**, yearly, a year, a long period of time; Ἰταλός, a bull (**Hesych.**), for ***ῑταλός** (cp. **Lat.** vitulus), Ἰταλία, **Osc.** Fiteliu, *Italy, the 'cattle land.'* **Hesiod** has ἰθρις (for **fēθris**), a castrated ram, and the '**Anthologia Palatina**,' ἰθρις, a eunuch (τ is aspirated before ρ).

Latin, vet-¹ in vetus, -eris, old, veterare, to make old (p. p. veteratus), inveterare, to make old, to endure, vetulus, an old man, vetula, old woman (in the vernacular **Lat.** veclus, vecla, corrected by the grammarians 'vetulus, non veclus'), veteranus, old, veteran, veterinus,¹ veterinarius, relating to draught cattle (i.e. the older cattle), veterinæ (f.), veterina (n.), draught cattle, veterinaria, farriery, veterinarius (subs.), cattl-doctor, farrier; vitulus, a bull calf, the young of animals, (orig.) yearling, vitellus, variant of vitulus and with same sense, but also the yolk of an egg, vitulina, veal, calf's flesh, Vitula, the goddess of Victory or Exultation (**Macrob.**), vitulari, to keep holiday, celebrate a festival

¹ If **Brugmann's** explanation, that annus, a year = **Eur-Ar.** at-snos, et-snos (cp. **Goth.** athn, *aywer*), and that √at- √et- are later forms of √**ṽat-** √**ṽet-** be accepted, the **Lat.** annus, &c., with their English derivatives, annual, annuitant, bi-annual,

* millennium, &c., annals, annalist, annates, &c., must be referred to √**ṽat-**.

(used 'auto-classic.' for gesture, to throw oneself about for joy, and exultate, to leap or jump up: the original sense probably was to skip like a calf), *Italia*,¹ the land of cattle.²

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *vecchio* and *veglio* (= *vecchio*), from vernacular Lat. *veclus* (as *clarus*, *chiaro*), Prov. *vielh*, O.F. *viell*, N.F. *vieux*, *old*. From classical *vetus*, are formed Ital. *vieto*, *vetro* (only found in proper names as *Orvieto*, *Castelvetro*), O.F. *vies*, Span. *vedro*, in 'de *vedro*,' 'from old time,' and in names of places as *Torres Vedras*, 'Old Towers'; Ital. *vitello*, Prov. *vedels*, O.F. *veel*, a calf (= Lat. *vitellus*), M.E. *veel*, N.F. *veau*, *veal*, L. Lat. *vitulinum*, Ital. *vitellina*, O.F. *velin*, M.E. *velym*, *vellam*, *calf-skin*, *vellum*, *parchment made of calf-skin*; L. Lat. *vitula*, a stringed instrument, (found in a quotation by Du-Cange, 'vitulaeque jocosae,' from a poem of the eleventh century), Prov. **viutla*, *viula*, Ital. *viola*, O.F. *viole*, a *viola*, also O.F. *vielle* from *vitella* (doublet of *vitula*), a *hurdy-gurdy*: Diez traces all these to the Latin *vitulari*, to *skip, dance*, as names of the stringed instrument to which the dancers kept time. From Ital. *viola*, *violo*, were formed *violino*, *violoncello*, *bass viol*, O.H.G. *fidula*, A.S. *fithels*, a *fiddle*, borrowed from Lat. *vitula*.³

Balto-Slav., *vet-* in Lith. *vetuszas*, O. Slav. *vetuchu*, *old*.

Teutonic, Goth. *withrus*, a *lamb*, O.H.G. *widar*, N.H.G. *widder*, O.N. *vedhr*, A.S. *wedher*, a *wether*, a *castrated ram*: originally, according to Kluge, a *yearling*.⁴

Celtic, Gael. *fiodhull*, a *fiddle*, *fidhleir*, a *fiddler* (Eng. loan-words).

¹ *Italia* is the Greek form of the name; the native Latin name was *Vitellia*. Grober denies that there was any race named *Italo* from whom the land was called. On the contrary, the inhabitants were called by the Greeks *Italoitai*, from *Italia*. The origin of the name from Gk. *Ἰταλός*, *Italós*, has been disputed, and it is said to be a Phœnician name, corrupted by popular etymology, but without any evidence.

² *Vetare*, *make old, annul, repeal, forbid*, is added by Vaníček to the Latin derivatives of $\sqrt{\text{get-}}$, presumably on the analogy of *antiquari*, to *make old, repeal*. But the sense of *vetare* is to prohibit what is new and strange, rather than to repeal what is old and obsolete, and the verb expressing to *make old* would have the already existing form, *veterare*. The older form, too, of *vetare* is *vetare*; perhaps *ve-* or *vo-* is the privative affix found in *ve-cors*, *ve-sanus* (cp. *se-cors* and *so-cors*): *vetare* would therefore mean to *renounce, repudiate, to say ve (away with it)* as *neg-are* = to say *neg*.

³ Kluge allows the undeniable connection between the German and Romance forms, but suggests **fidula* (from *fidicula*, a small stringed instrument) as their common source. No such form, however, is found.

⁴ Compare Gk. *ἔπος* and *ἱός*: if these words are from the same root as *fros*, it would imply that the castration took place while the animals were yearlings. This would reconcile the different sense of Goth. *withrus*, a *lamb*, from that of the other Teutonic forms. But the explanation from $\sqrt{\text{fiedm-}}$, to *cut, castrate*, Sans. *vadhri*, *castrated*, is most probably the correct one. There is no real difficulty in Goth. *withrus*, a *lamb*, as castration would probably be performed while the animal was a lamb in its first year, and *withrus* would be used in the double sense, 'castrated' and 'a year-old lamb.'

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, Etesian, Italy, italics, a type invented by Aldo Manuzio, about 1500 A.D.

Latin, veteran, inveterate, -cy, veterinary, vitelline, relating to the yolk of an egg.

L. Latin and Romance, Vecchia, in Italian names of places as Città Vecchia, old town; veal, vellum, viol, violin, violoncello.

Teutonic (from Lat. loan-words thr. A.S.), fiddle, fiddler; wether is genuine Teutonic.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{VED}}$, to speak, call, sing.

Sanscrit, vad-, ud-, in pr. t. vadati, sings, speaks, p. p. udit, sung, spoken.

Greek, φοιδ-, ὑδ, in ἀφοιδή, φιδή, a song, ὑδέω, to celebrate, tell of, κομῳδία, comedy, βαψωδία, a stringing together or reciting of songs, τραγωδία, tragedy, μελωδία, melody, προσωδία, prosody, παλινωδία, repetition, recantation.

Latin, oda, comœdia, tragœdia, prosodia, palinodia, melodia (Gk. loan-words).

L. Latin and Romance, F. ode, comédie, &c.

Balto-Slav., vadinti, speak, &c.

Celtic, Wel. gwawd, a song, hymn of praise, Wel. gwaedd, O. Ir. faed, foid, a cry, call, Wel. gweyd, to say, to speak.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Greek, ode, comedy, tragedy, rhapsody, -ist, melody, melodious, prosody, palinode (thr. Lat. and F. forms).*

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{VEDH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{VENDH}}$ (an extension of $\sqrt{\text{VE}}$, to twist, turn), to wind, turn; only in Zend and Teutonic branches.

Zend, vad- in fra-vadhemna, clothed (cp. Gk. ὀθόνη, fine linen).¹

Teutonic, Goth. widan, O.H.G. wetan, to bind together (Fick), Goth. windan, (in bi-, us-windan, &c.), to wind, O.H.G. wintan, N.H.G. winden, A.S. windan, wand, wond, O.N. vinda, to wind, O.H.G. wintila, N.H.G. windel, A.S. windel,² something to wind on,

¹ So Prellwitz, who offers the suggestion that ὀθόνη may also be a loan-word from a Semitic ethn. The Eng. wad, wadding, wattle, weeds (widows' clothing), which are found under the simple form $\sqrt{\text{we}}$ -pel-, to wind, twist, may more suitably be transferred to unnasalised expansion $\sqrt{\text{wedh}}$.

² This may be the origin of the name of Windsor. According to Kluge, Windsor

O.N. *vindass*, a *windlass*, M.E. *wyndass*, a *windlass* (the *l* is a corrupt insertion); Goth. *wandjan*, to *wend*, *turn* (caus.), O.H.G. *wenten*, N.H.G. *wenden*, O.N. *venda*, A.S. *wendan*, to *turn*, O.H.G. *wantalon*, to *change*, N.H.G. *wandeln*, to *change*, *go*, A.S. *wandrian*, M.E. *wandren*, N.H.G. *wandern*, to *wander*.

ENGLISH DERIV.: *Teutonic*, *wind*, (p. p.) *wound*, *unwind*, *wead*, *went* (used as p. t. of the vb. to go), *windle*, *windlass*, *Windsor* (?), *wander*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{VEDH-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{VI DH-}}$, to *strike*, *slay*, *cut*.

Sanskrit, *vadh-* in *vadhati*, *cuts*, *vaidhris*, *castrated*, *vadhas*, a *slayer*, *destroyer*.

Greek, $\dot{\iota}\theta-$ $\dot{\iota}\theta-$, for $\text{F}\epsilon\theta-$ $\text{F}\dot{\iota}\theta-$, in $\dot{\iota}\theta\rho\iota\varsigma$, $\dot{\iota}\theta\rho\iota\varsigma$, a *eunuch*.

Teutonic, Goth *withrus*, a *lamb*, O.H.G. *widar*, N.H.G. *widder*, O.N. *vedr*, A.S. *wedher*, Eng. *wether*.¹

ENGLISH DERIV.: *wether*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{VODH-}}$, to *strike*, *thrust off*, *repel*; a variant of preceding root.

Sanskrit, *vadh-* in *vadhayati*, *drives away*.

Greek, $\omega\theta-$ in $\omega\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, to *thrust*, *push out*, *drive away*.

Latin, *od-* in *odire* (obs), *odi*, *odivi*, perf. used as present, to *hate*, *odium*, *hatred*, *odiosus*, *hateful* (cp. Hor. 'Carm.' iii. 1, 1, 'Odi profanum vulgus, et arceo').

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *odio*, *hatred*, Ital. *annoja*, *noja*, Span. *enojo*, O. Prov. *enodio*, (later) *enuel*, O.F. *enui*, N.F. *ennui*, *vexation*, *dislike*, *disgust* (from Lat. in *odio*, used in the phrases 'in odio habere,' 'in odio esse,' 'in odio venire'); Ital. *annojare*, *nojare*, Prov. *enojar*, O.F. *enoier*, *enuier*, M.E. *anoien*, *anuien*, N.F. *ennuyer*, to *annoy*, *tire out*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *odium*, *odious*.

L. Latin and Romance, *annoy*, *annoyance*, *ennui*.

= A.S. *Windles ofer*; and *ofer*, he says, is the same word as the Bavar. *urvar*, a *landing place*, N.H.G. *ufer*, M.H.G. *uwer*, O.H.G. **uofar* (not found), Goth *āfr* (also not found), a *bank*, *landing-place*. The prep. *us*, *ur* (of Goth. and O.H.G.), 'out,' is represented in the West Germanic dialects by *us-* $\delta-$. The A.S. δ -*far*, therefore, with O.H.G. *uofar*, M.H.G. *uwer*, N.H.G. *ufer*, are the same as N.H.G. *austfahrt*, the *place where boats land or from which they start*, and *Windles-ofer* means the *landing-place of the Windel*, perhaps the local name given to the Thames from its windings, or from some other local connection. There is a village some ten miles from Windsor bearing the name of *Windlesham*.

¹ See under $\sqrt{\text{vet-}}$, note to A.S. *wedher*

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{VEDH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{VED}}$, to conduct home, marry a wife, give a pledge.

Sanscrit, vadh-¹ in vadhū, a bride, udha, married, an-udha, unmarried, nav-odha, newly married.

Zend, vadh- in vādh-ayeiti, conducts, vadh-rya, marriageable, vadhemno,² the home-taker, the bridegroom.

Greek, $\text{fa}\theta$ - in $\alpha\epsilon\theta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ (for $\alpha\acute{\epsilon}\theta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$), $\alpha\theta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ (Att), a contest for a prize, $\alpha\epsilon\theta\lambda\omicron\nu$ ($\alpha\theta\lambda\omicron\nu$), the prize, $\alpha\theta\lambda\eta\tau\eta\varsigma$, an athlete, one who engages in a contest for a prize; $\mu\epsilon\delta\nu\omicron\nu$ (= $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\delta\nu\omicron\nu$), the wedding gift.³

Latin, vad- in vas, vad-is, a pledge, surety, vadari, to bind over by bail, vadimonium, a recognisance, security.

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. vadium, a pledge, formed from Goth. wadi (s.s.), L. Lat. guadium, Ital. gaggio, Prov. gages, O.F. wage, gage, a pledge, surety, challenge, N.F. gage, a bet, wager, L. Lat. vadiare (from Goth. wadhjan, Ital. gaggiare, Prov. gatjar, O.F. wager, gager, to pledge, O.F. wageur, M.E. (Chaucer) wajour, a pledge, an assurance, N.E. wager, Ital. ingaggiare, Prov. engatjar, O.F. engager, to bind by a pledge, O.F. degager, to loose from a pledge.

¹ The Sanscrit word for bringing home or marrying is vah-ati, from Sans. vah = **Eur.-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{VEDH}}$, Lat. veho, to carry, but vadhū, a bride, proves the existence of an independent **Eur.-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{VEDH}}$ in Sanscrit, Zend and the European languages.

² With regard to marriage in the Eur-Aryan races, Schrader (*Præhist. Antiq.*) observes, that marriage by capture and bride-purchase both go back to the primeval Eur-Aryan age. The first mentioned was the earlier, at a time 'when we must conceive the ties of neighbourhood and kinship to have been still loose, and the nomad groups of pastoral and patriarchal families to have been strange and hostile to one another.' Marriage by capture best explains the non-recognition of any affinity with the wife's relations, which is established by linguistic equations. While there are several terms common to the several languages of the Eur-Aryan stock denoting the relationship of the wife to her husband's family, there are no common terms to denote that of the husband to the wife's family.

With the advance of civilisation, and a more settled mode of life, marriage by purchase became general, as indicated by the terms referring to marriage, and passages in early writings bearing on the subject. The process seems to have been (1) the application of the suitor to the father of the bride, (2) the settling the price, and contract, (3) the completion, when the bridegroom took the bride to his own house. The wife being regarded in the earliest times as the serf or slave of the husband, as she had been to her own father while his daughter, the price paid was, in part at least, the compensation to the father for the loss of her services, and was retained by him. In a more civilised age, the price paid to the father was returned with the maiden as her portion when the husband took her to his own home; and later still, the parents gave a dowry to the bridegroom when he married their daughter.

³ Used in different senses: (1) as presents from the suitor to the parents of the bride, (2) from the suitor to the bride, (3) by the household or the wedding guests to the newly-married pair. The O.H.G. morgengeba, N.H.G. morgengabe, A.S. morgengifu, is said to have been originally the gift made by the feudal lord to a vassal's daughter on the morning after her marriage, if he chose to exercise his feudal right over her person. This odious custom has a kind of survival in the so-called morgengatic marriage, which gives no legal position to the wife or her children, yet incurs no disgrace.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *wedu*, (inf.) *westi*, to conduct, marry, O. Slav. *weda*, *westi* (s.s.), Lith. *ne-wedes*, unmarried, *nau-weda*, newly married, Lith. *waduti*, pledge, Slav. *věno*, bride-price (cp. Gk. *ἥσδνor*).

Teutonic, Goth. *wadi*, a pledge, prize, O.H.G. *wetti*, *weti*, *weddi*, a pledge, prize. N.H.G. *wette*, a prize, *wager*, O.N. *vedh*, A.S. *wedd*, a pledge, Goth. *ga-wadjon*, to betroth, A.S. *weddan*, to pledge, *wed*, O.N. *vedhja*, to lay a wager, A.S. *wedding*, a wedding, a plighting; O.H.G. *widimen*, to doury, N.H.G. *widmen*, to devote (from O.H.G. *widemo*), A.S. *weotuma*, () Fris. *wetma*, price paid for the bride (cp. Gk. *ἥσδνor*).

Celtic, Ir. *fedim*, I conduct, bring, Wel. *dywëddio*, *gweddu*, to marry.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, athlete, -ic

Latin and Romance (from Goth. *wadi*), wage, wager, gage, engage, -ment, *dégagée*, disengage, mortgage, -ee, -or

Teutonic, wed, wedding, Scotch, wadset, a mortgage.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{VEM}}$, to vomit.

Sanscrit, *vam-* in *vam-ati*, vomits.

Zend, *vam-* in *vamaiti*, vomits.

Greek, $\epsilon\mu\text{-}$ for $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\omega\text{-}$ in $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\omega$, vomit, $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}s$, emetic.

Latin, *vom-* in *vomere*, -ui, -itum, to vomit, *vomitorium*, a passage of egress, or ingress, in an amphitheatre.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *vem-*, in *vem-ti*, to vomit, O. Pruss. *wymi*, vomiting.

Teutonic, O.N. *voma*, seasickness, M.E. *vomen*, to vomit.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, emetic.

Latin, vomit, vomitory.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{VEN}}$, to like, love, desire, aim at, struggle, earn, fight for, win, injure, wound.¹

Sanscrit, *van-* in *vanati*, likes, desires, *van-as*, desire, *vanch-ati*, wishes, *vancha*, a wish, *vantar*, a conqueror.

¹ The differences of signification present a difficulty. The primary meaning may be to like, wish for; then, to strive for, compete, work, fight for, win, conquer, and, on the side of the object of the struggle, to suffer pain or injury in the process.

VEN

Zend, *van-* in *van-aiti*, *loves, likes, vañtar, conqueror*.

Greek, *av-* for *fav-* in *av-aξ*, *-akos* for *fáv-aξ*, *-akos* (cp. *ávakes*, *The Dioscuri*), (later gen.) *ávaktos*, *áváσσω*, *to rule*, (cp. *βávvas* = *βασιλεύς*, Hesych.), *fávασσα*, *a gusen*.

Latin, *ven-* in *venia*, *mercy, favour, pardon, venialis, pardonable*; *Venus*, *the Goddess of love*, *venustus, beautiful, venerens, relating to Venus, venerari, to reverence, -atio, -abilis*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *venerdi*, O.F. *venredi*, N.F. *vendredi*, Lat. dies *Veneris*, *Friday*.

Teutonic, Goth. *-wunands*, *enjoying, pleased*, in *un-wunands, displeased, troubled*, O.H.G. *wunna*, N.H.G. *wonne*, O.N. *unadbr*, (modern) *unan*, A.S. *wyn*, *joy, pleasure*, A.S. *wynsum*, *pleasant*, O.H.G. *wini*, *a friend*, N.H.G. *-win* in comp. (especially in personal names) with the sense of *loving, loved*, A.S. *wine*, O.N. *vinr*, *trusty, friendly*; O.H.G. *wunskian*, N.H.G. *wünschen*, O.N. *œskja* (with loss of init. *v*), A.S. *wyscan*, M.E. *wischen*, *to wish* (desiderative forms); Goth. *wenjan*, *to expect*, O.H.G. *wannan*, N.H.G. *wahnen*, O.N. *vana*, A.S. *wenan*, M.E. *wenen*, *to imagine, suppose, expect, hope*; O.H.G. *wonan*, N.H.G. *wohnen*, A.S. *wunian*, *to dwell*, M.E. *wonen*, *to dwell, be used to*, O.H.G. *giwennan*, N.H.G. *gewöhnen*, O.N. *venja*, A.S. *gewennan*, *to accustom to*, A.S. *giwunian*, O.N. *vana*, *to be used to* (intrans.), O.H.G. *giwon*, N.H.G. *gewohn-t* (with inorganic *t*), *accustomed to* (cp. *gewohnheit, custom*), O.N. *vanthi, vandhi*, Eng. *wont*, O.N. *vân*, M.E. *wone, custom*; A.S. *awennan*, O.N. *venja fra brystes, to wean*; Goth. *winnan*, *endure, suffer hardship*, O.H.G. *winnan*, *to labour, contend for, earn*, N.H.G. *gewinnen*, *to win*, A.S. *winnan*, O.N. *vinna*, *to strive, labour, to win*; Goth. *wunds*, O.H.G. *wunt*, N.H.G. *wund*, A.S. *wund*, O.N. *und* (orig. p. p. *wounded*, but A.S. and O.N. are now used as subs. = *a wound*), Goth. *gawundon*, O.H.G. *wuntun*, N.H.G. *wunden*, A.S. *wundian*,¹ *to wound*, O.H.G. *wunta*, N.H.G. *wunde*, O. Sax. *wunda, a wound*.

Celtic, Ir. *fine, kin, a tribe*, Gael. *fine* (s.s.), Bret. *co-guenon, a countryman, a native*, Wel. *Guenerau, Friday*, Wel. *gweniaith, soft speech*, *guenol, pleasing*, Wel. *gwenyd, happiness*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, names compounded with *anax-* as *Astyanax*.

Latin, *venial, Venus, venereal, venerate, -ion, -ble*.

¹ Kluge connects these words with the Gk. *τραυλά* from *trav-* *αλλά*, *a wound*, which Prellwitz connects with *yardla* for *ferðla, wounds* (Hesych.), and Lith. *votis, an elbow*, Lett. *vata, a wound*. Feist (*Goth. Etym.*) rejects the connection of Goth. *wunds* with Goth. *winnan, to endure*, and Macbain (*Gael. Dict*) connects it with Eur.-Ar. *√pē-√pēn* and Eng. *want, was, &c.*

Teutonic, winsome, winning (*pleasant*); names compounded with win- as Godwin (*beloved or lover of God*), Edwin, *rich in love*, Winfried, &c.; wish, wishful, &c., wistful (?), ween, overweening, went, unwonted, wean, win, to gain, to conquer, to strive towards, wound (?), Wounds (*God's wounds*), an oath.

Eur-Ar. √ *ṼER*, a man, hero, husband.

Sanscrit, vira, a man, hero, virya, strong, manly.

Zend, vira, a man, virya, manly.

Greek, ἦρ- for ἦρ- in ἦρως, a hero.¹

Latin, vir- in vir, a man, virilis, manly, strong, -itas, manliness, virtus, courage, virtue, virago, a masculine woman, decem-viri, a committee of ten, trium-viri, of three

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. virtute, virtu, Prov. vertus, F. vertu, M E vertue, F. virtuel (as from a Lat. *virtualis), Ital. virtuoso, F. vertueux (as from L. Lat. virtuosus), L. Lat. garulphus, garulphus (from O H G. werwulf), O F. garoul, garou, N F. loup-garou, a man-wolf. Loup was added because the proper meaning of garou had been forgotten.

Balto-Slav, Lith. vyras, a man, O. Pruss. wyra, a man.

Teutonic, Goth. wair, A S. ver, veor, O N. veor, O H G. wer, a man, N H G. wer- in comp, M H G. wër-wulf, N H G. wer-wulf, A.S. werewulf, a man-wolf (cp. Gk. λυκάθρωπος), M H G. wërgeld, N H G. wergeld, A S. weregeld, compensation for slaying a man; Goth. wair-aldus, O.H.G. wëralt, M H G. werelt, werlt, N H G. welt, A.S. weorald, worold, the world. The words are composed of Goth. wair, O H.G. wer, A.S. wer, a man, and Goth. alds, O.H.G. alt (used as subs.), O N. öld, A.S. yld, a generation, age, 'seculum,' the 'age in which men live,' the age of men, the world of men, and simply the world.²

* **Celtic**, O. Ir. fer, N. Ir. and Gael. fear, O. Wel. and Corn. gur, Bret. gour, a man.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, hero, heroine, -ism, heroic.

Latin, virile, -ity, virago, decemvirate, triumvirate.

¹ Curtius says of ἦρως, 'related to Sans. vīras, Lat. vir, Goth. wair, Lith. vyras, a man, a warrior.' This explanation, however, cannot be regarded as established. Prolwitz suggests Sans. śāras, strength, firmness.

² Kluge remarks that the sense of *world* rests upon a collective term for all human beings, such as *mankind*, which is found in O.L.G. eldi, O.N. eldar, A.S. yelde, *man-kind*, all men together.

I. Latin and Romance, virtus, vertu (laste), virtuosus, virtuous.

Teutonic, werewolf, wergild, world, -ly, -liness.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{UER}}$, $\sqrt{\text{UOR}}$, $\sqrt{\text{UR}}$, to surround, contain, cover, protect, defend, ward off, beware, consider, perceive, &c.

Sanscrit, var-, vr-, in vṛnoti, surrounds, vṛtas, protected, vṛtram, a defence, varana, a covering, Varuna, the God of the sky, varman, a breast-plate, urus, varas, broad, comp. varyams, sup. varishtha, uru-gavyūtis, epithet of Soma, 'widely prevailing.'

Zend, var- in varena, covering, vareman, breast-plate, vareta, protected, varam-bar, bringing help, protection, vouru, broad, in vouru-gao-yaoitis, epithet of Mithras, 'widely prevailing.'

Greek, ὀρ- for φορ-, in ὄρομαι, keep watch, οὐρος, a watchman, keeper, in Ἀρκτοῦρος, the Bear-keeper; ¹ οὐρανός, heaven, ὀράω, to behold, observe, ² ὄρα, heed, care, πυλωρός, door-keeper, φρουρά, a watch (from προ+φοράω), ὄραμα, a sight; εὐρύς, broad, wide, ἀνεύρυσμα, a widening.

Latin, ver-, in ver-us, ³ true, real, veritas, truth, verax, truthful, veridicus, truth-telling, verisimilis, truth-like, verisimilitudo, verificare, to verify; vereri, to regard with respect, awe or fear, verecundus, modest, bashful, shy, revereri, to reverence, reverendus, reverentia.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. verai, M.E. verrai, verrei, N.F. vrai, true (formed as from a L. Lat. form *veracus = verax), M.E. verraily, truly, O.F. ver-dit (= Lat. veredictum), M.E. verdict, N.E. verdict (a later and nearer assimilation to the orig. Latin), F. vérifier (Lat. verificare), to verify, F. avérer (L. Lat. averare), to aver, vouch, O.F. verite, truth. From Teutonic O.H.G. warōn, werian, to be or make aware, defend, ward off, prohibit, Prov. garar, O.F. warir, garir, to observe, take care of (special sense, to put into dock), N.F. garer (s.s.), Ital. guarire, O.F. guarir, to defend, take care of, N.F. guérir, to heal, M.E. guarish (vb.), to heal (cp. Spenser, 'his grievous hurt to guarish'); O.F. garite, a lookout, watch-tower, M.E. garite, N.E. garret, N.F. gare, a railway station,

¹ Cp. *Βούρης* (ploughman), the name given to Aroturus, *Od.* v. 272.

² See Brugmann, vol. iii. 1106.

³ Kluge (*Bym. Diet.*) derives Lat. verus, Germ. wahr, from Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ues}}$, to be, with ordinary Lat. and Tent. change of s to r between vowels, and compares Goth. sunjis, A.S. sōth, = Eur.-Ar. sent- (base of pres. p. of $\sqrt{\text{es}}$, to be), that which is. This explanation has much in its favour (see under $\sqrt{\text{ues}}$), at least for the German wahr, and perhaps also for Lat. verus (cp. verna [for vesna], a slave or servant born in the house); if it be accepted, the Lat. verus = vesus, or vesurus; O.H.G. war = was-r.

terminus. From O.H.G. *warōn*, *wēron*, pr. p. *werent*, with sense of *making a contract, pledging*, Ital. *guarente*, O.F. *warant*, *guarant*, M.E. *warant*, a *pledge, voucher*, Ital. *garantire*, O.F. *garantir*, p. pt. *garanti*, M.E. *waranten*, to *pledge*. From O.H.G. *warnen*, to *provide for, warn, defend*, Ital. *guarnire*, O.F. *warnir*, *guarnir*, *garnir*, to *furnish, warn, avert, fortify*, pr. p. *garnisant*, M.E. *warnish*, *garnish*, Ital. *garniscone*, O.F. *garnison*, *equipment*, M.E. *garnison*, *whatever is required for defending a town*, N.E. *garrison*, a *body of troops defending*; L. Lat. *guarnimentum*, Ital. *guarnimento*, O.F. *garniment*, M.E. *garnement*, *garment, clothing*, & *garniture*, *garnishing*; O.F. *warenne*, *garenne* (from O.H.G. *warōn*, in sense of 'prohibit,' or *warian*, to *protect*), M.E. *wareine*, a *preserve, right of chase*, especially of *rabbits, hares, and fish*, O.F. *garennier*, *warrener* (holder of the *warren*); O.F. *warison*, *garison*, *help, rescue, healing*, M.E. *gerizoun*, *warison*, *help, deliverance, healing*, Ital. *guardare*, Prov. *guardar*, O.F. *warder*, *guarder*, to *take care of, watch over* (from O.H.G. *wartōn*, to *keep watch*), N.F. *garder*, M.E. *guard*, Ital. *guardiano*, Prov. *guardiens*, O.F. *gardien*, *guardian*, O.F. *wardein*, M.E. *wardein*, *warden, warder*; O.F. *rewarder*, *regarder*, to *have respect to, consider*, M.E. *rewarden*, *regarden*, N.E. *reward*, *regard*; Ital. *guardaroba*, O.F. *warde-robe*, *garde-robe*, M.E. *garde-robe*, *warderobe*, a *ward-robe*, *gardevin*, a *wine cupboard*; (Scot.) *gardeloo!* *beware of the water*, a cry once heard in Scotch towns

Teutonic, O.H.G. *war*, N.H.G. *wahr*, *true, real*, O.N. *varar*, O.H.G. *wara*, A.S. *wær*, a *covenant, pledge, troth*, A.S. *wærlogr*, M.E. *warloghe*, a *liar against the truth, a deceiver*, O.N. *væringi*, originally a *confederate*, but applied as the name of the body-guard of the Eastern Emperor, *væringja-lidh*, the body of the *Værings (the defenders)*, now an English surname (*Waring*); Goth. *warjon*, to *defend*, O.H.G. *warōn*, in *bi-warōn*, to *perceive, take notice, beware, protect, ward off*, N.H.G. *wahren* (s.s.), O.N. *vara* (intrans.), to *be aware of*, (trans.) to *warn*; A.S. *warian*, to *caution* (cp. F. *garer*, Gk. *ὁπάω*), Goth. *wars*, O.N. *varr*, A.S. *wær*, O.H.G. *giwar*, N.H.G. *gewahr*, *aware of, cautious*, O.N. *vari*, *caution*, O.H.G. *war-neman*, N.H.G. *wahr-nehmen*, *take notice*; O.H.G. *warnen*, *wernen*, N.H.G. *warnen*, O.N. *varna*, A.S. *warnian*, *wyrnen*, to *warn* (cp. F. *garnir*, &c.), Goth. *warjan*, O.H.G. *werian*, N.H.G. *wehren*, O.N. *verja*, A.S. *werian*, to *defend, ward off, prohibit* (cp. F. *guarir*, *guérir*), O.H.G. *giwer*, *weri*, N.H.G. *gewehr*, a *weapon*, O.N. *vorr*, *vor*, a *fenced-in landing place*, A.S. *wēr*, a *barrier, weir*, O.H.G. *giweren*, N.H.G. *gewahren*, to *grant, pledge, secure*, O.H.G. *waranto*, 'one who grants' (cp. F. *garantir*, &c.); O.N. *vara* (pl. *vörur*), *wares*, in Norway with special reference to *furs*, as a common medium of exchange in the absence of money;

✓VBE
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√~~war~~-
√~~wer~~-
√~~we~~-

but in Iceland it denoted the coarse cloth called wadmal, which served as a kind of currency, as now in central Africa English cotton goods are the recognised measure of value; cp. O.N. voru-gildir, '*being a legal tender*,' marketable, A.S. *waru*, *value*,¹ M.H.G. *war*, N.H.G. *ware*, *wares*; Goth. *wairths*, O.H.G. *werd*, N.H.G. *wert*, O.N. *verdh*, A.S. *weorth*,² *worth*, *value*, *worthy* (adj. and subs.: except in O.N., which has the adj. *werdhr*, *worthy*), A.S. *weordig* (adj. in form, but only found as a subs.) = *an estate, a manor*, A.S. *weorthscyp*, *honour*, M.E. *worthscipen*, *to honour*; O. and N.H.G. *warten*, O.N. *vardha*, A.S. *weardian*, *to watch, guard* (cp. F. *garder*, &c.), O.H.G. *warta*, *keeping watch, a look out*, O.N. *vardha* (subs.), *a beacon*; O.N. *lavardhr*, A.S. *hlaford*, M.E. *laford*, *lauerd*, N.E. *lord* (= *hlāf*, *bread*, + *weard*, *keeper*), *the bread-keeper*, Goth. *wards*, O.H.G. *ward*, O.N. *vördhr*, A.S. *weard*, *a keeper*; Scotch *wraith*, also spelt *warth* (Ayrshire dial.), from O.N. *vördhr*, according to Jameson, and supposed by him to mean originally *watcher*, i.e. *attending spirit or guardian angel* (?). Sig-*vardhr* (pr. n.) *conquering defender*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *fir*, N. Ir. and Gael. *fior*, Bret. *gwir*, *true*, Gael. and Ir. *faire*, *a watching*, Ir. *fairim*, *I watch*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *Arcturus*, *Uranus* (cp. Sans. *varuna*), *pylorus* (med.), *panorama*, *diorama*, *aneurysm*, and Greek proper names compounded with *Euru*—

Latin, *verity* (thr. F.), *veritable*, *verisimilitude*, *verify* (thr. F.), *verification*, *veracity*, *veracious*, *veridical*, *verecund*, *revere*, *reverent*, *-ce*, *reverend*, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, (1) from a Latin source: *very*, *verily*, *verdict*, *aver*, *-ment*; (2) from a Teutonic source: *garret*, *guarantee* (vb. and subs.), *guarantor*, *warrant*, *-y*, *-able*, *garnish*, *-ing*, *garniture*, *garment*, *garrison*, *warren*, and proper names, *Warren*, *Warrener*, *Warner*, *Warrender*, *Warrand*; *guard*, *warden*, *guardian*; compounds of *guard*, as *guardship*, *safeguard*, *blackguard*, &c., *reward*, *regard*, *ward-robe*, Scot. *gardevin*, *gardeviant*, *gardeloo*.

Teutonic, *warlock*, *Waringians*, *Waring* (surname), *ware*, *aware*, *beware*, *wary*, *-iness*, *-isome* (provincial), *warn*, *-ing*, *weir*, *wares* (merchandise), and in compos. *hard-ware*, *warehouse*, &c.; *worth*,

¹ So Ijos *vara*, *light ware* = *light fur, ermine*, *gra-vara*, *grey fur*, and in Icelandic *vöru-sekkur*, *a pack of wadmal*.

² A.S. *weorth* means also *a manner, estate*, and with this meaning enters into the composition of many English names of places, as *Polesworth*, *Kenilworth*, *Kibworth*, *Lutterworth*.

worthy, -less, unworthy, &c., worship, worshipful; ward, prison, guard, *one under control, warder, ward, a district, part of a hospital; -ward- in comp. as wardroom, &c., and woodward (*forester*), hay-ward (*hedge-ward*), doorward, steward (A S *stiweard*), servant in charge of cattle sheds. These have become the proper names Ward, Warder, Woodward, Durward, Seward, Hayward, Steward, Stuart, Stewart, Hogarth (Hogward) Wraith (?)

Eur.-Ar. √*UEL*, perhaps a by-form of √*UER*, with sense to cover, surround, protect, defend.

Sanscrit, *val-* in *valaya*, (subs) a bracelet, enclosure, boundary, (adj) surrounded by, encircled, *vāta* (for *valta*), enclosure, garden, district

Greek, *falt-* in *ἄλσος* (for *ἑλῆτος*), a grove

Latin, *val-* in *vallus*, a stake, *vallum*, a rampart of palisades, entrenchment, *vallare*, to surround with a vallum, entrench, fortify, p. p. *vallatus*, circumvallare, to fortify all round; *vallis*, a valley.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *valle*, Prov. *vale*, O.F. *val*, *vau*, a valley; *val-* in names of places, as *Val-de-Vire*, *Vau-de-vire*, valley of the Vire, N.F. *vaudeville*, a ballad, so called from a corrupted form of *Vaudevire*, because the ballads to which the name was given were written by Olivier Basselin, a native of the town; Ital. *vallata*, land enclosed by hills on each side, O.F. *vallée*; Prov. and O.F. *aval* (= Lat. *ad vallem*), downhill, O.F. *avaler*, M.E. *avail*, *vail*, to sink down (Shakespeare), F. *avalanche*, full of snow, ice, or stones into the valley.

Teutonic, A.S. *weal*, *weall*, a wall, rampart, a loan-word from Lat. *vallum*; Du. *valei*, *vlei*, a valley, low ground, Goth. **walthus*, O. and N.H.G. *wald*, O.N. *völrr*, A.S. *weald*, N.E. *wold*, *weald*,¹ woodland, field.

Celtic, Gael. *fál*, a dike, O. Ir. *fál*, a hedge, Wel. *gwawl*, a rampart.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, circumvallation.

L. Latin and Romance, vale, valley, avalanche, vaudeville.

Teutonic, wall, wall-flower, &c., vlei, wold, weald.

¹ The original meaning is probably *untilled land, a wooded country*. The derivation here given is Kluge's. Skeat and the *Cent. Dict.* explain the word from Goth. *waldan*, to wield, govern.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{UER}}$, to *speak, tell, decree*; with extension $\sqrt{\text{UER-DH}}$.

Sanscrit, var-, vra-, in vrātam, *divine ordering, decree*.

Zend, var- in varemaide, *we teach, urvāta, doctrine, system*.

Greek, ἔρ- ῥε-, for ἔρρ- ῥερ-, in ἔρω, ῥέω, to *say, speak, tell*; εἶρω, for ἔρρω, I *say, promise*, ῥήτωρ, a *public speaker*, ῥητορικός, *rhetorical* (cp. ῥήτρα in Cyprian Insc. for ῥήτρα).

Latin, ver- in *verbum, a word, verbalis, verbal, verbosus, wordy, adverbium, adverb, proverbium, proverb*

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. verboier, to *talk*, N.F. verbiage, *wordiness*.

Balto-Slav., O. Pruss. wīrds, Lith. vardas, Lett. vārds, *a word, a name*.

Teutonic, Goth. waurd, O. and N.H.G. wort, O.N. orðr, A.S. wyrd, *a word*.

Celtic, Ir. for, *a discourse, conversation*, forach, *dispute, controversy*, fordat, *they say* (see Fick, ii 274, edit 4).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

Greek, *rhetoric, -al, -ician*.

Latin, *verb, verbal, -ism, adverb, -ial, proverb, -ial, verbose, -ity*.

L. Latin and Romance, *verbiage*.

Teutonic, *word, -y, -iness*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{UEL}}$ $\sqrt{\text{UER}}$, to *turn, wind, roll undulate, boil up as water, bubble, &c.*

Sanscrit, val- in valati, *turns, winds, valayata, causes to turn, sets rolling, valāti, springs, sa-valati, boils up, ūrmis, a wave*.

Greek, ἔλ- (for ἔλ-) in ἐλύω (= ἐέλω, with partial reduplication), ἐέλ- for ἔλ-ἔλ- (cp. Lat. volvo), to *roll, wind, ἔλμις for ἔλ-μις, a worm*,¹ ἄλω, *the circle on a threshing floor trodden out by oxen*, ἐλεξ, *a spiral curve, as adj. twisted*.

Latin, vol-, ver-, volv- (=vol-vol), in *volvere, volvi, volutum, to roll, with compounds circum-, con-, de-, e-, in-, re- volvere, volvi, volutum*; Lat. volumen, *a volume, voluta, a volute, the spiral scroll of an Ionic capital*; *valve, the leaves or folds of a door, valves* (doubtful,

¹ The names for worm in the Eur.-Ar. languages are derived from two distinct roots, $\sqrt{\text{el}}$, and $\sqrt{\text{vel}}$ ($\sqrt{\text{ver}}$); $\sqrt{\text{el}}$ is found in Sans. qṛ-mis, Lith. kermis, O. Slav. črvi, O. Ir. crúim, Wel. cryl, Rom. crimson; $\sqrt{\text{vel}}$ $\sqrt{\text{ver}}$, in Gk. ἔλμις, Lat. vermis, O.H.G. wurm, Eng. worm, Gk. ῥέμις (Heusich), for ῥέμις, *a worm*.

but cp. Lat. *volvere*), *hale* (loan-word from Gk. ἄλος), *helix* (Gk. loan-word), *ver-mis*, a *worm*, *vermiculus* (dim.), a *worm*.

✓*VEL*
✓*VER*

L. Latin and Romance. Ital. *volgere*, Prov. *volvre*, to *roll*, *F. volume*, a *volume*, orig. a *roll*, Ital. *volta* (= Lat. *voluta*), a *curve*, *arch*, *vault*, the *quick curves of a horse in turning*, O.F. *volte*, *voute*, *vante*, M.E. *voute*, *vowte*, N.E. *vault*, Ital. *rivolta*, *F. révolte*, a *turning away from*, *revolt*; Ital. *voltare*, O.F. *volver*, to *vault*; O.F. *guile*, from Teutonic *wil-*, *wel-*, M.E. *gile*, *deceit*, *cunning*; O.F. *vermine*, M.E. *vermine*, *vermin*, Ital. *vermiglio*, O.F. *vermeil*, *vermillon*, *vermilion*, *scarlet dye from the cochineal worm*, Ital. *vermicelli* (*little worms*); O.F. *waloper*, *galoper*, to *gallop*, O. Flemish, *walapa*, *gallop*, M.E. *walopen*, to *gallop*, with pr. p. *walopand*, *galloping*, also M.E. *galopen*, to *gallop*. So Skeat and the 'Century Dict.'; Kluge does mention this explanation, but suggests a Teutonic *walh-hlaup* (lit. *the foreign way of running*, i.e. the Celtic).

Balto-Slav., Lith. *velu*, *velti*, *roll*, O. Slav. *valjati* (s.s.), Lith. *vilnis*, *vilne*, O. Slav. *vluna*, a *wave*, *undulation*; Lith. *wilti*, *deceive*, *wylus*, *deceit*; Russ. *valite*, to *roll*, *valih*, a *cylinder*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *wallon*, *undulate*, *wander about*, N.H.G. *wallen* (s.s.), A.S. *weallian*, to *well up*, *boil*, Goth. *wulan*, O.H.G. *wellōn*, N.H.G. *wellen*, O.N. *vella*, A.S. *wellan*, to *boil*, *bubble up*, *wella*, *wylla* (subs.), a *well*, Swed. *væld*, a *well*, a *spring*, Swed. *välla*, to *boil up*, *välla järn*, to *weld iron* (cp. Illyrian *variti*, *boil and weld*, Lett. *wārit*, *boil*, *savārit*, *weld*); Goth. *walwjan*, A.S. *wealwian*, to *roll about*, *wallow*, A.S. *wielm*, *wylm*, a *rolling*, a *wave* (Brugmann); Goth. *wilwan*,¹ to *rob*, O.N. *vela*, *væla*, A.S. *willan*, to *cheat*, *deceive*, O.N. *vël*, *væl*, a *trick*, A.S. *wil*, *wile*, M.E. *wile* (s.s.); Goth. *walus*, O.N. *volr*, a *rounded staff*, A.S. *valu* (s.s.), A.S. *walan*, *wales caused by a stick*, O. Fris. *val-bera*, a *staff-bearer*, a *pilgrim* (cp. O.N. *vallari*, a *pilgrim*, a *tramp*, O.H.G. *wal-faren*, to *go on pilgrimage*: according to Kluge from O.H.G. *wallōn*, *wandering*), A.S. *weleg* (subs.), a *willow* (according to Skeat so called because its boughs were used for making baskets; he cites the provincial name for basket 'willy,' A.S. *wēleg* [adj.] = *īlæξ*, *twisted*); Goth. *waltjan*, O.H.G. *welzen* (trans.), *walzan* (intrans.), N.H.G. *wälzen*, O.N. *velta*, A.S. *wæltan* (trans.), *wealtan* (intrans.), M.E. *walten*, *welten*, with freq. form *walter*, *welter*, to *roll* (from extended ✓*VEL* + *D*); Goth. *waurm-s*, O. M. and N.H.G. *wurm*, O.N. *ormr*, A.S. *wyrm*, M. and N.E. *worm*; M.E. *wallop*, an obscure extension of A.S. *weallian*, and with the same sense to *boil*.

¹ Feist (*Goth. Etym.*) connects *wilwan* (though doubtfully) with Lat. *vellere*, which certainly accords better with the sense. *

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, helix, hale (through the borrowed Latin forms).

Latin, volute, circum-volve, -volution, convolve, -ute, -ution, -vulus, devolve, evolve, -ution, &c., involve, -ute, -ution, revolve, -ution, revolver, &c., valve, univalve, bivalve, &c., vermicular, -ate, vermi-fuge.

L. Latin and Romance, volume, voluminous, vault (*arch, leap, vb. and subs.*), *volte-face, sudden turn round, revolt, guile, -less, vermilion, vermicelli, vermin, gallop, galoppe.*

Teutonic, well (*subs. and vb.*), *weld, wallow, wallop, to boil, pot-walloper, pot-boiler*, a name given to voters in places where all who boil a pot for a certain period had the right of voting; *whelm, overwhelm, wile, wily, -iness, wale* (*mark of a blow*), *willow, waltz, worm.* The connection of wormwood with worm, Germ. *wermut*, A.S. *wermod* is probably a popular etymology. The 'Century Dict.' suggests that the O.H.G. *wermut*, A.S. *wer-mōd*, are from OHG and A.S. *werian, to defend, protect*, and that the word means 'keep-mind' (*wer- + muot, mind*).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{UER}}$ $\sqrt{\text{UEL}}$, *to drag, tear, pluck*, with vocalised forms $\sqrt{\text{UR}}$ $\sqrt{\text{UL}}$.

Sanskrit, *vra-, ur-*, in *vraṇa, a tear, wound, ura, a ewe, uranas, a ram, ura-bhras* (s.s.), *wool-bearer, urna, wool, i.e. 'that which is plucked'* (for *vurna*=Eur-Ar. *ulna*), in *urna-vabhis, 'wool-spinner, spider.*

Armenian, *garn, a lamb.*

Greek, *ἔρ- ἔλ-*, for *ἔρ- ἔλ-*, *οὐλ-, λη- = ἔλ-*, in *ἔρος* ² (= *ἔρ- for*),

¹ *Ura*, *wool, &c.*, have been commonly referred to $\sqrt{\text{UER}}$, *to cover*, *wool* being regarded as the covering or clothing of both sheep and men. But Hehn (*Kultur-Pflanzen und Haustiere*, p. 435) connects it with $\sqrt{\text{UER}}$ $\sqrt{\text{UEL}}$, *to pluck, tear*, found in Lat. *vellere, &c.*, and in the extended forms $\sqrt{\text{UEL-Q}}$, *to tear, drag*, $\sqrt{\text{UER-G}}$, *to twist off, pluck*, $\sqrt{\text{UER-GH}}$, *worry*. His reasons are: (1) that in the earliest times the wool was pulled off by hand; the practice of shearing (*tondere, αἰσῶν*) being of later introduction, as stated by Pliny and Varro, with regard to Italy: '*Oves non ubique tondentur; durat quibusdam in locis vellendi mos*' (Plin. viii. 78); '*Omnino consuevit in Italia primū ex Sicilia venisse dicunt post R. c. a. 454, ut scriptum in publico Ardes in literis extat*' (Varr. ii. 11, 10). (2) The original sense of the Gk. *ῥῆναι*, used by Homer, Hesiod and Theocritus for the process of taking off the wool, is '*to pluck, to comb*' (cp. Lat. *pecten, a comb*), equivalent to Lat. *carpere lanam*. The Lat. *vellus, fleece, villus, a tuft of wool* (cp. Gk. *ῥῆξ [s.s.]: ῥῆναι*), evidently belong to *vellere, to pluck*.

² Prellwitz derives this from $\sqrt{\text{UER}}$, *to cover*.

ἔριον, *wool*, λῆνος (= φλῆνος), *wool*, cp. Lat. *lana* (= *viana*); οἶλος (from *φῶλ-νος*, Brugmann, i. 245), *woolly, curling*, οὐλόθριξ, *woolly haired*, ἀρνός for *φαρνός*, a *lamb*.

Latin, *vel-*, *vul-*, *la-* (= *vla*), in *vellere*, *vulsi*, *vulsum* (old, *velsum*), to *pluck*, *a-*, *con-*, *re-vellere*, *-vulsi*, *-vulsum*, *vellicare*, to *pick*, *vellus*, *-eris*, a *fleece of wool*, *villus*, a *flock, tuft of wool*, *villosus*, *shaggy, hairy*; *vul-nus*, *-eris*, a *wound*, *vulnerare*, to *wound*, *vulnerabilis*, *vultus*, *vulture*; *lana* (= *viana*), *wool*, *laniger*, *wool-bearing*, *lanugo*, *-inis*, *down*, *laniare* (for *vlaniare*?), to *tear*, *laniator*, a *butcher*, *lanarius*, relating to a *butcher*; *vervex*, *-icis*, a *wether* (*ver* + *vehere*), the *wool-bearer*, (vernacular) *verbex*, *berbex* (cp. Sans. *ura-bhras*, the *wool-bearer*).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *veluto*, OF *vellueau*, *veloute*, *velouet* (= L. Lat. *villutus*), *velous* (= Lat. *villosus*, *shaggy*'), NF. *velours*, ME *velouette* (Chaucer), *veluet*, *velwet*, NE *velvet*, Ital. *berbice*, OF *berbis* (= vern. Lat. *berbicem*), L. Lat. *bercellum*, a *battering ram*: (Du Cange: 'machina bellica muris diruendis,' from which a L. Lat. *bercellarius* is supposed, whence Ital. *bersaglio*, a *rifleman*, Diez), NF. *brebis*, a *sheep*, L. Lat. *berbicarius*, a *shepherd*, Prov. *bergiers*, OF *berger*, Ital. and Prov. *lana*, OF *laine*, *wool*; Ital. *laniere* (L. Lat. *lanarius*), OF *lanier*, a *kind of falcon*; O Ital. *voltore*, OF *voltour*, ME *voltur*, *vultur*, NE *vulture* (the *tearer*)

Balto-Slav., Lith. *vilna*, O. Slav. *vluna*, *wool*, O. Slav. *vlasa*, *hair*.

Teutonic, Goth. *wulla*, OHG *wolla*, NHG *wolle*, ON. *ull* (for *vull*), AS *wull*, *wul*, ME *wolle*, *woole*, NE *wool*.

Celtic, Gael. *olann*, Ir. *oland*, Wel. *gulan*, *gwan*, Corn. *gluan*, Bret. *gloan*, *wool*

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *avulsion*, *convulse*, *-ion*, *revulsion*, *villose*, *villous*, *vulnerable*, *vulture* (thr. OF), *lanigerous*, *lanuginous*, *laniariform*, *fitted for tearing*.

L. Latin and Romance, *velvet*, *muslin de laine*.

Teutonic, *wool*, *-y*, *-en*.

Bar-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{UQLQ}}$ $\sqrt{\text{UERQ}}$, with by-forms $\sqrt{\text{ULEQ}}$ $\sqrt{\text{UREQ}}$, to *drag*, *pull*, *tear*.

Sanskrit, *vark-*, *vṛk-*, to *hurt*, *tear*, *wound*, in *vṛkas*, *wolf*, *plough*

¹ Ital. *velute*, ME *veluet*, NE *velret*, correspond to a L. Lat. *villutum*.

√ṽELQ-√ṽERQ-√ṽILQ-√ṽERQ-

(i.e. *the tearer*), a-*vrkas*, *harmless*, *vrachati*, *tears*, *vraska*, a *tear*, a *rent*.

Armenian, *gail*, a *wolf*.

Zend, *vrach-*, to *wound*, in *fra-vrachenta*, *vehrka*, a *wolf*.

Greek, (1) *ἔλκ-* (= *ελκ-*), in *ἔλκω*,¹ to *drag about*, *tear asunder*, *ἔλκος*, a *wound*, *ὀλκός*, a *machine for hauling*, *ὀλκάς*, a *trailing vessel*; (2) *λακ-* = *Φλακ-*, *ράκ-* = *φρακ*, in *λάκος*, *ράκος*, a *rag*, *tattered garment*, *λακίς*, a *rent*, *rending*, *λάκκος*, a *hole*, *pit*, *λακίζω*, to *tear*, *λακκίζω*, to *dig a pit*, *αὐλαξ* (= *ἀ-φλαξ*), a *furrow*; (3) *λυκ-* (= *γλυκ-*) in *λύκος*, a *wolf*, *λυκοπώδιον*, name given by modern botanists to a *plant*, *Λυκόφρων*, *wolf-minded* (pr. n.); (4) *ράγ-* *ράκ-* (for *φραγ-* *φρακ-*), in *ρήγνυμι*, to *break*, *καταρρήγνυμι*, to *break down*, *καταρράκτης*, a *fall of water*.

Latin, (1) *ulc-* in *ulcus*, a *sore*, a *wound*, *ulcerare*, to *make sore*, *ulcerate*, *ulcisci* (= *volo-isci*, Plaut.), to *take vengeance* (a desiderative form = *to desire to hurt*, *wound*); (2) *lac-* = *vlac-* in *lacer*, *torn*, *lacerare*, to *tear*, *lancinare*, *tear*, *lacerate*, *laqueus*, a *snare*, *lacinia*, a *lappet*, *flap*, or *edge of a garment*, *lacœre*,² to *snare*, *allicere*, to *allure*, *ellicere*, -itus, to *draw out*, *delicere*, *allure*, *deliciæ*, *pleasure*, *charm*, *allurement*, *delicatus*, *alluring*, *deliciosus*, *delicious*, *delectare* (freq. of *delicere*), to *delight*, *entice away*, *delectabilis*, *delectatio*, *oblectare*, to *gratify*; *lacus*, a *pond*, *lake*, a *pit*, *hole*, *lacuna*, a *chasm*, *gap*, *pit*, *lacerta*, *lacertus*, a *lizard* (?), perhaps so named from its being found in cracks of walls, rocks, &c.; (3) *lup-* (for *vlup-*) in *lupus*, a *wolf*, *lupa*, a *she-wolf*, a *prostitute*, *lupanar*, a *house of ill-fame*, *Lupercalia*, a *feast in honour of Luperus* (the *Lycean Pan*, and his wife, *Luperca*, the *deified she-wolf* that suckled *Romulus*), *lupinus*, a *bean*; *cataracta* (Gk. loan-word), a *waterfall*.

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. *hulca*, a *heavy merchant-vessel* (= Gk. *ὀλκάς*), M.E. *hulke*; Ital. *ulcera*, F. *ulcere*, an *ulcer*; Ital. *dilettare*, Prov. *delectar*, O.F. *delelter*, *deliter* (Lat. *delectare*), M.E. *deliten*, to *delight*, Ital. *dilettante*, one who *delights in the fine arts*, Ital. *diletto*, Prov. *deliet*, O.F. *deleit*, *delit*, M.E. *delit*, *pleasure*, *delight*, Ital. *delicato*, O.F. *delicat*, *giving pleasure*, *dainty*, Ital. *delizioso*, O.F. *delicieux*, *delicious*; Ital. *laccio*, a *noose* (Lat. *laque-us*), O.F. *laos*, *las*, M.E. *las*, *laas*, a *string*, *bowstring*, a *lace* (from Lat. *laqueus*,

¹ Prellwitz connects *ἔλκω*, *ἔλκος*, with Lat. *sulcus*, a *furrow*, A.S. *sulh*, a *plough*, from a Eur.-Ar. √*selk-*.

² The oldest method of entrapping the larger wild beasts was by digging and covering up a hole in the ground; for the smaller animals a noose was used—perhaps a later invention. *Lacere* would originally mean to *entrap in a pit*, and *laqueus*, the *snaring by a noose*.

a snare, noose), Span. *lazo*, Port. *laço*, a snare, a ship-knot, a *lasso*; Ital. *lago*, F. *lac*, a lake, Ital. *lagona*, *laguna*, a lagoon; Ital. *lacerta*, Span. *lagarto*, O.F. *lezard*, *lizard*, M.E. *lesarde*, *lizards*, a lizard, F. *lezarde*,¹ a crack in a wall into which a lizard could creep, Span. *el lagarto*, the lizard, a name given by the Spaniards to the American cayman; O.F. *laniere*, a woollen strap, a thong, earlier form *laniere* (according to Brachet) probably from a L. Lat. *laciniaria*, formed from Lat. *lacinia* (?); O.F. *loup*, a wolf.

✓*WALA*
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Balto-Slav., Lith. *velku*, *velkti*, O. Slav. *vleka*, *vleste*, to draw, pull, Lith. *vilkas*, O. Slav. *vluku*, a wolf.

Teutonic, Goth. *wulfs*, O. and N.H.G. *wolf*, O.N. *ulfr*, a wolf, O.N. *ylgr*, a she-wolf, A.S. *wulf*.² Many Teutonic names are compounded with *wulf*, *wolf*, e.g. **Wulf-ram** (= *wulf* + *ramr*, strong), **Wulf-ric**, **Wulferich**, *wolf-king*, **Rudolf** (*Hruod* + *wolf* = *renowned wolf*), **Adolf** (= *Adal* + *wolf*), *noble wolf*, **Botolph** (= *Bot* + *wolf*), *messenger wolf*, &c. O.H.G. *holcho*, N.H.G. *holk*, A.S. *hulk*, O. and N. Du. *hulke*, *hulk*, M.E. *hulke*, a ship of burden, N.E. a *hulk* (loan-words from Gk. *ὀλκός*, thr. Lat. *hulca*).³

Celtic, Gael and Ir. *loch*, Wel. *llwch*, a lake; Gael. *faol*, wolf, Ir. *faolchu*, wild dog, wolf.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *lycopodium*, *lycanthropos*, **Lycophron**, and other compounds of *lyco-*; cataract (thr. Lat.).

Latin, *ulcerate*, -ion, *lacerate*, -ion, *lancinate*; delicious (thr. F.), delicate, -cy (thr. F.), elicit, delectable, -tion, oblectation, lacuna, lacustrine, lupine, Lupercal.

L. Latin and Romance, *hulk* (Gk. thr. Romance and Teut. loan-words), an old vessel used as a prison; ulcer, ulcerous, -ation; delight (subs. and vb.), delightful, dilettante; lace (subs. and vb.), unlace, lasso, a rope with a noose; lake, lagoon, lizard, alligator (Span. *el lagarto*), lanyard (?), loup-garou, manwolf.

Teutonic, *wolf*, and many names of places and persons, **Wolsey** (= *Wolvesey*), *wolf's-island*, **Wolfram**, **Wolrych**, **Woolridge**, **Ulfilas**, **Wolff**, **Adolphus**, **Bardolph**, **Botolph**, **Biddulph**, **Bedolf**, **Rudolph**, **Ralph** (**Radulphus**), **Wolverton**, &c.; *hulk* (probably thr. Du.).

Celtic, *loch*, *lough*.

¹ Perhaps a misapprehension of Juvenal's 'unius sese domonium fecisse lacerta,' where 'lacerta' is a poetical metaphor for 'the space filled by a lizard.'

² Feist (*Goth. Etym.*) doubts the connection of Goth. *wulfs* with Gk. *Wulf*.

³ Kluge does not derive O.H.G. *loh*, N.H.G. *loch*, a hole, *duncheon*, from this root, but from a pre-Teutonic **lug-* with the primary sense, to close, shut.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{UEL}}\text{Q}$ $\sqrt{\text{UER}}\text{Q}$, an extension of $\sqrt{\text{UEL}}$ $\sqrt{\text{UER}}$, to turn, roll, wind.

Greek, $\rho\epsilon\pi$ - in $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega$ (for $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega$), to incline, shift (especially of the balance), $\rho\acute{o}\pi\eta$, the fall of the balance, turn of the scale, $\rho\acute{o}\pi\alpha\lambda\omicron\nu$, a club thicker towards the butt-end, a club used for throwing, $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\omega$, to throw (labio-velar $q=\pi$, p).

Latin, rep - (for $vrep$ -) in $repere$ ¹ for $*vrepere$, to creep, crawl, repente, suddenly, repens, repentinus, sudden, unexpected, perhaps from $repere$, to creep, as coming without being observed

ENGLISH DERIV. : Latin, reptile, reptilian.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{VERG}}\ \sqrt{\text{UEL}}\text{G}\ \sqrt{\text{UE}}\text{G}$, extended from $\sqrt{\text{UER}}\ \sqrt{\text{UEL}}$, to turn, wind, roll

Sanskrit, vrg -, $valg$ -, in $vrijina$, crooked, wrong, $vrijani$ (subs), a trick, deceit, $valgami$, to hop, spring, $varjayati$, abandon, exclude

Greek, $\rho\epsilon\beta$ - for $\rho\epsilon\beta$ - in $\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\beta\acute{o}s$ ($=\rho\epsilon\alpha\iota\beta\acute{o}s$, Eur-Ar $g=Gk\ \beta$), crooked, $\rho\acute{\upsilon}\beta\acute{o}s$ ($\Delta\epsilon\omicron\lambda$), $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\mu\beta\omega$, to turn round, $\rho\acute{o}\mu\beta\omicron\varsigma$, $\rho\acute{\upsilon}\mu\beta\omicron\varsigma$, a mathematical figure (two cones on opposite sides of the same base), a magic wheel, a spinning top, a turbot, an equilateral parallelogram.

Latin, $valg$ -, $verg$ -, rug - for $vrug$ -, in $valgus$, crooked, $ruga$ ($=vruga$), a wrinkle, fold, $corrugare$, to wrinkle, $vergere$, to incline, turn, $convergere$, $divergere$; rhombus, a turbot, &c (Gk. loan-word).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. $gualcare$, O.F. $gaucher$ (from O.H.G. $walchan$), to stamp, to work wool into felt by stamping or pounding, Ital. $gualchiera$, O.F. $gualchier$, $gauchoir$, a fulling mill, F. $rumb$, Span. $rumbo$, Ital. $rombo$, a point of the compass, a ship's course, F. $verge$, spindle of the balance wheel of a watch.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. $verg$ - in $vrešti$ for $vergti$, to throw.

Teutonic, O.H.G. $walchan$, O.N. $válca$, $volca$, A.S. $wealcen$, to stamp, roll, tread, walk, O.H.G. $walchar$, N.H.G. $walker$, A.S. $walcere$, a fuller, i.e. one who works wool into felt by stamping, pressing, &c.; Goth. $wraiqs$, crooked, A.S. $wreocan$, to wrench, twist, deceive, M.E. $wrenchen$, $wrinchen$, to twist, A.S. $wrene$, a trick; Goth. $wairpan$, O.H.G. $werpfan$, N.H.G. $werfen$, A.S. $weorpan$ (p. t. $wearp$), O.N. $verpa$, to cast, throw, M.E. $werpen$, $warpen$ (s.s.), N.E. $warp$, to tow a ship, to turn, swerve, bend, O.H.G. $wurfil$, N.H.G. $würfel$, O.N. $verpell$, a die, O.N. $moldvarpa$, a mole,

¹ Brugmann refers Lat. $repere$ to this root, not to $serp$ -, from which Gk. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega$, Lat. $serpere$.

the mould-thrower, Goth. *raip*, *a strap, a tie*, in *skanda-raip*, *shoe strap or band*, O. and N.H.G. *reif*, *a rope*, O.N. *reip*, A.S. *rāp*, *a rope*, M.E. *rop*, *roep*, *rope*, M.E. *wrappen*, *wlappen*, *to wrap* (a transposed form of *warp*). The Teutonic *f*, *p*, correspond to Eur-Ar. *g* labialised.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *rhombus*, -oid, *rumb-* or *rhumb-line* (Gk. thr. Fr.), *a ship's course making the same angle with every meridian, a point of the compass*.

Latin, *corrugate*, -ion, *verge*, con-, di-*verge*, -ent.

Teutonic, *walk*, *Walker* (pr n), *John Walker* (= *John the fuller*); *wrench*, *wrinkle*, *a crease, fold, a wrinkle* (dim. of A.S. *wrenc*, *trick, fold*), *trick, hunt*; *warp*, *the threads stretched lengthwise in the loom, to be crossed by the woof, to warp* (of wood), *to bend, twist, warp, a towing rope, wrap, to fold up, mold-warp* (now provincial), *a mole*; Ant-*werp* (?).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{UERĜ}}$, $\sqrt{\text{UREĜ}}$, *to compress, abandon, exclude, drive, strengthen, make active, work*

Sanskrit, *varj-*, *vṛg-*, *urj-*, in *urja*, *energy, activity, fullness of power*, *urjayami*, *nourish, strengthen*, *varjas*, *a multitude*, *vraja*, *a flock, herd, shed, pen*, *varnakti*, *twists off, averts, withholds*, *varjayati* (caus.), *shuns, excludes*.

Zend, *verz-* in *verezyeiti*, *works*.

Armenian, *gorc*, *work*.

Greek, *ἔργ-* *ἔργ-*, for *ἐργ-* *ἐργ-*, in **ἔργω* (obsolete verbal base of *ἔργον*, *a work*), for which the forms *ῥέζω*, *ἔρδω* (= *ῥέζω* for *ἐρεδῶ*, *ἐργ-ω*) are also used (Brugmann, i. 112), *ἔργον* = *ἐργον*, *a work*, *ἐνέργεια*, *energy*, *ἐναργητικός*, *δημιουργός*, *an artisan, the maker of the world*, *πανούργος*, lit. *one capable of doing anything, a villain*, *χειουργός*, *one who works by hand*, (specially) *a surgeon*, *λαειτουργία*, *a public service*, *ἔργιον*, *a religious rite*, *ὄργανον*, *an instrument, an organ*, *ὄργή*, *a passion, an impulse*; *ἐργω*, *to shut in, confine*.

Latin, *urg-*, *vulg-*, in *urgere*, *to press upon, urge, drive, vulgar, vulgar* (?), *the multitude, the people* (cp. Sans. *varjas*, and change of *r* to *l*), *vulgare*, *to spread abroad, vulgatus*, lit. *published, made common*, *divulgare*, *to divulge, vulgaris, vulgar*; *chirurgus* (Gk. loan-word). Curtius connects *virgo*, *virgin*, and *virga*, *fresh, green, a twig, a rod*, with this root, and compares Sans. *urja*; but Ascoli and others refer them to $\sqrt{\text{uerdh-}}$, *to grow*, more satisfactorily as regards sense, but less so phonetically.

✓ **VERGE**
✓ **VERGE**

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. *virgarius*, an apparitor, O.F. *verger*, bearer of a wand of office, from F. *verge*, a rod, a wand, Ital. *vergine*, Prov. *verge*, *vergene*, O.F. *verge*, *vergine*, N.F. *vierge*, a virgin; Ital. *chirurgo*, *cerusico*, Prov. and O.F. *surgien* (L. Lat. *chirurgianus*), O.F. *cirurgien*, *serurgien*, M.E. *surgien*, Prov. *surgia*, O.F. *cirurgie*, M.E. *surgery*; Panurge (used as pr. n.); O.F. *boule-vart*, N.F. *boule-vard*, from M.H.G. *bol-werk*, a rampart, compounded from M.H.G. *bole* (O.N. *bolr*), trunk of a tree, and *werk*, work, with meaning a work of defence constructed with trunks of trees. The ramparts of old Paris were converted into streets planted with trees, but retained their old name of *boule-vards* or *ramparts*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *vargti*, to be pressed, *vargus*, necessity, need, O. Slav. *vragu*, an enemy

Teutonic, Goth. *waurkjan*, O.H.G. *wurchen*, *wirken*, N.H.G. *wirken*, A.S. *wyroan*, M.E. *werchen*, O.N. *verka*, O.H.G. *werah*, N.H.G. *werk*, O.N. *verk*, A.S. *weorc*, *worc*, M.E. (Wycliff) *werk*, work, O.H.G. *wurhto*, A.S. *wyrhta*, M.E. *wyrihte*, *wyrhte*, a worker, a wright; Goth. *wrikan*, pursue, *gawrikan*, avenge, punish, O.H.G. *wrehhan*, *rehhan*, N.H.G. *ruchen*, A.S. *wreccan*, M.E. *wrekan*, avenge, drive away, persecute, wreak vengeance,¹ O.N. *reka*, to drive horses, to drive out, banish, to bar the way, to take vengeance, A.S. **wreac*, M.E. *wreke*, revenge, O.H.G. *wrehhan*, an exile, A.S. *wrecca*, O.N. *rekt*, an exile, a wretch (cp. Sans. *varjayati*, excludes, and O.H.G. *ali-land*, foreign, N.H.G. *elend*, wretched), A.S. *wræc*, banishment, ruin, O.N. *rek* for *vrek*, anything drifted ashore, Dan. *vrag*, Swed. *vrak*, refuse, wreckage, O.H.G. *folk* (?), N.H.G. *volk*, O.N. *folk*, A.S. *folc*, N.E. *folk*, people, a crowd, army, division of an army; cp. Hindi, *log*, from √*lōg* (?), a crowd, people, originally, perhaps, applied to men only, but applied popularly to a number or the species of living things in general.²

Celtic, O. Wel. *guerg*, energetic, Gallic, Vergobretos, title of a magistrate (from *vergo-*, do, work, + *brath*, a judgment), Ir. *fraig*, Gael. *fraigh*, a wattled partition, Ir. *ferg*, Gael. *fearg*, anger, with by-form *forgan* (cp. Gk. *ὄργη*), Wel. *gorchi*, to fence in (cp. *εἰργω*), Wel. *gorchwyl*, work (cp. Armen. *gore*).

¹ See Kluge, *Etym. Dict.* under *rächen*.

² A more probable derivation is given under √*pre-* √*ple-* √*pel-* connecting folk with *plebs*, *πλεῖς*, *πῦλος*, &c. Kluge does not appear to favour either; under 'volk' he makes no mention of the derivation from √*ple-*, and questions its connection with Lat. *vulgus*. The derivation of *vulgus* and *folk* cannot be regarded as established; as Eur.-Ar. *ϕ* = Lat. *ϕ*, but not Teut. *f*, and the derivation of O.H.G. *folk* from Eur.-Ar. *ple-* negatives a connection with *vulgus*. Kluge doubts whether a common base such as *gelgos*, *gelgos*, is etymologically admissible for *vulgus* and *folk*, notwithstanding their similarity in sound and sense.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, energy, energetic, demiurgus, liturgy, -ical, Panurge (thr. f.), metallurgy, orgy, organ, -ic, -ise, -ism, -ist; *orgé*, passionate impulse.

Latin, urge, urgent, -cy, vulgar, -ise, -ian, -ity, *Valgate*, the authorised Roman Catholic translation of the Bible, divulge, virgin (?), -ity, -al

L. Latin and Romance verger (?), verge (as a legal term), limit of a jurisdiction or office, (general) edge, boundary line, chirurgian, surgeon, chirurgy, surgery, surgical, boule-ward (from MHG)

Teutonic, work, wrought (from worhte p t. of AS wyrcan), worker, -man, &c, wright (generally in compounds), as ('artwright, Wainwright, Boatwright, &c., used both as prop names and as names of trades, wreak, wreck, wrack, wretch, wretched, wark = a work of defence, in bulwark, Southwark, Newark, &c

Eur.-Ar. √*QERGH* √*QERNĜH*, extended and nasalised forms of √*QERG*, to press, &c

Teutonic, werg-in Goth. gawargjan, to condemn, OHG wurgan, NHG würgen, O. Fris wergia, to throttle, strangle, AS wyrgan in awyrgan, to hurt, ME worrowen, wirien, to worry, ON virgull, O Sax. wurgil, a halter, Goth wruggo, a halter, AS wringan, to wring, twist, O.E.G. ringan, NHG ringen, to wrestle, M.E. wranglen, to quarrel, dispute, (from wrang, p t of AS wringan), M.E. wringen (p. p wrungen, wrongen), to wring, twist, pervert, A.S. (late), wrang (adj.), wrong, O.N. rangr (adj), twisted aside, perverted, wrong; OHG. warg, O.N. vargr, A.S. wearg, an outrageous fellow, a wolf, AS wrigian, M.E. wrien, to twist, M.E. awrye, on the twist, Goth. wröhjan, OHG. ruogen, O.N. rægja, A.S. wregan, M.E. wrezen, wreyen, N.E. to wray (obs. but found still in its compound bewray), to accuse, charge, disclose.

Balto-Slav., Lith. virzys, a halter, virzeti, bind, O. Slav. vruza, to bind.

ENGLISH DERIV.: *Teutonic*, worry, wring, wrong, wrangle, *wangler, wry, awry, wriggle (freq. formed from A.S. wrigian: cp Du. wriggelen), bewray.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{UERGH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{UERGH}}$, to moisten, wet, rain.

Sanskrit, cp. vr̥sh-^1 in vr̥shati , sprinkles.

Greek, $\beta\rho\sigma\chi\text{-}$ for $\text{f}\rho\sigma\chi\text{-}$,² in $\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$, to rain, $\epsilon\mu\beta\rho\sigma\chi\acute{\eta}$, a moistening.

Latin, rig- for vr̥ig- in rigare , to moisten, irrigare, to irrigate.

Teutonic, Goth. rignjan , O.H.G. $\text{regan\ddot{o}n}$, N.H.G. regnen , O.N. rigna , A.S. regnan , to rain, Goth. rign , O.H.G. regan , N.H.G. regen , O.N. regn , A.S. regn , $\text{r\ddot{e}n}$, rain (all with loss of original w). Feist ('Goth. Etym.') questions the connection of the Teutonic forms with Latin rigare .

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, embrocation.

Latin, irrigate, irrigation.

Teutonic, rain, rainy, rainfall, &c.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{UELG}}$, damp, moist, soft, wet.

Balto-Slav., Lith. vilgau , vilg-yti , moisten, O. Slav. vlaga , moist, wet, vlaziti , to wet, vluguku , damp; Pol. Vloch , Bohem. Vlach , an Italian, O. Bulgarian, Vlahu , a Wallachian (fr. Teut. walh).

Teutonic, O.H.G. $\text{w\ddot{e}lk}$, * walki , N.H.G. welk , A.S. $\text{wl\ddot{a}c}$, wlacn , damp, mild, tepid, weak, O.H.G. wolchan , wolcha , N.H.G. wolke , A.S. wolken (pl. wolcnu), a cloud, M.E. wolkne , welkne , the welkin, sky, lit. clouds³; O.H.G. walh , M.H.G. walch , French, Italian, Romance, foreign, A.S. wealh , Celtic (from $\text{Volc\ddot{a}}$,⁴ the Latin form of the native Celtic name), O.H.G. walhisc , N.H.G. welsch , Romance (French and Italian), A.S. $\text{w\ddot{a}lisc}$, the Normans, foreign, M.E. walisce , walsche , walsh , Welch , N.E. Welch , Welsh , the inhabitants of Wales, A.S. Wealas , A.S. Corn-walas , Cornwall; O.N. walhnot , A.S. wealh-hnutu , M.E. walnutte , Du. walnoot , N.H.G. walnuss , N.E. walnut , the foreign nut; Wallis , a Swiss canton.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. gauche (* gualche , from O.H.G. walki), the left, i.e. the weak hand, cp. Ital. stanca , the tired, manca , the lame,

¹ Benfey refers vr̥sh to vr̥gh ; on which Curtius remarks that, if so, vr̥sh would stand for vr̥k-sh , and the latter for vr̥gh-s . The regular Eur.-Ar. form of Sans. vr̥sh is $\sqrt{\text{vr̥sh}}$.

² Kluge thinks that $\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$ represents an older $\mu\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$ as $\text{spor\acute{e}s} = \mu\beta\text{spor\acute{e}s}$. Prellwitz also takes this view and connects $\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$ with Lat. mergo , to wet, rain. But (1) $\text{f}\rho$ also is represented by $\beta\rho$, and (2) if Lat. rigo is connected with $\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$, it would follow that it, as well as Goth. rignjan , &c., are from the same root as mergo , viz. from Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{merg\ddot{a}}}$. (3) The following $\sqrt{\text{relg-}}$, a variant of $\sqrt{\text{uergh}}$ with similar meaning, is also against Kluge's view.

³ The *Century Dict.* accepts this explanation, but Kluge notes it as uncertain.

⁴ This Celtic tribe is mentioned by Julius Caesar, and at that time was found in Gallia Narbonensis in the neighbourhood of Nemausus and Tolosa, now Nîmes and Toulouse.

and Prov. *seneca*, the *decrepit*, i.e. the *left, hand*; O.F. *Wallen*, *Gualen*, *Walloon*, one of a people of mixed Celtic and German descent, found in and about south-east Belgium, Valais, *Swiss Canton*.

Celtic, Gael. *faile*, O. Ir. *folcain*, Wel. *golchi*, Bret. *goalchi*, to *bathe, wash*, *Volcæ* (?). the Celtic name of a Gallic people bordering on the Germans: its meaning is said to be '*the bathers*' (Kluge; Macbain; 'Century Dict.'; Wel. *gwylch*, *moisture*).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

L. Latin and Romance, *gauche*, *gaucherie*; *Walloon*, *Valais* (fr. Teut.).

Teutonic, *welkin*, the *sky*, the *clouds*, *welk*, to *fade*

Balto-Slav., *Wallach*, *Wallachian* (fr. Teut.).

Celtic, *Wales*, *Welsh*, *Walsh* (surname), the *foreigner*, *welcher* (?); -*wall* in *Cornwall*, the *Welsh of the burn* The early Irish name was 'i *tirib* *Bretann* *Cornn*,' the *lands of the Britons of the Corn*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{VERS}}$, probably the older form of $\sqrt{\text{ERS}}$.

Sanskrit, *vr̥sh-*, in *vr̥sh-ati*, *sprinkles*, *vr̥shan*, *rain*ing, *vr̥sh-a-bha*, the *male of an animal*, *vr̥sha*, a *bull*, *vr̥sh-ala*, a *stallion*.

Latin, *verr-* for *vers-* in *verres*, a *boar pig*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *verre*, O.F. *ver*, a *boar pig*, *verrat* (s.s.), Span. *barraco*.

(For the forms and derivatives in which *v* is dropt see under $\sqrt{\text{ers-}}$.)

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{VER S}}$ extended from $\sqrt{\text{VER}}$, to *drag*.

Greek, *ἄρρ- ἄρσ-*, for *ἄρρ- ἄρσ-*, in *ἄρρσι*, to *limp, halt, drag along* (intrans.), to *come to grief, perish, to be lost, disappear*, *ἀρόσσει* = *ἀρόσσει* (an old Epic aor. only found in third pers. sing.), *swept away*, *βέρρσι*, a *runaway slave* (Hesych.).

Latin, *verr-* for *vers-* in *verrere*, *verri*, *versum*, O. Lat. *vorrere*, to *sweep, brush, drag, sweep or drag away, obliterate, hide*, *vestigium* (?) for *verstigium*, *footprint, trace, trail* (Fick, ii. 247, third edition¹), *vestigare*, *investigare*, to *trace, search after*.

Teutonic, O.N. *vörr*, gen. *varrar*, the *pull of the oar, turn of the paddle*; Goth. *wairs* (adv.), *worse*, *wairsa* (adj.), *worse* (-iza an old term. of comparative), O.H.G. *wirs*, N.H.G. *wirr*, *confused, entangled*,

¹ In his 4th ed. i. 550, Fick places a note of query. Breal and Vaníček derive *vestigium* from *ve*, *apart*, + *stigium*, a *step* (Sans. *stigh*, to *step*), as though having the sense of the footprint apart from the foot. Neither explanation is satisfactory.

O. Sax. *werran*, to confuse (cp. N.H.G. *verwirren*, to throw into confusion), O.N. *vert* (adv.), *verri* (adj.), A.S. *wyrs* (adv.), *wyrn* (adj.), M.E. *wers*, *wors*, *worse*, O.H.G. *wirsisto*, O.N. *verst*, A.S. *wyrst* (adv.), *wyrsta* (adj.), M.E. *werst*, *worst*, A.S. *wyrslan*, M.E. *wursien*, to grow worse (intrans.), to worst (trans.); O.H.G. *werra*; confusion, strife, O. Du. *werre*, war, hostility, A.S. *wyre*, M.E. *werre*, *weorre*, *wer*, confusion, strife; A.S. *war-scot*, found in Laws of Cnut: 'armorum oneribus quod Angli "war-scot" dicunt.'

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *vrěšti*, thresh (but perhaps from O. Slav. *vergti*: see under $\sqrt{\text{werg-}} \text{werg-}$).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital *guerra* (fr. O.H.G. *werra*), O.F. *werre*, *guerre*, war, O.F. *werreier*, *guerreier*, to make war, M.E. (Chauc.) *werrien*, Spens. *warray*, Ital *guerriero*, Prov. *guerriers*, O.F. *werreieur*, *guerreieur*, a warrior, Span. *guerrilla* (dim. of *guerra*), a skirmish.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

Latin, *vestige* (?), *investigate*, -ion.

Teutonic, *worse*, *worst* (adj. and vb.), *war*, *warlike*

L. Latin and Romance, *guerrilla*, *warrior*, *nom de guerre*

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{wERT}}$, to turn, &c

Sanskrit, *vart-*, *vṛt-*, in *vartati*, turns, &c, *vṛttas* (p. p), turned, (as subs) condition, occupation, manner of life, *vartaka*, a quail, lit. the turner or tumbler (according to Pictet), from its way of moving along the ground.

Greek, $\delta\pi\tau$ = $\text{φο}\pi\tau$ -, $\rho\alpha\tau$ = $\text{φ}\rho\alpha\tau$ -, in $\delta\pi\tau\upsilon\chi$, a quail = $\gamma\acute{o}\pi\tau\upsilon\chi$ (Hesych.), i.e. $\text{φό}\pi\tau\upsilon\chi$; $\rho\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta$, a stir-about, ladle, Æol. $\beta\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\nu\eta$ = $\text{φ}\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\nu\eta$.

Latin, *vert-* in *vert-ere*, -i, -sum (O. Lat. *vortere*, *vorsum*), to turn, *versare*, to turn, wind, twist, *versari*, -atus, to stay at, to be circumstanced, occupied with, &c., *versatilis*, versatile, *versiculus*, a little line, *versicle*, *versificare*, to make verses, *versus*, a line of writing, a verse (i.e. a turning, a row, a furrow¹), *versus*, *vorsus* (adv. and prep.), towards, *retrosum* (= retro + *vorsum*), *sursum* (= sub + *vorsum*), from below upwards, *vertex*, a summit, *verticalis*, vertical, *vortex*, a whirlpool, *vertebra*, a joint, *vertebratus*, jointed, *vertigo*, giddiness, *avertere*, turn

¹ Cp. Gk. $\beta\omicron\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi\eta\delta\acute{o}\nu$, turning like oxen at the end of a furrow, used of the early Greek script, which went from left to right, and from right to left, alternately; also Gk. $\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi\eta$ the turning of the chorus from one side to the other of the orchestra: the strains chanted in the evolution were called $\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi\eta$ and $\delta\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi\eta$.

from, *aversus*, *advertere*, to turn to, direct attention to, *adversus*, turned toward, in front of, opposite, over against, *adversarius*, one who stands opposite, an opponent, *adversitas*, contrariety, opposition, *animadvertere*, to turn the mind to, *convertere*, to turn round, convert, *conversio*, a turning, *convertibilis*, *conversus*, turned round, *conversari*, to live, have intercourse with, *conversatio*, intercourse, *controvertere*, controvert, *controversia*, *controversialis*, controversy, -ial, *divertere*, divert, *diversus*, diverse, -itas, diversity, *divortium*, divorce, *evertere*, -sio, evert, -sion, *invertere*, -sus, -sio, invert, inverse, -ion, *obvertere*, -sus, obverse, *pervertere*, -sus, -sio, -itas, pervert, -se, -sion, -sity, *provertere*, -vertere, *provorsa*, *prorsa*, *prosa* (sc. oratio), straightforward speech, *prosequi*, *prorsum* (adv.), forwards, directly, wholly, quite, *revertere*, -sus, -sio, revert, -se, -sion, *subvertere*, -sio, subvert, -sion, *transvertere*, *transversus*, *transversus*, transverse, traverse, *tergiversari*, -atio, tergiversate, -ion, *universus*, -alis, -itas, universe, -al, -ity, *anniversarius*, returning annually.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. *advertir*, to advertise (pr. p. *advertisant*), N.F. *avertir*, O.F. *divers*, M.E. *divers*, sundry, various, F. *malverser*, to mismanage, behave ill in an office (Lat. male + *versari*), Ital. *traverso*, Prov. *transvers*, *travers*, O.F. *travers*, crosswise, F. and M.E. *adverse*, F. *converser*, M.E. *conversen*, F. and N.E. *diverse*, O.F. and N.E. *divorce*, *versifier*, *versify*, F. and M.E. *inverse*, F. *pervertir*, M.E. *perverten*, F. and M.E. *perverse*, F. and M.E. *prose*, F. and M.E. *revers*, reverse, *traverser*, to traverse, cross over, thwart, bar.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *vartyti*, turn, O. Slav. *vratiti* (s.s.), Lith. *virstu*, be turned, become, O. Slav. *vrsta* (s.s.), O. Slav. *vreteno*, a spindle (cp. Gk. *παράνθη*).

Tentonic, Goth. *wairthan*, O.H.G. *wërdan*, N.H.G. *werden*, O.N. *verða*, A.S. *weordhan*, M.E. *wurthen*, *worthen*, N.E. (early) *worth*, in the phrase *woe worth!* (= *woe betide*), to come to pass, befall, become; O.H.G. *wurt*, M.H.G. *wurth*, O.N. *urðr*, A.S. *wyrd*, *wurd*, M.E. *wurde*, *wyrde*, *wierde*, N.E. *weird*, fate, destiny; Goth. -*wairths*, O.H.G. -*wërtes*, N.H.G. -*wärts*, O.N. -*verðr*, A.S. -*weard*, -*weards*, -*ward*, -*wards*, lit. 'turning'; O.H.G. *ridan*, O.N. *reidha*, *reidhask*, to be angry (for *wreidha*), A.S. *wriðhan* (p. t. *wriðh*), to twist, wring, M.E. *writhen*, *wrythen*, *wrethen*, N.E. *wriths*, O.N. *reidhr*, Dan. and Swed. *vred*, *wrathful* (orig. turned from, contorted), A.S. *wriðh*, perverted, twisted, angered, wroth, A.S. *wræðh*, a twisted band, A.S. *wrist*, the turner (cp. O. Fris. *hond-wriust*, hand-turner, *foet-wriust*, ankle), A.S. *wræstan*, M.E. *wresten*, to twist violently, to wrest, A.S. *wræstlian*, *wraxlian*, M.E. *wrestlien*, *wrastlien*, *wraxlien*, N.E. to wrestle.

Celtic, Wel. *gwerthyd*, Corn. *gurthit*, a *spindle*, Wel. *gwyर्थio*, to turn against, from *gwrth-*, counter to.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, 'vert,' version, verse, versicle, vertex, vertical, vortex, vertebra, -æ, -ate, invertebrate, vertigo, versification, versatile, -ity, avert, averse, -ion, advert, -sity, -ary, inadvertent, -ce, animadvert, -sion, convert, -se, -sion, -tible, conversant (thr. F.), -ation, -al, controvert, -sy, -sial, divert, -se, -sion, -sity, -ness, divorce (thr. F.), -ment, invert, -sion, -sible, obvert; pervert, -sion, -sible, -sity, -sive, perverseness; prose (thr. F.), prosaic, prosy; revert, -ible, -se, -sion, -sal, irreversible; retrovert, -sion, subvert, -sion, -sive; transvert, -se, -sal; tergiversate, -ion; universe, -al, -ity, anniversary.

L. Latin and Romance, advertise, -ment, divers, malversation (from *malverser*, but formed as from a Lat. **malversari*), traverse, versify, adverse, converse (vb.), diverse, inverse, perverse

Teutonic, weird, properly a subs, *fate, lot, destiny*, but often used as an adj. with the meaning wild,¹ unearthly; worth! (*befal!*); -ward, -wards, with prep., toward, towards, towardly, froward, up-, down-ward, &c., (points of compass) eastward, westward, &c., also with subs. Godward, heavenward, homeward, seaward, &c.; writhe, wroth, wrath, wreath, wreathe, wrist, wrest, wrestle

Eur-Ar. √*VEIS* √*UIS*, to spoil, corrupt, wither.

Sanskrit, vish- in vish-am, *venom, poison*, visha-vant, *poisonous*, vishanas, *sad, dejected*, vishamas, *adverse, wrong*, (as subs. neut.) *distress*.

Zend, visha, *poison*.

Greek, *íos* (for *φίος*), *poison, rust*, *íosus*, *poisonous*, gen. *íosvros* for *φίόςφvros* (cp. Sans. vishavant), *ιώδης*, *rust-coloured* (Liddell and Scott, but Skeat derives it from *ίόν*, the violet).

Latin, virus (by change of s to r between vowels), *poison, a slimy liquid, an offensive odour, virulentus, poisonous*.²

¹ But in the phrase 'the weird sisters' it means the 'fate sisters,' i.e. the Three Norns or fates of the old Norse myth, named respectively, Urdhr, Verdandi, and Skuld.

² Lat. vitium, a *fault, defect, vice*, with its derivatives, vitiare, to vitiate, injure, vitiosus, vicious, faulty, vituperare (perhaps for viti-parare), to impute fault, can hardly be placed under this root, notwithstanding its accordance in meaning with Sans. vishamas. Lewis and Short connect vitium with √*ṽ* to twist, twine, with the sense of a twist, *perversion*: cf. F. tora from torquere, to twist; Eng. wrong, p. p. of wring.

Teutonic, Goth. *fra-wisan*, to waste, consume, O.H.G. *wēsanen*, to wither, putrify, N.H.G. *verwesen*, to bring or come to nought, O.N. *visna*, to wither, A.S. *wisnian*, to become dry, M.E. *wisnen* (s.s.), A.S. *weornian* (for **weosnian*), to spoil corrupt, O.N. *visna*, withered, palsied, M.E. *wisen*, N.E. *wizen*, dried up.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

Greek, iodine (so called from its colour).

Latin, *virus*, virulent -ce

Teutonic, *wizen* .

Eur.-Ar. √*VERK* √*ELK* , with variant √*VERQ* √*ELQ* , to burn, glow, shine brightly.

Sanscrit, *varch-*, *ulk-*, in *varchas*, vitality, light of the sun, brightness, *ulkā*, a meteor, flame

Latin, *vulc-* in *Vulcanus*, the God of fire

L. Latin and Romance, Ital *vulcano*, *volcano*, a volcano.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *Vulcan* *vulcanite*.

L. Latin and Romance, *volcano*, -ic, -ise.

Eur.-Ar. √*URED* , √*URD* √*URD* , to grow.

Zend, *vareda*, growing.

Armenian, *vard*, a plant, (special) the rose.

Greek, *φριδ-*, *φροδ-*, in *ρίζα* (= *φριδικα*), *Æol.* *βρίζα*, a root, with a probable earlier meaning of a growth, shoot, twig, *γλυκυρρίζα* (sweet root), *liquorice*, *ράδυξ*, a branch (cp. Lat. *radix*), a root, *ράδαμνος*, *ρόδαμνος*, a bough, branch, *ρόδον*, a rose, *Æol.* *βρόδον* (= *φρόδον*, cp. Arm. *vard*),¹ *ρόδό-δενδρον*, (lit.) tree-rose, the rhododendron.

Latin, *rad-* for *vrad-* in *radix*, a root (= *vradix*), *radicula*, little root, a kind of radish, *eradicare*, to root out, *radicalis* (post-class.), having roots, *liquiritia*, *liquorice* (corrupt form of Gk. *γλυκυρρίζα*); *radius*, a staff, measuring rod, *radius* of the circle, spoke of a wheel, beam of light, *radiare*, to put spokes to a wheel, cause to beam, to emit

¹*Vard* was probably a loan-word from the Iranian or Armenian.

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rays, irradiare, to beam upon; *rāmus* (= *radmus*, *vradmus*), a branch, *ramosus*, full of boughs; *rosa*,¹ a rose, *rossus*, *rosarius*, *rosaceus* (Pliny), relating to a rose.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *radice*, Prov. *raditz*, *raitz*, O.F. *raiz*, *raiz* (Lat. *radice*[m]), N.F. *radis*, M.E. *race*, a root, F. *racine* (= L. Lat. *radicina*); Ital. *legorizia*, *regolizia* (from later corruption), O.F. *regulisse*, N.F. *régulisse*, *liquorice*, Ital. *raggio*, *razzo*, Prov. *raigs*, *rais*, beam, ray, *raya*, stroke, stripe, O.F. *rai*, a beam, a stripe, N.F. *raie*, a stripe, N.F. *rayon*, a beam, a ray; O.F. *esracher* (= Lat. *ex-radicare*), N.F. *arracher*, M.E. *aracen*, *racen* (Chauc. *arace*, Spencer, *rash*, with a sense of tearing, rending), O.F. *ramifier*, to branch out (formed as from a Latin **ramificare*), F. *rosette*, ribbons sewn together in shape of a rose, L. Lat. *rosarium*, a garland or chaplet of roses, a string of prayer beads, a fanciful title given to books in mediæval times, O.F. *rossaire*, *rosier*, M.E. *rosarie*, a rose-bush, a rosary.²

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *vrutu*, a vegetable, in *vrutu-gradu*, a garden (cp. Goth. *aurtigards*), Russ. *vertogradu* (s. s.), perhaps a Teutonic loan-word.

Teutonic, Goth. *waurts*, O.N. *jurt*, *urt*, O. and N.H.G. *wurcz*, A.S. *wyrz*, M.E. *wort*, a plant, pot-herb, Goth. *aurti-gards*, O.N. *jurtagardh*, Dan. *urtgaard*, A.S. *ortgeard*, *orceard*, *wyrtegeard*, M.E. *orchard*, a garden, orchard; O.H.G. *wurzala* (for *wurz-wala*), N.H.G. *würzel*, A.S. *wyrz-walu*, a root (lit. a plant-stock); O.N. *rot*, M.E. *rote*, a root, O.N. *rota*, to root up (both with loss of initial w), cp. A.S. *wruotan*, M.E. *wroten*, to rout or wrout up, to dig up roots, as swine, Goth. **warto*, O.H.G. *warza*, N.H.G. *warze*, O.N. *varta*, A.S. *wearte*, a wart (i.e. a growth); O.H.G. *rōsa*, N.H.G. and A.S. *rose*, O.H.G. *rätih*, *rätich*, N.H.G. *rettich*, A.S. *rædic* (loan-word from Lat. *radice*[m]), M.E. *radik*, a radish (Lat. thr. F. *radis*).³

¹ For change *ῥόδον* or **ῥοδία* to *rosa*, cp. Lat. *Claudius* : *Clausus*, Gk. **ῥοδία* : *ῥοδία*. The rose was probably brought to Italy by the Greek colonists, and its name was corrupted by the Italic inhabitants. Prellwitz explains the change of *ῥόδον*, *rosa*, through an *Æol.* *ῥοδία* = *ῥοδία*.

² Brachet says, properly a garland of roses to crown the image of the Virgin.

³ **ῥοδία*, the Greek name for *rice*, has been suspected of connection with *ῥοδία* for *ῥοδία*, *ῥοδία* (initial *ῥ* being sometimes a representative of *f*, cp. *ῥοδία* : *ῥοδία*). But the Sanscrit name of rice is *vrihi*, which represents a Eur-Ar. **gr̥ihi*, unless it be a loan-word from a foreign source. The *ῥ* in *ῥοδία* = **γῦ*, while in *ῥοδία* it stands for **ḡi*. The following equation results: Eur-Ar. *gr̥ihi*, Sans. *vrihi*, O. Pers. *brisi*, N. Pers. *birin*, Gk. *ῥοδία* (perhaps a loan-word from O. Pers. *brisi*), Lat. *oryza* (borrowed), Ital. *riso*, O.F. *ris*, N.F. *ris*, M.H.G. *ris* (borrowed from Romance), N.H.G. *reis*, Eng. *rice*. The Arabs borrowed their name *ross*, or *raas* (perhaps from the Greek), which with the Arabic article *al* became *al-rus*, *ul-ras*, contract form *arus*, *arros*, and this became the Spanish name for rice. The Eng. *rice*, therefore, is not from *ῥοδία*.

Celtic, Gael. *freumh*, *friamb*, Ir. *freamh*, Wel. *gwraidd*, Corn. *grueiten*, *a roof*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *liquorice* (thr. borrowed Lat. and Rom.), *rhodo-dendron*.

Latin, *radicle*, *radical*, -ism, *eradicate*, -ion, *radius*, *radiate*, -ant, -ance, -ation, *irradiate*, -ion; *ramous*, *ramification*; *rose* (Lat. thr. A.S.), *the flower*, and *the orifice of a watering pot*, *rosy*, -ate, -wood, *rosaceous*

L. Latin and Romance, *radish*, *race* in *race* of *ginger* (i.e. *root*: from O.F. *rais*), *ray*, *rash* (*tear out*); *ramify*, *rosette*, *rosary*.

Teutonic, *wort*, *a herb*, *wort*, *the sweet infusion of mall* (?), *mugwort*, *liverwort*, &c, *mangel-wurzel*, lit *want-root* (because used for food in time of scarcity), borrowed from N H G; *orchard*, *root* (O.N.), *wrout*, *rout* (vulgar); *wart*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{UER DH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{URD H}}$, an older form of $\sqrt{\text{ERDH}}$, to *cause to grow*, with a variant $\sqrt{\text{UER BH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{UR BH}}$, *elevate*, *strengthen* (trans.), *grow*, *expand* (intrans.).

Sanskrit, *vardh-*, *urdh-*, in *vardhas*, *growing*, *urdhvas*, *erect*, *raised*, *vriddhi*, *increase*, *gain*, *profit*, *vardhanum*, *a growing*.

Zend, *verezda*, *full grown*, **Pers.** *vardana*, *a walled town*.

Greek, $\rho\theta$ - for $\phi\theta$ - in $\rho\theta\acute{o}s$, **Æol.** $\beta\phi\theta\acute{o}s$, *upright*, *straight*, *right*, in compounds $\rho\theta\phi\gamma\alpha\phi\acute{\iota}\alpha$, *correct writing*, $\rho\theta\delta\acute{o}\delta\acute{o}\xi\acute{o}s$, *right thinking*, $\rho\theta\theta\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\alpha$, *correct pronunciation*,¹ $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\acute{o}s$, *a staff*.

Latin, verb-² in *verb-ēna* (= *verbes-na*), *the leaves*, *twigs*, *branches*

¹ See under $\sqrt{\text{ardh-}}$.

² **Eur.-Ar.** *dh-* becomes *Lat. b* before or after *r*; cp. **Eur.-Ar.** *rudh-ros* = *Lat. ruber red*, **Eur.-Ar.** *udher* = *Lat. uber*. This regular change would phonetically warrant the connection of *Lat. urbs* and its derivatives, *urbanus*, -itas, *suburbanus*, with $\sqrt{\text{ardh-}}$. This explanation is given in *Lewis and Short's Latin Dictionary*, and if correct the English words, *urbane*, *urbanity*, *suburb*, *urban*, *suburban*, would belong to the same root. But as regards signification, this connection is difficult to explain; the meaning given to *urbs* as 'the increased' or 'expanded' or 'strengthened dwelling-place', seems somewhat far-fetched. Cp. **Pers.** *vardana*, *a walled town*, the wall being perhaps originally a mere *palisade of stakes*. If the variant form $\sqrt{\text{ardh-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{urh-}}$ be regarded as the root of *Lat. urbs*, the meaning would be suggested of *a place surrounded by a fence of twisted branches of trees*, a very primitive mode of defence, dating from the nomad age, like the African *sareba*, used perhaps at first as a means of protecting an encampment from beasts of prey. The other explanations given of *urbs* are: (1) that it is the same word as **Sans.** *puri*, **Gk.** $\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$, with letters transposed, and *p* changed to *b*, i.e. *puri* = *urps* = *urbs*; (2) that it is from $\sqrt{\text{ar-}}$, a vocalised

of plants considered sacred, as olive, laurel, myrtle, **verbër** (= **verbes** : sp. **arbor**=**arbos**, **honor**=**honos**), orig. a growing twig or branch, a rod lash, scourge,¹ **verberare**, to beat, strike, **reverberare**, to strike back, **reëcho**; **urbs**, a city, walled town, **urbanus**, polished, polite, **urbanitas**, sub-urbium, a suburb, **suburbanus**, suburban.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. **verveine**, a plant of the *verbena* kind.

Balto-Slav., Lith. **verba**, **virbis**, a rod, twig, O. Slav. **vriiba**, a willow.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, orthography, orthodox, -y, orthoepey, &c.; many compounds of **rhabd-**, **rhabdo-**, as **rhabdomancy**, the divining by a rod, &c.

Latin, **verbena**, **reverberate**, -ion (arduous is placed under $\sqrt{\text{erdh-}}$); **urban**, **urbane**, -ity, **suburb**, -an; **Urban**, in N.T. **Urbane**, a man's name.

L. Latin and Romance, **vervain**.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{VER}}$, $\sqrt{\text{VR}}$, $\sqrt{\text{VEL}}$, $\sqrt{\text{VL}}$, to choose (especially in marriage), wish, desire, like, prefer, with extension $\sqrt{\text{VELP}}$, $\sqrt{\text{VLP}}$ (found in Gk. and Lat.), to hope, expect, take pleasure in.

Sanskrit, **vr-**, **var-** in **vr-nōti**, choose, p. p. **vr̥tas**, chosen, **vār-yas**, worthy of choice, precious, **vār-as**, a good, a treasure, **var-ayati** (caus.), to ask for, **varanam**, wish, choice.

Zend, **var-** in **varāni**, to choose, **vairya**, desirable, **varena**, wish, choice.

Greek, **ελ-π-** (for **ελ-π-** in **ἐλπομαι** (older form **ἐέλπομαι**), to cause to hope (in pr. t), to hope (in other tenses), **ἐλπís**, hope, expectation, **ἐλπίζω**, to hope, **αἰρέω**, to take, seize (for **φαίρεω**), aor. **ἔλουν** (for **ἐ-ελ-ον**) from a root **ελ-**, to take, **αἰρέομαι**, to choose, **αἵρεσις**, choice, selection, choosing, **αἱρετικός**, able to choose, fond of choosing, heretical, **Εἰλώτης**, **Εἰλως**, a helot, a Spartan serf, so called from having been taken captive in war: according to others, from **Ἐλος**, a town of Laconia whose inhabitants were enslaved.²

Italic form of Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ver-}}$, to enclose, &c., + 'b,' the remains of a suffix -bis, -bus, from $\sqrt{\text{bheq-}}$, to be (cp. -bus in super-bus, -bis in ple-bis, ple-be). Neither of these is quite satisfactory.

¹ Cp. the scholastic use of birch (subs), for a rod made of birch-twigs, birch (vb), to flog with a birch-rod.

² This must be regarded as doubtful. Prellwitz connects **αἰρέω**, **ελον**, with **wilwan**, to rob, but Feist (*Gotth. Etym*) connects **wilwan** with Lat. **vellere**, Gk. **ἔλαρε**. The sense of **αἰρέομαι**, **αἵρεσις**, accords very well with a derivation from $\sqrt{\text{VER}}$ $\sqrt{\text{VEL}}$, to choose; if so, the r form is the base of **αἰρέω**, the l form is found in **ελον**.

vel-, **vol-**, **vul-**, **vol-(u)p-**, in *velle* (for *vel-se*), *to will, wish* (pr. t. sing. *volo, vis* [for *vel-s*], *vult*). *volens*, pr. p., *willing, bene-volens, well-wishing, malevolens, ill-wishing, volentia, willing, will* (subs.), *benevolus, malevolus, well-ill-disposed, volo* (subs. gen. -onis), a *volunteer* (first used of the slaves who, after the defeat at Cannæ, volunteered to serve as soldiers), *voluntas, good-will, choice, desire, voluntarius, voluntary, vel, or* (orig. imper. of *volo* = *like, wish*), *quavis, 'who you please,' anyone, ubivis, 'where you please,' anywhere; nolle* (for *non velle*), *to be unwilling* (pr. t. sing. *nolo, non-vis, non-vult*, pr. p. *nolens*), *malle* (for *magis velle*), *to wish more, to prefer* (pr. t. sing. *malo, mavis, mavult*); **volup-is, pleasant* (found only in the neut. forms *volupe, volup*), *voluptarius, voluptuosus, given to pleasure.*

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L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *volere*, Prov. and O.F. *voler*, N.F. *vouloir, to will, wish*, Ital. *bene-vogliente*, O.F. *bien-veillant*, N.F. *bienveillant* (by confusion with *veiller, to watch, regard*), *benevolent*; Ital. *malevolo*, N.F. *malevole, malevolent*, Ital. *voluntà*, O.F. and M.E. *volunte* (in use in the seventeenth century), Ital. *volontario* (adj.), *volontieri* (adv.), Prov., O.F. and N.F. *volontiers* (adv.), *willingly*, O.F. *voluntaire*, N.F. *volontaire*, M.E. *voluntarie, voluntary*; Ital. *velleità* N.F. *velléité, the faculty of willing*, Ital. *voluptà*, O.F. and M.E. *volupte, pleasure*, L. Lat. *voluptuarius*, N.F. *voluptuaire, voluptuary, N.F. voluptueux, voluptuous.*

Balto-Slav., **vel-**, **val-**, **vol-**, in O. Slav. *velěti, voliti, will, order, choose*, O. Slav. *volja, will, choice* (subs.), Russ. *velěti, will* (vb.), *volja, will* (subs.), Lith. *veliti, will* (vb.), *vale, will* (subs.), *val-nas* (adj.), *free to will, free.*

Teutonic, **wil-**, **wel-**, **wal-**, **wol-**, in Goth. *wil-ja*, O.H.G. *wiljo*, N.H.G. *wille*, O.N. *vili* (gen. *vilja*), A.S. *willa, M.E. wille, will*; Goth. *wiljan*, O.H.G. *wollan*, N.H.G. *wollen* (anomalous forms from *wēllan*: see Kluge), O.N. *vilja*, A.S. *willan, wyllan* (pr. t. sing. 1st and 3rd pers. *wille*, 2nd *wilt*, plur. 1, 2, 3 *willath*; p. t. sing. 1st and 3rd pers. *wolde*, 2nd *woldest*, plur. 1, 2, 3 *wolden*; pr. p. *willende*); M.E. *willen, to will* (pr. t. sing. 1st and 3rd pers. *wille* (*wulle, welle, ulle*!)), 2nd pers. *wilt* (*wult, wolt*), plur. 1, 2, 3 *willeth* (*wulleth, wolleth*), p. t. sing. 1st and 3rd pers. *wolde* (*wulde*), 2nd *woldest* (*wuldest*), plur. 1, 2, 3 *wolden* (*wolde, wulde*, p. p. *wold*); A.S. *willian* (p. p. *willode*), M.E. *willien* (p. p. *willede*), *to demand, order, desire* (trans.); A.S. *wilnian*, M.E. *wilnien, wilnen, to wish, desire, long*

¹ These dialectic variants in M.E. have their counterpart in the vulgarisms, as they are supposed to be, in modern use, 'wull,' 'ull,' 'won't.'

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for (now obs., but used by Chaucer), M.E. *wilsom* (obs. or provincial), *wilful*, *obstinate*; Goth. *wiltheis*, *wild*, *uncultivated*,¹ O.H.G. *wildi*, N.H.G. *wild*, A.S. and M.E. *wilde*, *wild*, *untamed*, *uncultivated*, O.N. *villr* (for *vildr*), *bewildered*, *erring*, *gone astray*, O.N. *villi-* in comp. = *wild*, as *villi-eldr*, *wild-fire*, *villi-dyr*, *wild beast*, *villi-svin*, *wild boar*, *villi-fygli*, *wild fowl*, cp. A.S. *wilde deor*, *wild deer or beast*, M.E. *wild-fyr*, *wild-fire*, M.H.G. *wilt-brat*, N.H.G. *wild-bret*, *game*, *venison*, M.E. *wyldernys*, *wilderness* (cp. M. Du. *wildernisse*), *wild*, *waste land*, M.E. *wilder*, *to wander out of the way*; A.S. *nillan*, *nellan*, M.E. *nillan*, *nellen*, *to will not* (used by Shakespeare, 'will you, nill you'); Goth. *waljan*, O.H.G. *wöllan*, N.H.G. *wählen*, O.N. *velja*, Dan. *valja*, M.E. *wale*, *to choose*, O.H.G. *wala*, N.H.G. *wahl*, O.N. *val*, M.E. *wale*, *choice* (subs. but used as adj. with sense of *excellent*, *select*)²; Goth. *waila*, O.H.G. *wola*, (earlier form) *wëla*, N.H.G. *wohl*, O.N. *vel*, *val*, A.S. *wel*, M.E. *wel*, *wal*, 'as wished', *well* (adv.); O.H.G. *wela*, N.H.G. *wohl*, Dan. *vel*, A.S. *wela*, *weala*, *weola*, M.E. *wele*, *woole*, N.E. *weal* (archaic subs.), *prosperity*, *well-being*, O.H.G. *welida*, L.G. *welde*, *welde*, M.E. *welthe*, *weolthe*, *well-being*, *wealth*; M.E. *welfare*, *doing well* (subs.), cp. O.N. *velfarth*, L.G. *wolvare* (s.s.), A.S. *wilcuma*, *a welcome guest* (subs.), *wilcumian* (vb.), *to welcome*, M.E. *wilcume*, *welcume* (adj.), *welcome*, *wilcumen* (vb.), *to be welcome*.

Celtic, Wel., Corn., Bret. *guell* (?), *better*, Gael. *fleadh*, Ir. *fled*, O. Wel. *guled*, *a feast*, *gwyl*, *holiday*, *festival*, Wel. *gwyllys*, *the will* (? English loan-word), Wel. *gwyllt*, *wild*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *heresy*, *heretic*, -al, *aphæresis*, *taking away*, Helot.

Latin, *volition*, *benevolent*, -ce, *malevolent*, -ce, *voluntary* (thr. F.), -ness, -ism, 'nolle prosequi,' *refusal to prosecute*, *voluptuous*, *voluptuary*.

L. Latin and Romance, *volunteer*, *velleity*.

¹ Kluge regards the connection of O.H.G. *wald*, O.N. *völdr*, A.S. *weald*, M.E. *wald*, *weald*, *woodland*, *forest*, with Goth. *wiltheis*, O.H.G. *wildi*, &c., as highly doubtful, and suggests connection with Gk. *ἄλσος* (for *ἄλσ-φος*), *a grove*, and Sans. *vāṣa* (for *valsa*), *an enclosed space*, *district*, *garden*.

² O.N. *val-kyrja*, a compound of *vala*, *the slain*, + *kjosa* (p. t. *kjori keyri*), A.S. *welogyrie*, N.H.G. *walküre*, *the choosers of the slain*, are not derived from O.N. *val*, *choice*, but from a Teutonic *väl*, with sense of *destruction*, *perishing*; cp. O.H.G. *val*, *battle*, *battlefield*, O.N. *valr*, A.S. *wæl*, *one slain on the battlefield*, A.S. *wæl-stow*, N.H.G. *wahl-statt*, *the battlefield*, O.N. *vall-höll*, N.H.G. *val-halla*, *hall of the slain*, O.H.G. *wuol*, *defeat*, A.S. *wol*, *pestilence*. The Valkyrie were, in Norse myth, the handmaidens of Odin, serving at the feasts in Valhalla, who were sent by him to every battlefield to mark out the heroes who should fall, and to lead them afterwards into Valhalla.

Teutonic, will (subs.), will (vb.), willed, willing, -ness, would, wouldest, wilful, -ness, &c., wild, -ness, wilding, a wild flower or plant, wild (subs.), wilderness, wilder, bewilder, -ment, wild-fire, &c., willy-nilly = 'will ye, nill ye'; wale (dial. vb., subs., adj.), choose, choise, select; well, welfare, welcome, weal, common-weal, wealth, -y, common-wealth

Eur.-Ar. √**UES**, to dwell, sojourn, abide, be

Sanskrit, vas- in vas-iti, dwells, &c., p p ushati, vastu, place of abode, vasañ, dwelling, vasu, (adj.) good, useful, (subs.) property, wealth, goods (cp Gk. οὐσία, Eng 'substance,' in sense of property, possession), vasma, price, value, vasma-yāmi, bargain (cp. Lat. vāneo = vesne-jo, to be for sale) ¹

Greek, ἄσ- = fas-, ὄσ- (contr. ὦ-) = fos- in ἄστυ, city (= *φάστυ*; cp. Sans vastu), ὠνόμασι, purchase (= *φονόμασι*), ὄνος, ὠνή (= *φονός*, Sans. vasma); ἱστία, a hearth, with Lat vasa, is assigned to this root by Feist ('Goth. Etym'); Prellwitz hesitates between √**ues-**, to dwell, and √**ues-**, to shine (see under the latter).

Latin, ves-, vas-, in vasum (plur vasa), vas gen. vasis, sing. a vase, vessel, dish, plur vasa, household utensils, baggage, implements, vasculum, vascellum, a small vessel, verna (for vesna), a servant born in the house, vernaculus, relating to house-born slaves, domestic, indigenous, vernacular; vēnus, gen -ūs (m), vēnum, gen. -i (n.) (for vesnus, vesnum, cp Sans. vasma-s, Gk. **φονός*), sale, vāneo (inf. -ire), to be sold, vendere, to sell, vēnumdare, to put up for sale, sell, venalis, for sale, purchasable, venditio, a sale, vendibilis, saleable; vassus, vasus, a servant, domestic (Late Lat. or Latinised Celtic).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. vaso, O.F. vase, a vessel, vase, Ital. vascello, Prov. and O.F. vaissel, N.F. vaisseau, a vessel, a ship; Span. fiasco, Ital. fiasco (= fiasco), vascolo (*vlasco), flascha, O.F. flasche, M.E. flaske, N.F. flacon (= O.F. flacon), N.E. flagon, a bottle, jug, from vas-culum, by transposition of the l (cp. fiaba, from fabula, a fable): O.F. vente, a sale, public auction (from vendre = Lat. vendere, to sell, p. p. vendita), M.E. vent, sale, a market, 'for want of vent'—for want

¹ See Brugmann, ii. 134. Sans vas-nas, Gk. ἄρος, ἄρή, price, value (from *fer-*, -ra), Lat. ven-um, price, sale, from ves-num. The difference of meaning causes a doubt whether √**ues-**, to dwell, and the √**ues-** from which Sans. vas-na, &c., are derived can be identically the same root; yet it is not wholly improbable that the idea of property, possessions, household goods, and of the sale and purchase of such, should develop itself out of √**ues-**, to dwell, vastu, a house.

of a market, an outlet for sale, Span. *venta*, *an inn*; N.E. *vent* is used in general sense of an outlet, opening; L. Lat. *vassallus* (from *vassus*), Ital. *vassallo*, Prov. and O.F. *vassal*, a *vassal*, L. Lat. *vassus vassalorum*, Prov. *vasvassor*, *valvassor*, O.F. *vavasseur*, M.E. *vavasour*, a *vassal of the second degree*, O.F. *vaslet*, *vallet*, *valet* (for *vassalet*), M.E. *varlet*, *verlet*, N.E. *valet*.

Teutonic, Goth. *wisan*, *was*, *wesum*, O.H.G. and A.S. *wesan*, to dwell, abide, be, N.H.G. *wesen* (subs), *being*, O.N. *vera*, to stay, abide, be, p. t Goth. *was*, O.H.G. *was*, A.S. *wæs*, O.N. and N.H.G. *war* (whence the present Eng. vulgarism 'I war'); conjugation of p. t in A.S. (sing.) *wæs*, *wære*, *wæs*, (plur.) *wærum* or *warum*; in O.N. (sing.) *var* (*vas*), *vart*, *var* (*vas*), (plur.) *varum*, *varut*, *varu*; M.E. (sing.) *was*, *wast*, *was*, (plur.) *weren*, *were*; A.S. *wæs hæl* or *hāl*, 'be thou whole' 'in good health,' as a subs. a greeting, a health-drinking, O.H.G. *flasca*, A.S. *flasce*, a *flask* (loan-word from O. Ital. *flasco*) To these derivatives Kluge would add Lat. *verus*, N.H.G. *wahr* (see under $\sqrt{\text{uer-}}$, to guard, &c.)

Celtic, Wel. and Corn. *gwas*, Ir. *foss*, a *servant*, Gall. *vassos*, a *young man*, *gwasol*, *ministering*, *gwasan*, a *page*, Ir. *fiu*, *worthy*, Wel. *gwiw*, S.S. (Fick, ii. 277-8).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

Latin, *vascular*, *vernacular*, spoken by the people of the country, *venal*, -ity, *vend*, -ition, -ible

L. Latin and Romance, *vessel*, blood-vessel; *vase* (from Lat.), *vent*, *flagon* (F. *flacon*), *flasco*, *vassal*, -age, *vavasour* (thr. Celtic) (also used as a surname), *varlet*, *valet* (thr. Celtic)

Teutonic, *was*, *wast*, *were*, *wert*; *wassall*, a *drinking bout*, a *liquor made of apples, sugar and ale*, in which *healths* were drunk, *wassail-bowl*. the bowl in which this was passed round; *flask* (loan-word from Ital.).

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{UEIP}}$, $\sqrt{\text{UEIB}}$, to swing, agitate, excite, inspire.

Sanskrit, *vep-* in *vepate*, to tremble, be excited, *vepayati*, causes to tremble.

Latin, *vib-* in *vibrare*, to shake.

Lithuanian, *vyburioti* (?), to swing, shake as in convulsions.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *weibon*, *weipon*, M.H.G. *weifen*, O.N. *veifa*, to swing, waver, A.S. *wipian*, to vibrate to and fro, M.E. *wipen*, L.G. *wiep*, a *wisp of straw*, cp. Goth. *weipan*, to *wisp*, to rub with a *wisp* (?), O.H.G. *wipph*, M.H.G. *wipf*, a *swinging motion*, L.G. *wippen*, to move up and down, M.E.

whippen, to whip. Kluge connects with Sans. *vip-*, O.H.G. *wip*, N.H.G. *weib*, A.S. *wif*, *wife*, A.S. *wifman*, later *wimman*, M.E. *wumman*, *womman*, (pl.) *wummen*, *wimmen*, N.E. *woman*, *women*. He makes the remark that the Germans gave the name to women in its highest sense 'inspired,' because they honoured in them 'sanctum aliquid et providum' This, however, scarcely accords with the sense of the O.H.G. *weibon*, which comes nearer to the 'varium et mutabile semper' of the Latin poet. The 'Cent Dict' rejects any connection with $\sqrt{ueip-}$, and considers the root unknown.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

Latin, vibrate, -ion, -ory

Teutonic, wipe, wisp, whip, wife, housewife hussy a vulgar woman,¹ woman, -ly, -ish, -hood.

Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{OQ} \sqrt{OQS} , to see (as nominal base). *eye*.

Sanskrit, akshan, akshi, an eye, ikshe, see.

Zend, aka, evident, akshi, an eye

Greek, (1) $\acute{o}\kappa-$ $\acute{o}\pi-$, which are extended by σ , τ , to $\acute{o}\kappa\sigma-$, $\acute{o}\pi\sigma-$, $\acute{o}\kappa\tau-$, $\acute{o}\pi\tau-$, (1) in $\acute{o}\pi\acute{\eta}$, a *peer-hole*, *avrhole*, $\acute{o}\sigma\sigma\epsilon$ (dual.) = $\delta\kappa-\mu\epsilon$, *eyes*, Lesb $\delta\pi\pi\alpha$, Att. $\delta\mu\mu\alpha$ (for $\delta\pi-\mu\alpha$), *an eye*, $\delta\pi-\omega\pi-\alpha$, perf t *saw*, $\delta\psi$ (gen $\acute{o}\pi-\acute{o}\varsigma$) = $\delta\pi-\sigma$, *the eye, face, -\omega\psi*, as a termination expressive of *sight, look*, in $\kappa\acute{\omega}\nu\omega\psi$, *the 'cone-faced,' the musquito, κωνωπειον, couch with musquito net, μύω\psi, short-sighted, μυωπία, short-sight; Κύκλω\psi, round-eyed, Cyclops, Αἰθίο\psi, an Ethiopian, ὕδρω\psi, dropsy, ἀνθρωπος* (lit. *man-faced, ἀνδρo + οπος*), *a man, μισάνθρωπος, man-hater, πρόσ-ωπον, countenance, person, προσωποποιία, personifying; δκκ-ος* (Hesych.), *an eye* (for $\delta\kappa\sigma\sigma\omicron\varsigma$), $\delta\kappa\tau\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ (Hesych.), $\delta\kappa\tau\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ (Dor.), $\delta\phi\theta\alpha\lambda\mu\omicron\varsigma$, *an eye; κάτ-οπτρον, a mirror, κατοπτρικός, reflecting as a mirror; δίοπτρα, an instrument for measuring heights, δίοπτρον, a spy-glass, διοπτρικά, dioptrics; ὄφης, a serpent, with first syllable lengthened by the older poets, and pronounced, perhaps also sometimes written, $\delta\pi\phi\iota\varsigma$.² Curtius thinks this lengthening points to a form $\delta\kappa\phi\iota\varsigma$, and compares $\delta\phi\iota\varsigma$ from $\sqrt{\acute{o}\pi-}$ (*see*) to $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omega\nu$ from $\sqrt{\text{derk-}}$ (*see*), as denoting the keen bright eye of the serpent.*

¹ *Hussy, hussif, a case for needles, &c.*, is derived from O.N. *husl, a cover, a case*; op. O.N. *skeris-husl, a scissor case*. The *l* was probably added through a confusion with the housewife who carried and used it. (See Skeat, ad vb.)

² For Brugmann's alternative and preferable explanation, see under $\sqrt{\text{agb-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{angh-}}$, to bend, curve.

Homer uses *ὄφθαλμοι* and *δράκων* indifferently; Hesychius cites a *πρό-ωφθαλμος* (from *ὄπ-*) as meaning the same as *πρό-σκοπος*, *fore-seeing*.

Latin, *oc-* in *oculus*, *ocellus*, *an eye*, *ocularis*, *ocular*, *inoculare*, *to bud, graft*.¹

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *occhio*, Prov. *olh-s*, O.F. *oil*, N.F. *œil*, *eye* (Lat. *oculus*, *oc-lus*), N.F. *œillet*, *eyelet*, F. *œillade*, *a look*, as from **oculata*; F. *aveugle*, Ital. *avocolo* (= Lat. *aboculus*), *without eyes, blind*; cp. Lat. *abnormis*, *abnormal*, *amens*, *insane*), *coup d'œil*, lit. '*stroke of the eye*,' *first glance, general view*; L. Lat. *canapeum*, F. *canapé*, N.E. (early) *canapie*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *ak-* in *ak-is*, *eye*, *ak-as*, *a hole in the ice*, O. Slav. *ok-* in *oko* (for *okos*), *eye*, *ok-no*, *a window*.

Teutonic, Goth. *augo*, O.H.G. *ouga*, N.H.G. *auge*, O.N. *auga*, A.S. *eage*, M.E. *eze*, *eghe*, *ele*, &c., *eye*, O.N. *vindauga*, M.E. *windoge*, N.E. *window*, lit. *wind- or air-hole*; cp. A.S. *egthyrl*, *eye-hole*, Du. *oogelen*, *to ogle*, '*make eyes*,' from Du. *oog*, *eye*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *ain-ech*, *en-ech*, Bret. *en-ep*, *a face*, Ir. *ec-et*, '*they saw*,' *ec-e*, *clear*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *optic*, *optician*, &c.; *autopsy*, *synopsis*, -*tic*, *canopy* (thr. F.), *myopia*, *nyctopia*, *cyclops*, -*ian*, *hydropsy*, *dropsy*, -*ical*. *anthropology*, *misanthrope*, &c., *ophthalmia*, -*ic*, *catoptric*, *dioptrics*, *protopopœia*, *Ethiopia*.

Latin, *ocular*, -*ist*, *inoculate*, -*ion*.

L. Latin and Romance, *eyelet* (F. *œillet* adapted), *eyliad* (Shaks.), *a look* (fr. *œillade*).

Teutonic, *eye*, and its compounds *eye-brow*, -*lid*, -*glass*, &c., *window*, *ogle*.

Eur.-Ar. *OKTO*, *OKTOY*, *eight*, *OKTOY-O*, *eighth*.

Sanskrit, *ashta*, *ashtau*, 8; *ashtamas*, 8th.

Greek, *ὀκτώ* 8; *ὀγδοος* 8th.

Latin, *octo* 8; *octavus* 8th.

Lithuan. *asztu-n-i* 8; *aszmas* 8th.

O. Slav. *osmi* 8; *osmu* 8th.

¹ Curtius refers *oc-* in *oc-oe* to *√ok-*, with the meaning '*see here*'; cp. O. Ir. *-ech* in *en-ech*, Ir. *ec-et*, *they saw*.

Goth.	ahtan	8 ; ahtudo	8th.
O.H.G.	ahto	8 ; ahtodo	8th.
N.H.G.	acht	8 ; achter	8th.
O.N.	atta	8 ; atti	8th
A.S.	eahta	8 ; eahtodha	8th.
O. Ir.	ocht	8 ; ocht-mad	8th
Gael.	ochd	8 ; ochd-damb	8th.
Wel.	wyth	8 ; wyth-fed	8th.
A.S.	eahta-tyne	18 ; eahta-tig	80th.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. otto, Prov. oit, O.F. vit, uit, wit, N.F. huit, *eight*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, compound Greek loan-words with octo-, octa-, as octo-pus, octa-gon, octa-hedron, &c.

Latin, loan-words compounded with octo-, oct-, as octo-genarian, oct-angular, &c. ; octant, octave, octavo, Octavius, October.

Teutonic, eight, eighth, eighteen, eighty.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{OG}}$ $\sqrt{\text{ONG}}$ $\sqrt{\text{ANG}}$, to smear, anoint, adorn, make shiny, &c.

Sanscrit, anj- in anak-ti, anjayati, *smears*, anjan, *an anointing*, anjas, *ointment*, (as adv.) *glidingly, suddenly*, ag-nis, *fire, God of fire*, angaras, *a glowing coal*.

Greek, ἀβ- for ἀγ- (Eur-Ar. g=Gk. β) in ἀβρός,¹ *delicate, luxurious*, ἀβροσταιής, *dropping rich unguents*.

Latin, ung- in ungere, ungere, unxi, unctum, to smear, anoint, unctio, anointing, unctus, anointed, luxurious, unctuosus, unctuous, unguen, unguentum, ointment, inungere, to anoint, Umb. umen (for umben=Lat. unguen, cp. O. Ir. imb, *butter*), umtu, anoint (imper. m.), ignis,² *fire, igneus, fiery, ignire, ignitum, to set on fire*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. unguere, Prov. onher, O.F. engier,

¹ See Brugmann, i. 811. But the spiritus asper is unexplained.

² The equation, Sans. agni, Lat. ignis, Lith. ugnis, O. Slav. ogni, *fire*, is referred by Curtius and others to $\sqrt{\text{AṢ}}$, *drive*, from the quick motion of fire, but the Lith. ugnis and O. Slav. ogni correspond to a root $\sqrt{\text{AG}}$ $\sqrt{\text{OG}}$ $\sqrt{\text{UG}}$. The palatal G of AG-, to drive, would be represented in Lith. and O. Slav. by z. Perhaps, the Sans. Lat. and Balto-Slav. names for fire have connection with the libations of ghee (clarified butter) which were offered to Agni, *i.e.* fire personified as a god. See Muir's *Sanscrit Texts*, ii. 181 : 'At the commencement of certain sacrifices clarified butter is offered to Agni and Vishnu in eleven platters.'

signer, to anoint, Ital. *unguento*, O.F. *oignement* (cp. Lat. *unguentum*), M.E. *oynement*, *oinement*, N.E. *ointment* (t inserted as though from *anoint*), O.F. *enoindre, to anoint*, p. p. *enoint, anointed*, M.E. *enointen, anointen, to anoint*, Ital. *untuoso, F. onctueux, unctuous*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *ugnis*, O. Slav. *ogni, fire*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *ancho, butter*; other names for butter in the O.H.G. period were *anc-smero, chuo-smero, cow-fat*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *imb* (Eur-Ar. g = O. Ir. b), Gael. *im*, Wel. *ymenyn, butter*; O. Ir. *ongim*, N. Ir. *ungaim*, Gael. *ung*, Wel. *eneinio, to anoint*, Ir. *aingéal, fire, ong, a fire, hearth*, Gael. *aingéal, fire, light*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *unction, unctuous, unguent*; *ignite, igneous*

L. Latin and Romance, *ointment, anoint*.

Eur-Ar. \sqrt{OD} , *to smell*, with variant \sqrt{OL} in Latin ¹

Greek, $\delta\delta$ - in $\delta\delta\omega$ for $\delta\delta\omega\delta$, *to smell*, $\delta\delta\omega\delta\alpha$ (perf.), $\delta\delta\mu\eta$, $\delta\sigma\mu\eta$, *smell*.

Latin, *od-, ol-, in odor, olor, a smell, olère, to smell, olfacere, to smell* (trans.), *odorus, smelling, scented. redolère, to diffuse an odour, smell*.

Lithuanian, *udziu, smell*

¹ On the equation, Lat. *unguen*, O.H.G. *ancho*, O. Ir. *imb*, Schrader (*Prähist. Antiq.*) has the following remark 'It indicates that even in the primitive period men already knew how to disengage the fatty constituents of milk, not indeed for the purpose of eating, but for smearing the hair and anointing the body.' This primitive use of butter is confirmed by Hehn, who cites a statement of Hecataeus, that the Paeonians 'anointed themselves with oil made from milk'; and a description given by the comic poet Anaxandrides, about 350 B.C., of the 'dry-haired butter-eating men' who dined with the Thracian king Cotys, as though it were contrary to ordinary use to eat butter instead of anointing with it. The O.H.G. *anc-smero, chuo-smero*, O.N. *smjör, butter*, O. Slav. *maslo* (fr. *mazati, to smear*) *butter, oil*, and the Finnic and Estonian *voi, butter*, from *voidma, to smear*, all point to the fact that butter was used at first for anointing rather than as a food, and in India ghee (clarified butter) is still generally used for anointing the body as well as in cooking. Our word 'butter' is from a Phrygian word, known to us only in its adapted Greek form, *βούτυρον, cow-cheese*, Lat. *butyrum*, Ital. *burro*, F. *beurre*, O.H.G. *butera*, A.S. *butere* (introduced about 900-1000 A.D.). While the northern peoples (Slaves, Teutons, Celts) as they advanced in civilisation carried on the primitive process to butter-making in the proper sense, as an article of food, the Graeco-Italic races, who had become acquainted with the olive, used its oil as their unguent and gave up the use of butter altogether.

² Perhaps connected with \sqrt{ed} , *to eat*, but only found in the European group with sense of smelling.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, ozone, a constituent or condition of the air, so named from the smell perceived after electrical discharges; osmium, a metal so called from the disagreeable smell of its oxide.

Latin, odour (thr F. odeur), odorous, odoriferous, olfactory, redolent.

Eur-Ar OMSO, *shoulder*

Sanskrit, *amsa-s, shoulder.*

Armenian, *us, a shoulder (for *ums)*

Greek, *ὤμος, a shoulder, Æol ὄμμος (= ὄμσος) in ἰππομαδίας (Theocritus, cited by Prellwitz: cp. ἰππομήδιος [Att.], on the shoulder).*

Latin, *humerus (= humesus), a shoulder · cp Umbr ūze (for ūmze).*

Teutonic, Goth *ams-* in *ams-as, a shoulder.*

ENGLISH DERIV *Latin, humeral, compounds of humere-.*

Q

Eur.-Ar. QE QO, conjunction and pronominal base, **qos**, **kos-qe**, **qo-teros**, **goti**, **qo-tithos**, **gor-**.

Sanscrit, **ka-**, **cha**, *and*; as enclitic, **-cha** makes indefinite, as **kach-cha**, *whoever*; **ka-s**, **kā**, **ka-d**, *who, which, what?* **kataras**, *which of two*, **kati**, *how many, as many as*, **katithas**, *of how many*, **karhi**, *when*; **chis**, **chid**, *anyone*, **kim**, *what?* **na-kis**, *no one*, **ku-tra**, *where, whither?*

Zend, **kō**, **kā**, *who*, **chi-ç**, **chi-th**, *any*, **chis-cha**, *anyone*, **kuthra**, *where*.

Greek, **τε**, *and*, **πο-** (**Att.**), **κο-** (**Ion.**), also **τι-** (**Att.**), in **τίς**, **τίνος**, *who? tis, τινος, anyone* (**Att.**), **ποῦ**, *where*, **πῶς**, *how*, **πότε**, *when*, **πόσος**, *how much*, **πότερος**, *which of two*, **πη-λίκος**, *how large, how old*; **Ion.** **κοῦ**, **κότε**,¹ &c.

Latin, **-que**, **quo-**, in **que**, *and*, as enclitic with indefinite force, **quisque**, *whoever, everyone*; **qui**, **quæ**, **quod** (relative: only interrogative as adjective; older forms **quei**, **quoi**, **Osc.** **poi**, **Umb.** **poei**); **Lat.** **quis** (**O. Lat.** **ques**), **neut.** **quid**, **Osc.** **pi-s**, **pi-d** (**pron. interr.**), *who? what?* **Osc.** **pit-pit** (**Lat.** **quid-quid**); **aliquis**, *someone*; **quam**, *how, than*, **quasi** (= **quam-si**), *as if*, **quum**, *when*, **quondam**, *once on a time, formerly*, **quantus**, *how much, how many* (formed on the analogy of **tantus**, *so many*: **cp.** **Sans.** **tavant**, *so many*, **yavant**, *as many*), **quantitas**, *quantity*, **quot**, **quotus**, *how many*, in **comp.** = *every*, as **quotidie**, *every day*, **quotannis**, *every year*, **ubi**,² *where* (for **cubi** = **quobi**, **cp.** **ali-cubi**), **ubique**, *everywhere*, **uter** (for ***cuter** for **quoter-us**, **cp.** **Osc.** **puturus**, *which of two*), **unde** (for **cunde** = **quomde**), *whence*; **cur**, (older) **quor**, *why? quare, wherefore*, **qualis**, *of what kind*, **cp.** **πηλίκος**.

L. Latin and Romance, **Ital.** **chi**, **O.F.** **qui**, **neut. Ital.** **che**, **O.F.** **qued**, **N.F.** **que**, *what? that, which*, **dat. sing. Ital.** **Prov.** **O.F.** **cui**, **N.F.** **qui**, *to whom*, **Ital.** and **O.** and **N.F.** **qui**, *who, who?* **Ital.** **che**, **O.F.** **que**, *what?* **Ital.** **quale**, **O.F.** **quel**, *of what kind*; **Ital.** **qualche**, **Prov.** **quals-que**, **O.F.** **quelque** (**Lat.** **qualis** + **quam**), *some*, **Ital.** **qualcheduno**, **F.** **quelqu'un** (**Lat.**

¹ For similar changes of **Eur.-Ar.** **q** to **τ**, **π**, **κ**, **cp.** **Gk.** **τέτταρες**, **πέντερες**, **Lith.** **keturi**, **O. Ir.** **cethir**, **Wel.** **pedwar**, all from **Eur.-Ar.** **qetper**.

² This explanation of **ubi**, **uter**, **unde**, though attractive, cannot be regarded as blithed.

qualis + quam + unus, *someone*; Prov. **quar**, O.F. **car**, *wherefore*, for (Lat. **quare**); O. Ital. **como**, N. Ital. and Prov. **come**, O.F. **com**, N.F. **comme** (Lat. **quomodo**), *how, as*; Ital. **ciascuno**, **ciascheduno**, Prov. and O.F. **chascun**, N.F. **chacun** (Lat. **quisque + unus**); Prov. and O.F. **alques**, Span. **algo** (Lat. **aliquis**), *someone*, Ital. **qualche cosa**, O.F. **quelque chose**, *something*, Ital. **alcuno**, O.F. **alcun**, N.F. **aucun** (Lat. **aliquis + unus**), *someone, anyone*; O. Ital. **o**, **u**, N. Ital. **ove**, O.F. **o**, N.F. **ou**, *where* (Lat. **ubi**), Ital. **dove** (= Lat. **de + ubi**), *where*, O.F. **d'ond**, N.F. **dont**, *whose* (= Lat. **de + unde**), O. Span. **fidalgo**, N. Span. **hi-d-algo**, i.e. **hijo de algo**, 'son of someone,' i.e. *of a recognised noble family* (**hijo**=Lat. **filius**, **algo**=**aliquis**); Ital. **quota** (lit. *how much*), *the share to be paid or received by each person*, Ital. **quotare**, *to say how much*, O.F. **quoter**, N.F. **coter**, *to count how many, to quote*, i.e. *cite a passage with full account where it is to be found* (L. Lat. **quotare**), *to give chapter and verse*.

Balto-Slav. O. Slav. **ku-to**, *who, who?* Lith. **kas**, **ka**, *who, what* (orig. relative, later interr.), **kur**, *where*, **kurs**, *who, which of several*, O. Slav. **koteryj**, Lith. **katras**, *which of two*, **keli**, *how much*, O. Slav. **ko-liku**, *how much* (cp. **πηλίκος**), **kyj**, **kaja**, **koje**, *anyone*.

Teutonic, **hwa-**, **hwe-**, in Goth. **hwas**, **hwo**, **hwa**, *who? what?* dat. **hwanime**, acc. **hwa-na**), O.N.G. **hwær** (m. and f), **hwaz** (n), N.H.G. **wer**, *was*; O.N. **hver-r** (m), **hver** (n), A.S. **hwa** (m. and f), **hwæt** (n.), dat. **hwam**, **hwam**, acc. **hwone**, **hwat**, instrum. **hwi**, *who? what?* Goth. **hwathar**, O.H.G. **hwedar**, O.N. **hvarr**, A.S. **hwæthar**, *whether, which of two* (Eur.-Ar. **qoteros**), O.H.G. **eogihweder**, A.S. **æghwæthar**, **ægthar** (contract. form), M.E. **eyther**, N.E. **either**, *each of two*, A.S. **nahwether**, **nawther**, M.E. **nether**, N.E. **neither**; Goth. **hwileiks**, O.H.G. **we-lib**, N.H.G. **welch-er**, A.S. **hwylc**, Scot. **whilk**, N.E. **which** (lit. 'what like'), A.S. **hwonne**, **hwann**, *when*, **hwar**, *where*, **hwi**, *why?* A.S. **hwanan**, M.E. **whanene**, **whennes**, **whens**, N.E. **whence**, A.S. **hwa**, **hu**, *how*, A.S. **hwider**, *whither*.

Celtic, O. Ir. **cia**, *who*, **ca-ch**, *anyone* (cp. Sans. **kach-cha**), O. Wel. **pwyl**, *who*, **pau-p**, *anyone*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, **aliquot**, **quotidian**, **quotient**, **quota**, **quorum** ('of whom'), **quantity**, **-ative**, **quality**, **-fy**, **-ication**, **ubiquity**, **-ous**, **quiddity**.

L. Latin and Romance, **kickshaws** (Eng. corruption of **quelques choses**), **hidalgo**, **quote**, **quotation**, **misquote**.

Teutonic, **who**, **whom**, **whose**, **what**, **why**, **whether**, **either**, **neither**, **which**, **when**, **where**, **why**, **whence**, **how**, **whither**.

¹ The number of persons who are present, sufficient to constitute a meeting: taken from the Latin form used in commissions, 'quorum unum esse volumus' &c., naming one or more always to be included; afterwards, a certain number whose presence was necessary.

Eur-Ar. \sqrt{QE} , to desire, like, love.

Sanscrit, kā-, kan-, chā-, in kāyamāna, p. p. liked, loved, chā-kan, chū-kana, to be satisfied with, love, wish, chāru, pleasant, desirable. **Hindi**, chah-na, to be pleased, to like, chahiye, be pleased, used as a polite way of giving a command, or implying necessity; kama, love, Kama, god of love.

Latin, cā- in cārus, dear, caritas, dearness, affection.

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. caritia, dearness, Ital. carezza, O.F. caresse, a caress, O.F. charitet (Lat. caritat-em), charity, Ital. caro, O.F. chier, N.F. cher, dear, O.F. cherir, pres. p. cherissant, M.E. cherischen, cheriss, cherisch, N.E. cherish.

Balto-Slav, O. Slav. ko-cha-ti, likes, desires, Lett. kars, desirous, O. Slav. kuruva, Lith. kurva, Pol. kurwa, an adulteress.

Teutonic, Goth. hors, adulterer, whoremonger, O.H.G. hoara, hora, N.H.G. hure, O.N. hora, A.S. hore, whore, O.N. hor-domr, M.E. hordom, O.H.G. huor, O.N. and A.S. hōr, adultery.

Celtic, O. Ir. caraim, I love, O. Ir. cara, friend, Wel. car, dear, Gael. caraid, a friend, Ir. cairde, Gael. caird, an agreement, (orig.) friendship, Wel. caraf, Bret. quaret, to love.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

L. Latin and Romance, charity, charitable, caress, cherish.

Teutonic, whore, whoredom, &c.

Celtic, Car- in Car-michael (prop. n.), friend of St. Michael, Car-actacus, Caird (Scot. surname).

(1) **Eur-Ar.** \sqrt{QE} , (1) to respect, honour, (2) to seek, search, (3) to punish, avenge.

Sanscrit, chi- in chi-hi-ta, a mark, chi-no-ti, observes, apa-chiti, a penalty, cha-yati, punishes, takes vengeance on, detests.

Zend, kaena, punishment, chi-tha, penalty (cp. Lith. kaina, O. Slav. oena, a price).

Greek, τι-, ποι-, in τίς(=Sans. kis), who? τίω, to pay homage to, τίωω(perf. τέ-τι-κα), to pay a price for, to recompense, to pay a penalty, τινομαι, to have a price paid one, to exact punishment, τίσις, ἀπό-τισις, retribution, vengeance; τι-πάω, to honour, to estimate the value or price, to determine the amount of punishment due to a criminal, τιμήσις (Hom.), precious, τιμωρέω, to help, especially one who has been injured, to

punish, avenge, *τε-τίμας*, Epic perf. as from *τίω*, to mourn for; ¹ *ποινή*, √QẼ-
punishment (cp. Zend *kaena*, s.s.), *penalty, fine*.

Latin, *pu-*, *ti-*, also *quo-* (extens. of Eur.-Ar. *gej-*, with sense of *seek, search*), in *pōna*, *punishment* (perhaps a very early loan-word from Gk., afterward treated as a native word²), *punire*, -*ivi*, -*itum*, to *punish*, *impunis*, *unpunished*, *impunitas* *impunity*; *pōnitere*, to *displease, cause to repent* (older spelling *pōnitere*). *pōnitēt*, *impers* *it* *repente* (*me*). *pōnitens*, -*entia*, *penitent*. -*ce*; *quōs-ere*.³ later *quōrere*, *quōs-ivi*, -*itum*, to *ask, seek*. *quōstus*, *gann*. *quōstio*, a *seeking, question*, *quōstor*, a *Roman magistrate*, Osc *quaistur*⁴. The compounds of *quōrere* are: *ac-* (*ad-*) *quōrere*, to *acquire*, *acquisitio*, *conquōrere*, to *seek for, collect, bring together*, *exquōrere*, to *search diligently*, *exquisitus*, *carefully sought out, choice* (adj.), *inquōrere*, to *inquire, investigate*, *inquisitio*, *inquisitor*, *perquōrere*, to *search thoroughly*, *requōrere*, to *seek again, demand*, *requisitus*, *demanded*, *requisitio*; *coirare*, *coerare*, *curare* (from an older form **cois-are*, cp. Oscan *coisatens* = *curaverunt*), to *cure for, heal, cure*, &c., *cura*, *care, anxiety*, *curabilis*, *causing care, curable*, *curatio*, *taking care of, healing*, *curator*, *overseer, guardian*, *curiosus*, *careful, inquisitive*, -*itas*, *curiosity*, *accurare*, to *take care of*, *accuratus*, *accurate*, *excurare*, to *take care of*, *procurare*, to *look after, to manage*, *procurator*, *manager, agent*, *procuratio*, *management, a charge*; *securus* (cp. *se-cors*, without heart), *without care, confident*, -*itas*, *security*, *incuria*, *carelessness*, *incuriosus*, *not caring for*. *Ti-tulus* (cp. *τίω*, *τί-νω*), a *superscription, title, honourable appellation*, *titulare*, *entitle*. Perhaps *Ti-tus*, *honoured*.⁵

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *pōna* F. *peine* (Lat. *pōna*), *penalty, pain*, Ital. *penitenza*, O.F. *peneance*, M.E. *penaunce, penance* (Lat. *pōnitentia*), *penitence, penance*, F. *repentir*, M.E. *repenten, repent*, pr. p. *repentant*, O. and N.F. *punir*, pr. p. *punissant*, M.E. *punischen*, M.E.

¹ Corssen rejects the derivation of *ποινή*, *pōna*, *punio*, and *pōnitere* from √QẼ- and refers them to √PU-, to *cleansc*.

² For change of vowel, cp. *moenia* : *munire*.

³ Older form, *quais-ere*.

⁴ From an inscription at Pompeii.

⁵ S. Bugge includes amongst the derivatives of √QẼ- *pius, pietas, impietas, pi-are, to propitiate, expiate, to expiate* (Eur.-Ar. 'q' changed by labialising to Lat. 'p'). The F. *piété, piety* (Lat. *pietatem*), *piété, pity*, variant of *piété, pitoyable, pitiable*, from O.F. *pitoyer, pitance, a pittance*, would therefore all fall under this root. The last-mentioned word means, originally, 'a monk's meal.' It. *pietanza*, L. Lat. *pitantia*, literally 'the piety of the faithful,' i.e. that which they gave of their piety, and of which the monk's meals consisted: so *misericordia* is sometimes used in the same sense. If this explanation is to be accepted, the English derivatives from this are, through *Latina*, *piosa, piety, &c.*, *expiate, expiation*, and through *Romanes*, *pity, pitiable, pitous, pitiful, pitiless, pittance*. See Brugmann's explanation under √PU-.

✓**QET**-**punysahinge, punchynge** (Skeat), *a punishing*, F. **punissable**; Ital. **cherere** (poet.), Prov. **querre**, O.F. **querre**, N.F. **querir**, *to seek*, O.F. **queste**, N.F. **quête**, *a search* (from O.F. **quester**=Lat. **quæsitare**), O.F. **conquerre**, N.F. **conquérir**, *to conquer*, M.E. **conqueren**, O.F. **conqueste**, **conquest**, O.F. **enquerre**, N.F. **enquérir**, M.E. **enqueren**, N.E. **enquire**, O.F. **enqueste**, *inquiry, inquest*, L. Lat. **perquisitum**, *anything purchased*, (later) used in a semi-legal sense for *emoluments over and above the stipulated salary*, Ital. **richiesta** (Lat. **requisita**, L. Lat. **requista**), O.F. **requeste**; Ital. **cura**, *care, a parish*, N.F. **cure**, *care, medical treatment, cure of souls*, Ital. **curato**, F. **curé**, *one placed in charge of a parish*, Ital. **curare**, *to care for, heal*, F. **curer**, *to cure, clean, prune*, M.E. **curen**; Ital. **curioso**, Prov. **curios**, O.F. and M.E. **curious**, N.F. **curieux**, Ital. **curiosità**, Prov. **curositat**, O.F. **curiosete**, M.E. **curiouste**, **curiosite**, N.E. **curiosity**; L. Lat. **securire**, *to cleanse* (Lat. **excurare**), O. Ital. **securare**, *to scour dishes, cleanse harness*, Prov. **escurar**, O.F. **escurer**, N.F. **écurer**, *to scour pots and pans*, L. Lat. **securia**,¹ O.F. **escurie**, N.F. **écurie**, *a stable (where horses are groomed?)*, Span. **Escorial**, N.E. (early, 1552 A.D.) **escuirie**, **escurie**, *a stable of horses, also a groom ('escuries and pages,' grooms and pages, 1708), an officer of the court having charge of the royal stables (in this sense spelt equery, 1708)*; Ital. **procurare**, O.F. **procurer**, M.E. **procuren**, *to get, strive*, Ital. **procuratore**, O.F. **procurator**, M.F. **procuratour**, **proketour**, N.E. **proctor**, *a solicitor, attorney*, M.E. **procuracie**, **prokecyce**, N.E. **proxy**; O.F. **secur**, **seur**, N.F. **sure**, *sure, secure*; O.F. **title**, N.F. **titre**, *a title*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. **pīna**, M.H.G. **pine**, **pīn**, N.H.G. **pein**, A.S. **pīn** (all borrowed from Lat. **pōna**), **pūin**, *torture, punishment*, A.S. **pinan**, *to cause pain*, M.E. **pinen**, *to cause or suffer pain*, N.E. **pine**, *to waste away from pain, sickness or sorrow*, L.G. **schüren**, *to clean, swill*, Dan. **skure**, Swed. **skura**, N.H.G. **scheuern**, M.E. **scouren**, N.E. **scour**. Although the word is not found in the elder Teutonic dialects, Kluge does not think it necessary to assume the Romance origin from L. Lat. **securare**, F. **escurer**. Skeat, however, takes the contrary view, deriving M.E. **scouren**, Dan. **skura**, from Lat. **securare**, and this seems most probable, at least with regard to **scouren**. O.H.G. **sihhur**, *without care*, N.H.G. **sicher**, *safe, sure*, A.S. **secor**, *free from obligation, safe*, M.E. **siker**, Scot. **sicker**, *sure* (Lat. loan-words).

Celtic, O. Ir. **pian**, *pain, torment* (gen.), **pein**; Gael. **cion**, Ir. **cen**, *love, esteem*; Gael. **ciont**, *guilt*, Ir. **cin** (s.s.), O. Ir. **cintach**, *injustice*.

¹ Murray (*Hist. Diet.*) derives all the Romance words from the O.H.G. **secura**, N.H.G. **scheuer**, *a shed, place of shelter*, and it must be considered doubtful whether they are based on the Lat. **excurare** or O.H.G. **secura**. The latter is from Eur-Aryan ✓**skēu** *to cover* &c.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek. **Time**-thy (*Τιμó-θεος*, *fearing or honouring God*). pr. n. with dimin. **Tim**, from which are formed the surnames **Tims**, **Timmins**, **Timkins**, **Timkinson**, **Timson**.

Latin. **penal**, **impunity**, **penitent**, -ce (thr *ϕ*), **question**, -able, **questor**, **query**, corrupted from Lat. imper. '*quære*,' *seek for, ask!* inserted, perhaps as a note implying doubt, in the text, as we insert (?), which probably represents the initial Q of *Quære*; **acquire**, -sition, -sitive, **disquisition**, **exquisite**, **inquire**, -sition, -sitive, -sitor, **perquisite**, -ion, **require**, -sité, -sition; **titular**, **Titus**; **curate**, -or, -able, -ative, **accurate**, -acy, **procurator**, -able, **incurious**, **secure**.

It. Latin and Romance. **pain**, -ful, &c., **punish**, -ment, -able, **punch**, a **punching**, **penance**, **quest**, **conquest**, **inquest**, **request**, **conquer**, -or, **enquire**, -er, -y; **title**, **entitle**; **cure**, -ious, -osity, **equerry**, **scour**, **procure**, -er, -ess, **sure**, -ty, **proctor**, -ial, **proxy**, **assure**, -ance, **insure**, -ance, &c.

Teutonic. **pine** (vb.).

(2) **Eur-Ar.** √**QE I** √**QI**, *to notice, remark*, with extension √**QE I T**.

Sanskrit, **chi-t**, **chin-t**, **ket**, *to think, reflect, observe, imagine, be perceptible, appear*, in **chet-ati**, *perceives*, **chet-ayati**, *reminds*; with reflexive sense, *understand, is conspicuous*, p. p. **chetas**, **chitra**, *conspicuous, clear*; **chitraka**, *a picture*, **chiti**, *thought, mind*, **kétus**, *shape, appearance, form*; **ketayati**, *summon, invite*. **Hindi**, **chitti**, *a letter*.

Balto-Slav., O. Pruss. **quoit- quait-** in **quoitamai**, *we will*, **quaits**, *will*, Lith. **koesti**, *invite*.¹

Teutonic, Goth. **haidus**, *kind, manner*, O.H.G. **heit**, A.S. **hād**, *condition, kind*, originally a noun, now used only as a suffix in N.H.G. -**heit** (as in **freiheit**), in Eng. -**head** and -**hood**, as **maidenhead**, **manhood**; Goth. ***hai-ra**, O.H.G. **hē-r**, N.H.G. **hehr**, *venerable*, O.H.G. **herro**, **herera** (comp. of **hēr**), N.H.G. **herr**, *lord, master*, (lit. *the more honourable*), O.H.G. **herison**, N.H.G. **herschén**, *to rule*, O.H.G. **herlich**, N.H.G. **herrlich**, *lordly, magnificent*, O.N. **hārr**, A.S. **hār**, M.E. **hār**, *hoar, grey-headed, old, ancient*. Kluge includes these under √**QE I**, with sense of being *clear, bright*, from which he also derives '**heiter**,' but the O.N. and A.S. words

¹ Fick includes Lat. -**vitus** (for **quitus**), *willing*, in **in-vitus**, *unwilling*, and **invitare**, *to call in, invite*, 'one who would not come of his own will,' under this root, and compares Sans. **ketayati**. (See under √**qel**-√**ql**-.)

with so different a meaning scarcely support his view, unless they are supposed to imply that grey hairs are to be revered.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *hear*, *hoary*, *hoar-frost* (?); the terminations *-head*, *-hood*, implying *condition*, *quality*, &c.

(3) *Eur-Ar.* √QEĪ √QI, with sense of *arranging*, *building*, *constructing*.

Sanscrit, *chi-* in *chi-noti*, *chayati*, *constructs*, *prepares*, *chy-autnam*, *undertaking*.

Zend, *çyao-thna*, *deed*, *work*

Greek, *ποι-* (by labialisation of *q* to *π*) in *ποιέω*, *to make*, *create*, *compose*, *cause*, *ποιέομαι* (*mid*), *to deem*, *consider*, *ποίημα*, *a deed*, *a poem*, *ποίησις*, *a making*, *poesy*, *poetry*, *ποιητής*, *a maker*, *a poet*, *ποιητικός*, *creature*, *poetic*, *-ποιία* (as final in compound words with sense of *making*, in *φαρμακο-ποιία*, *medicine-making*, *ὀνοματο-ποιία*, *name-making*).

Latin, *poema*, *poeta*, *poesis*, *poeticus* (loan-words from *Gk.* with the same signification); *-pœia* (in comp.).

L. Latin and Romance, OF and ME *poeme*, *poete*, *poësie*, *poëterie*: M.E. *posie*, N.E. *posy* (for *poësie*), originally *a short poetical motto engraved on rings*, &c., now *a nosegay or bouquet of flowers*, of which each had a meaning in the language of flowers, and conveyed the sentiment of the giver. Cp. *Beaumont and Fletcher*, cited by *Skeat*:

‘Then took he up his garland and did show
What every flower, as country people hold,
Did signify.’

Balto-Slav., N. Slav. *činiti*, *to make*, *Bulgarian*, *činja*, *to do*, O. Slav. *činu*, *order*, *Russ.* *činu*, *rank*, ‘*tchin*.’ O. Slav. *čisti*, *to count*, *read*, *honour*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *poetic*, *poetical*, compounds of *-pœia*, as *onomato-*, *pharmaco-*, *prosopo-pœia*.

L. Latin and Romance, *poem*, *poet*, *poetess*, *poetry*, *poesy*, *posy*, *poetaster*.

Balto-Slav., *tehin* or *chin*, frequently found in books of *Russian travel*.

Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{QE} $\sqrt{QE-Q}$ for $QE-QE$, and variant $\sqrt{QU-QU}$, an imitative root, to cry, scream, &c.

Sanscrit, ka-, with reduplicated forms ka-ka-, kak-k-, kak-kh-, kũ-, ku-ku-, kūj-, to cry as a bird, in kâka, a crow, kakatua, the Malay name of the cuckoo, but of Sanscrit origin, kak-khati, laughs, kujati, to cry as a bird, coo, moan, groan, kokila, the cuckoo, kukkuta, a cock.

Greek, kak-, kok-, in κακχαζω, to laugh, κόκ-κυ, the cry of the cuckoo, κόκκυξ, the cuckoo, Νεφέλοκοκκυγία, Cloud-cuckoo-town (Arist. 'Aves'), κο-άξ, croaking, κωκ-ύω, to bewail, Κωκυτός, Cocytus, river of wailing.

Latin, cach-, coc-, in cachinnari, to laugh, cuculus, the cuckoo, quaquila, a quail.

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. qua-quila, Ital. quaglia, O.F. quaille, N.F. caille, M.E. quaille, the quail; Ital. aghirone (from O.H.G. heigaron), O.F. hairon, M.E. heiron, N.E. heron, O.F. heroneau, heroneol, M.E. heronsewe, 'her'nsheiw' (Beaumont and Fletcher), a young heron, a heron; L. Lat. coccum, a cock, F. coq, coquet (dimin.), a little cock, (as adj. with fem. coquette) coquettish, O.F. cocarde, a cockscumb, a cockade, coquerel, a little cock, L. Lat. ocatrrix, corrupted from ocoodrillus, itself a corruption from κροκόδειλος, crocodile, M.F. coke-drill. To explain the corruption the fable was invented of a serpent hatched from a cock's egg (Skeat). F. cou-cou, a cuckoo, O.F. couquiol, coucouol, M.E. kokewold, a curkold.

Balto-Slav., Lith. quaketi, to croak.

Teutonic, O.H.G. kach-azzen, to laugh, O.N. kokr, A.S. cocc, a cock (which supplanted in English the old A.S. name hana), Du. and M.E. kakelen, to cackle, M.E. cuckow (from F.), M.E. kokewold, kukwald, from O.F. couquiol, but with an added d from a supposed connection with the A.S. termination -wald, N.H.G. kuckuck, a cuckoo; A.S. cycen, M.E. chicken, O.N. kjuklingr, N.H.G. küchlein, a chicken, Du. quakken, to quack, A.S. geac, O.N. gauk-r, a cuckoo, M.E. gowk; O.H.G. heigir, heigiro, O.N. hegri, a heron, N.H.G. häher, A.S. higora (fr. O.H.G.), a jay (the screamer),¹ M.E. herne-shaw, a thicket where herons build and breed (from hern + M.E. schawe, a thicket), also hernaishaw (fr. O.F. heroneau, a young heron, in Spenser spelt hernaishaw). Heronshaw is also used with the same double sense.

¹ The N.H.G. reiber, A.S. hrægra, W. cregyr, a heron, are from a root krek- or kregh-, also imitative, and it may be remarked with regard to imitative words, that the regular letter changes are not invariably followed, and the violation of the regular law of change does not always imply the borrowing of such words from one language to another.

Celtic, O. Ir. *cuach*, Welsh, Corn. *cog*, *a cuckoo*, Gael. *cúag*, *cubhag* (s.s.).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanscrit, *cockatoo*.

Greek, *Nephelococcygia*, *Cocytus*.

Latin, *cachinnation*.

L. Latin and Romance, *coquette*, *cockade*, *cockatrice*, *cockerel*, *cuckoo*, *cuckold*, *quail*, *heron*, *heronsew* (Dial.); *heronshaw*, *hernshaw*, *a heronry*, *hernshaw*, *a young heron* (from Teut. thr. *o r*).

Teutonic, *cock*, *coxcomb*, *chick*, *chicken*, *cackle*, *quack*, *quack-doctor*; *gawk*, *gowk*, *unthankful*, *graceless fellow*, *gawky*

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{QE\bar{N}}$, *to make a sound, sing, cry, &c*, an extended or nasalised form of the preceding. With variant \sqrt{QUEN} with sense, *to sound, hum, &c*.

Sanscrit, *kan-* in *kan-ati*, *sounds*, *kan-kani*, *an ornament with little bells (?)*; *ṣakuni*, *a female bird*, *ṣakunta* (m), *a bird of prey* (as from a variant $\sqrt{\tilde{k}en}$).

Greek, *kan-* in *καναχή*, *noise*, *κανάζω*, *to sound*, *κύκνος*¹ (= *κυ-kan-os*), *a swan*.

Latin, *can-* in *can-ere*, *cantum*, *to sing*, *cantus*, *a singing, song*, *cantor*, *a singer*, *canticum*, *a song*; *accentus*, *accent*, *concinere*, *to sing together*, *concinuus*, *in concord*, *well put together*, *præcinere*, *to lead in singing*, *præcantor*; *incentio*, *blowing an instrument*, *incentivus*, *setting the tune*, *incentive*, *vaticinari*, *to declare, predict*, *canorus*, *harmonious*, *cantare*, *-avi, -atum*, *to sing*, *incantare*, *to sing, repeat charms*, *recantare*, *to sing over again, to recall*, *luscinia*,² *a nightingale*; *cygnus*, *swan* (Gk. loan-word), *ciconia*, *conia* (Prænestine), *a stork*.

L. Latin and Romance, *L. Lat.* *cecinus*, *Ital.* *cecino*, (later) *cecero*, *O.F.* *cisne*, *N.F.* *cigne*, *a swan* (adaptation to *Lat. cygnus*); *Ital.* *cantare*, *O.F.* *canter*, *N.F.* *chanter*, *M.E.* *chaunten*, *to sing*, *chanson*, *a song*, *Ital.* *canzone*, *a song*, *canzonetta* (dimin.), *cantata*, *a piece of music, a song*, *canto*, *a division in a poem or song*, *M.E.* *chauntrie*, *a chapel in which masses are sung*, *a chantry*, *O.F.* *descanter*, *to sing in parts*, *O.F.*

See Curtius; but perhaps from preceding \sqrt{QUQ} , with suffix *-res*. The *Century Dict.* follows Curtius; Prellwitz derives *κύκ-*res** and *ciconia* from $\sqrt{\tilde{k}ek}$, *to hang*. Both explanations are unsafe

¹ The first syllable is probably from *lus-ous*, *one-eyed, half-blind, glimmering*; *lux*, *lucis*, *light*, with a reference to the nightingale singing in the evening and early night.

enchanter, M.E. *enchaunter*, *enchant*, M.E. *chaunte-cler*, *the bird that crows clearly, the cock*; Ital. *lusinguolo*, *rusignuolo*, *rosignuolo*, O.F. *lousignol*, N.F. *rossignol*, *nightingale*, F. *vicogne*, *a stork*, O.F. *chanterelle*, *a treble bell or string, a mushroom, a decoy-bird*, M.E. *chantrel*, *a decoy-bird*.

Balto-Slav., Lith *kan-klai*,¹ *a harp or guitar*

Teutonic, Goth and A.S. *hana*, O.H.G. *hano*, N.H.G. *hahn*, O.N. *hane*, *a cock*, O.H.G. *henna*, A.S. *henn*, *a hen*, M.F. *cant*, *to speak in a whining manner as a beggar*, O.N. *hvina*, *to make a moaning or humming sound, as a gust of wind*, A.S. *hyinan*, *to whine, moan*

Celtic, Or Ir. *canaim*, *I sing*, O'Conn. *chemal*, *a singer*, Wel. *cann*, *to sing*, Gael. *can*, *to sing*, Gael. *caoin*, O'Ir. *coimim*, Wel. *cwyno*, Bret. *couen*, *qem*, *to lament, bewail*

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

Latin, *cant*, *cantori*, *canticle* (from **canticulum*, dimin. of *canticum*), *canorous*, *accent*, *accentuate* -ion, *conceivinous*, *precentor*, *incantation* *incentive*, *recant* -ation, *vaticination*

L. Latin and Romance, *cygnet*, *a young swan* (a dimin. formed from F. *cygne*); *chant* *horse-chaunter*, *a dishonest horse-dealer*, *chantry*, *Chanter*, *Chaunter* (*a surname*), *Cantharellus*, an edible kind of mushroom, Latinised from F. *cantharelle*, *canzonette*, *canto*, *cantata*, *descant*, *enchant*, -er, -ress, -ment, *disenchant*, &c., *chanticleer*.

Teutonic, *hen*, *henbane*, *hen-coop*, *henpeck*, *moorhen*, &c., *whine*.

Celtic, *keen*, *to mourn at a funeral*.

Eur-Ar. \sqrt{QE} , $\sqrt{QE Q}$, $QE QE$, \sqrt{QENQ} , $\sqrt{Q\eta Q}$, nasalised form, *to bind, confine, restrict*.

Sanskrit, *kach-*, *kanch-*, in *kanchati*, *binds*; **Hindi**, *kinchna*, *to pull tight*, Sans. *kakshā*, *the armpits, the girth, i.e. the part of the body, or the limb, that is girt*.

Greek, *κακ-*, *κυγκ-* in *κάκαλον* (= Eur-Ar. *qqqlom*), *a wall, a ring-fence* (Hesych.), *κυγκλίδες*, *lattice gates* by which the Athenian *dicastæ* were admitted into the courts.

Latin, *canc-*, *cinc-*, *cocs-*, in *cancer*, *a lattice or grating*, *cancelli*, *a lattice or railed enclosure*, *cancellarius*, *a doorkeeper, secretary* (post-

¹ Brugmann: who, however, hesitates between this explanation and one from *kinkyti*, *to stretch*.

- ✓**QE**- class.), *cancellare*, (post-class.), to strike out a writing by cross strokes, to cancel, revoke; *cingers*, *cinxi*, *cinctum*, to gird, *præcingere*, to enclose, *succingere*, to narrow, condense, contract, *cingulum*, a girdle;
 ✓**QEQ**-
 ✓**QE-QE**-
 ✓**QENQ**- Isidore of Seville uses *incincta* as a term for a pregnant woman, one who cannot wear a girdle, ungirt. *Coxa*, the hip (cp. Sans. *kaksha*),
 ✓**QYQ**- *coxare*, to hobble.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *cancello*, grating, O.F. *canciel*, chancel, M.E. *chancell*, the screen or grating separating the choir from the nave, or the seat of the judge from the court, Ital. *cancelliere*, O.F. *chancelier*, the officer who stood by the *cancelli* or screen, (later) a notary, record-keeper, M.E. *chaunceller*, *chancellor*, O.F. *chancellerie*, M.E. *chancellerie*, (later) *chancerie*, the court or office of a chancellor, Ital. *cancellare*, Prov. *cancellar*, F. *canceler*, to cancel; F. *enceinte*, (adj.) pregnant, (subs.) circuit; Ital. *coscia*, *coscio*, Prov. *cuisse*, F. *cuisse*, the thigh, Span. *coxin*, *cojin*, Catalan, *coixi*, as from a L. Lat. *coxinum*, Ital. *cuscino*, *coscino*, Prov. *coisin*, O.F. *coissin*, *cuisin*, M.E. *cuyshen*, *cuyshun*, N.E. *cushion*; O.F. *ceingle*, a girth, O.F. *sursangle*, M.E. *sursengle*, a girth; O.F. *hagard*, from M.H.G. *hag*, wild—used of hawks (lit. a hedge-hawk)

Balto-Slav., kink- in Lith. *kinka*, knee joint, Lith. *kinkyti*, to bind, harness.

Teutonic, hak-, hag-, heng-, in O.H.G. *hahsa*, the hough (hock) of a horse, &c., where he is tethered, N.H.G. *hechse*, *huchse*, O.N. *hox*, A.S. *hoh*, *ho*, M.E. *houz*, N.E. *hough*, (later) *hock* (cp. *pastern* from *pastorium*, the tether of a horse at pasture), A.S. *haga*, *hege*, O.N. *hagi*, M.E. *hagh*, *hahe*, *hawe*, a fence, hedge, thornbush, A.S. *hagethorn*, *hawthorn*, *hedge-thorn*; O.H.G. *hagzissa*, a fury, demoniac woman (from O.H.G. *hag*, brushwood, forest, Kluge: cp. O.H.G. *holzmuoje*, a woman of the woods, a witch), M.H.G. *hece*, N.H.G. *hexe*, a witch, A.S. *hag-tesse*, *hagesse*,¹ M.E. *hagge*, *hegge*, a witch, N.E. *hag*, an old woman; O.H.G. *hängist*, horse, N.H.G. *hengst*, a stallion, A.S. *hengest*, male horse, perhaps a saddle or carriage horse, cp. Lith. *kinkyti*, to put in harness (cp. Kluge ad vb.).

Celtic, O. Ir. *cois*, the foot, Wel. *cois*, the thigh.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *cincture*, *precinct*, *succinct*.

L. Latin and Romance, *chancel*, *chancellor*, *chancery*, *cancel*, *enceinte* (adj. and subs.), *cuisse*, *thigh-plates*, *cushion*,² *sursingie*, *hagard*, a wild hawk.

¹ The O.H.G. *hag-zissa*, *haga-zuma*, A.S. *hag-tesse*, are evidently compounds, of which *hag*, a hedge-bush, is the first element, but the second is unexplained.

² Murray (*Hist. Diet.*) seems to favour the derivation from Lat. *coxa*, at least for the Romance forms *coxin*, *cojin*, *coixi*, *coisin*, *coissin*, *cuscino*, and also Hatzfeld's

Teutonic, hough (subs. and vb.), heek, hedge, ha-ha, hay, thorn, hawthorn, haws, hag, haggard (according to Skeat, corrupted from hag), haglike; Hengist, Hayward (now a surname), hedge-warden.

Eur.-Ar. √QETVER, *four*.

Sanscrit, chatvār, *four*, chaturtha, *fourth*, chaturdaśan, *fourteen*, chatur-angas, consisting of *four members or parts*, a *complete army* (infantry, cavalry, elephants, chariots), chatur-angā (f.), *the game of chess*; chatush-pād, a *quadruped*; chatvaras, a *quadrangular place*, *quarter of a town*

Zend, chathwār, *four*, in comp chathru-, chathru-dasa, *fourteen*, chatura, *four times*, O Pers chitrang, *chess*

Greek, Att τέτταρ-ēs, from τετάρ-, Hom τέσσαρες, Dor τέτορες, Lesb. πέσορες, *four*, Att τέταρτος, *fourth*, τέσσαρεςκαίδεκα, *fourteen*, τράπεζα for τετράπεζα, *four-legged*, a *table*, τραπέζιον, a *four-sided figure*, τετρα- τετρ- in comp, as τετρά-εδρον, a *four-sided solid*, τετράρχης, *the ruler of the fourth part of a province*

Latin, quattuor, quatuor, *four*, quatuor-decim, *fourteen*, quadraginta, *forty*, quartus, *fourth*, quartanus, *recurring on the fourth day*, quartarius, *fourth part of a sextarius*; quadr- quadru- quadri-, in comp. *four*, as quadr-ennium, *space of four years*, quadri-vium, *place where four ways meet*, quadru-pes, &c; quadrare (p. p. quadratus), *to square*, quadratura, a *squaring*, quadrans, a *fourth part*, quater, *four times*, quaternus, quaternarius, *four each*, quaternio, a *band of four*, quadru-plus, *fourfold*, quadriga, a *two-wheeled car drawn by four horses*; Umb. petur-, *four*, in petur-pursus = 'quadrupedibus'; Osc. petora, *four*, cp. Lesb. πέσορες, Gall. petor-ritum, *four-wheeled waggon*.¹ Tessera, a *die*² (possibly loan-word from Gk. τέσσαρες), tesserula, tessella, a *small square stone for paving*.

suggestion that the O.F. coussin is a variant of coëssin, the change of e to u being due to the influence of O.F. conte, a *quilt*. He thinks the derivation of coussin from L. Lat. *cussitinium, a later form of culcita, improbable, as it would make coussin and coëssin etymologically unconnected, which does not accord with the history of the two words. In support of the derivation of coëxin, coëssin, &c., from coëxa, *the hip*, with the sense of *hip-cushion*, he cites the Lat. cubital, *elbow-cushion*, from Lat. cubitus,

¹ Petreius, Petrellus, Petronius, *proper names*, probably denoting the *fourth-born child*, from Osc. or Umb. forms. Cp. Quintus, = Pompeius, from quinque, Umb. pumpe; Sextus, Sextius, &c.

² There are serious objections to Lat. tessera, a *die*, being borrowed from the Greek. (1) The Greek for a *die* is κύβος, and (2) a *die* has six sides, not four. Fick derives tessera from Eur.-Ar. √tams- √tens-, *to shake*, and considers tessera as the original form of the word. Cp. N.H.G. würfel, a *die*, from werfen, *to throw*.

✓**QUATER**

L. Latin and Romance, Span. *axedrez*, Port. *xadrez*, *xedrez*, *chess*,¹ (from Sans. through O. Pers. *chitrānj*, Arab. *al-chitrendj*, pronounced *sch-chitrendj*); Ital. *quarta* (sc. *pars*), O.F. *quarte*, a fourth part, L. Lat. *quartarium*, Ital. *quartario*, O.F. *quartier*, a fourth part of anything, a quarter or division of a town, O.F. *quator*, *cator*, N.F. *quatre*, four, Ital. *quarto*, O.F. *quarte*, *quatrième*, fourth; L. Lat. *quartaronum*, O.F. *quateron*, M.E. *quarteroun*, N.E. *quartern*; Ital. *quartetto*, F. *quartette*, a quartet, O.F. *quatrain*, a song of four verses, O.F. *quateron*, a quarter of a hundred, a troop of twenty-five men, L. Lat. *quadrūm*, Ital. *quadro*, O.F. *cadre*, N.F. *cadre*, a square, a framework; Ital. *quadrare*, O.F. *quarrer*, N.F. *carrer*, to square, L. Lat. *quareia*, O.F. *quarrée* (as from *quadrata*), orig. a squared stone, (later) the place where such were cut; Ital. *quadrante*, a quadrant, Prov. *quadrans*, O.F. *cadran*, a sun-dial; L. Lat. *quadrellus*, Ital. *quadrello*, Prov. *cairels*, O.F. *quarrel*, *quarreau*, M.E. *quarel*, a square tile or pane of glass, a square-shaped bolt for a crossbow, N.F. *carreau*, a tile, a window pane; L. Lat. *quadrifurcus*, a place whence four roads fork, Prov. *carre-forcs*, O.F. *carrefourgs*, M.E. *carrefoukes*, N.F. *carrefour*, *Carfax*, a place in Oxford whence four streets diverge; L. Lat. *quateronum*, a collection of sheets of paper, perhaps twenty-five (cp. L. Lat. *quarteronus*, twenty-five in number, i.e. a quarter of a hundred, O.F. *quateron*, a party of twenty-five men), Ital. *quaderno*, Prov. *cazerns*, O.F. and M.E. *quaer*, *quaier* (for *quador*) fr. Lat. *quaternus* (cp. for loss of -nus, enfer from *infernus*), N.F. *cahier*, a quire of paper, Ital. *caserna*, Span. *caserna*, Prov. *caserna*, F. *caserne* (from L. Lat. *quadernum*), a small guardhouse for four men, a barrack, Ital. *squadra*, *squadrone*, (lit. the fourth part of a body of men), a company of men under a corporal, Ital. *squadrare* (from L. Lat. *exquadrare*, with sense to divide into four), O.F. *esquarrer*, to square, Ital. *squadra*, O.F. *esquarre*, a square (from the same vb.), Span. *cuadrillo*, a party of four, a game of cards for four persons, played with forty cards, O.F. *quadrille* (m.), Ital. *squadriglia*, a small party of men, O.F. *quadrille*, a troop of horse for a tournament, (later) a dance for four sets of partners, L. Lat. *quadrilla*,

¹ Only Spanish and Portuguese have retained the original Sanscrit name of the game. Ital. *scacchi* (I. Lat. *scacchi*), Prov. *escacs*, O.F. *eschés*, *eschees*, N.E. *schacs*, M.E. *ches*, *chacs* (from O.F. *eschis* with loss of initial *e*), are all derived from the Pers. *shah*, *šāh*, through the Arabic form (borrowed), 'shah'; as also the N.E. *chach*, M.E. *chek*, *chak*, O.F. *eschec*, Prov. *escas*, Ital. *scacco*, O. Span. and Port. *zaque*, N. Span. *jaque*, all meaning 'king'; and used to draw attention to the king being 'en prise.' Check-mate, M.E. *chek-mat*, O.F. *eschec mat*, Prov. *escas mat*, Ital. *scacco matto*, O. Span. and Port. *zaqui-mate*, are all forms of the Persian or Arabic, *shāh mata*, 'the king is dead or in danger.' *Shāh* is from Zend *zaxšaeta*, a ruler, king, and, like Sans. *kehetram*, falls under Eur.-Ar. *√kshē-*, to possess (which see). *Mat* is either from an old Persian equivalent of Sans. *matha*, danger, distress, or from a later Persian loan-word from Arab. *māt*, dead: cp. Heb. *mūth*, to die, p.p. *mēth*, dead.

a chime of four bells, O.F. *carillon*, a chime of bells, Sp. *cuarterda*, a *quadroon* (corrupted from *quateroon*), the child of a pure-blooded Spaniard and a mulatto; L. Lat. *quarranta*, Ital. and Prov. *quaranta*, O.F. *quarante*, forty, L. Lat. *quarantanus*, Ital. *quarantena*, O.F. *quarantane*, quarantine, lasting forty days, Ital. *quaresima*, Prov. *caresma*, O.F. *quaroesme*, *quaresme*, N.F. *carême*, the season of Lent (Lat. *quadagesima*); F. *quadruple*, four-fold, F. *quadrillion* (coined out of *quadr*, + million).

Balto-Slav, Lith. *keturi*, O. Slav. *četyre*, four, Lith. *ketur-tas*, O. Slav. *cetvritu*, fourth.

Teutonic, Goth. *fidwor*, O.H.G. *fior*, N.H.G. *vier*, O.N. *fjor-ir* (num. adj.), A.S. *feower*, four, Goth. *fidurdha*, O.H.G. *viordo*, N.H.G. *vierte*, O.N. *fiordhi*, A.S. *feowerdha*, fourth, Goth. *fidwor-taihun*, O.H.G. *fior-zehan*, N.H.G. *vier-zehn*, O.N. *fjortan*, A.S. *feowerteon*, fourteen, Goth. *fidwor-tigjus*, O.H.G. *fiorzug*, N.H.G. *vierzig*, O.N. *fjortigr*, A.S. *feower-tig*, forty, A.S. *feordhing*, M.E. *ferthing*, a quarter, fourth part of a penny, M.E. *fourteniȝt* (= fourteen nights, fourteen nights).

Celtic, O. Ir. *cethir*, *cetheorn* (f.), Gael. *ceithir*, Bret. *petuar*, O. Wel. *petguar*, N. Wel. *pedwar*, four.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *tetr-*, *tetra-* in compounds, as *tetrahedron*, *tetrameter*, *tetrarch*, *diatessaron*, harmony of the four Gospels, &c., *trapeze*, *trapezium*.

Latin, *Quartodecimans*, a sect who kept Easter on the fourteenth day of the new moon, *quartan*, a fever recurring every fourth day, *quarto* (for in *quarto*), a sheet of paper folded in four; *quaternary*, *quaternion*, *quadrennial*, *quadrangle* (abbrev. *quad*), *quadrilateral*, *quadruped*, *quadrumane*, &c, *quadrate*, *quadratic*, *quadrature*, *quadrant*; *tesselated*, *tessellar*.

L. Latin and Romance, *quart*, *quarter*,¹ *quarters*, *quatern*, *quartet*, *quatraîn*, *cadre* (of a regiment), *quarry*, a place where stone (properly squared stones) is cut, *quarry* or *quarrel*, a kind of cross-bow bolt,

¹ The phrase 'to give quarter' to a conquered enemy is thus explained by Wedgwood. The proper meaning, of 'a fourth part,' is generalised into any part or division, e.g. the lower or higher quarter, the trading quarter, then to any assigned position, as soldiers' quarters, and the expressions 'to give quarter' and 'to keep quarter' were used in the senses to assign limits or conditions, to keep them when assigned, and quarter was used by itself in the sense of *condition or limit*. In illustration Wedgwood makes the following quotations:—'Offering them quarter for their lives if they would give up the castle.'—Clarendon.

'That every one should kill the man he caught.
To keep no quarter.'—Drayton.

quarry, a diamond-shaped frame or tile, **quarier** (Shakespeare), a cube of wax with a wick; **Carfax** (in Oxford); **quire** (O.F. *quaier*), **caserne**, **squadron**, **squad**, **square**, **quadrille**, a game of cards, a dance, **carillon**, **quadrone**, **quarantine**, **quadruple**, **quadrillion**, **quatre-foil**.

Teutonic, **four**, **fourteen**, **fourth**, **forty**, **-ieth**, **farthing**, **fortnight**.

Eur-Ar. √**QEP**, to contain, hold, seize, take, bind.

Sanscrit, **kap-** in **kapatis**, a measure, a double handful, **kapāla**, a shell, skull.

Armenian, **kapem**, to bind, **kap-ankh**, a band.

Greek, **καπ-** in **κάπ-τω**, to snatch at, **κώπη**, a handle, hilt, **καπέτις**, **καπιθῆ**, a measure (perhaps borrowed), **κάπηλος**, a retail dealer

Latin, **cap-** in **capere**, to take, hold, contain, **cepi**, **captus**, with compounds **accipere**, to accept, **concupere**, to conceive, **conceptio**, **conceptus**, **decipere**, to catch, deceive, **deceptio**, **excipere**, take out, except, **exceptio**, **incipere**, take in hand, begin, **inceptio**, **intercipere**, to interrupt, **interceptio**, **percipere**, perceive, **perceptio**, **præcipere**, to anticipate, give rules for, enjoin, **præceptio**, -or, -ivus, -um, **præcipuus**, chief, **recipere**, to take back, **receptio**, -ivus, **suscipere**, to undertake; **captare**, -avi, -atum, to catch at, seize (freq. of **capere** from p. p. **captus**), with **ac-ceptare**, to accept, **acceptatio**, -bilis, **receptare**, to recover, **receptatio**, -aculum, **anticipare**, to anticipate (as from **capare**), **anticipatio**; **cap-ar**, -acitas, **capacious**, -ity, **capacitare**, to enable, **capabilis** (late), **capable**; **caupo** (also **coopo** and **cupo**), -onis, a trader, an innkeeper, **cauponari**, to trade, **occupare**, to take possession of, **occupatio**, **præoccupari**; **captio**, **captura**, a seizing, **captivus**, -itas, a captive, -ity, **captivare**, to captivate; **capistrum**, a halter, **capistrare**, to halter, fasten, **capsa**, a case, receptacle, **capsula** (dimin.), a small case, **capulus**, a holder, a coffin, a halter, a handle, **captiosus**, *sophistical*, *captious*; **-ceps**, in compounds, adjectival termination with sense of taking, in **forceps**, **tongs** (= **formus**, hot, + **ceps**), **maniceps** (= **manus**, hand, + **ceps**), one who takes possession, owner, **mancipium**, **manupium**, ownership, possession, a slave obtained by purchase, a slave in general, **mancipare**, **manupare**, to deliver up as property, transfer, sell, **emancipare**, to surrender ownership, to set free a son from the *patria potestas*; **municeps** (= **munia**, public offices, privileges, + **ceps**), a citizen, **municipium**, a free town with Roman citizenship, **municipalis**, belonging to a free town; **particeps** (= **pars**, a part, + **ceps**), *partaking* (adj.), *partaker* (subs.), **participare**, or **-ari**, to

share; *princeps* (= *primus*, *first*, + *ceps*), *chief*, *principalis*, *principal*, *principium*, *beginning*, *origin*, (in plur.) *foundations*, *principles*; *aniceps* (*avis*, *bird*, + *ceps*), *a fowler*, *anicipari*, *to go bird-catching*; *usu-capere*, *to acquire ownership by use*, *usucapio*, -*onis*, *ownership acquired by use*; *reciperare*, *recuperare*, *to regain*, *recover*, *take back* (*libertatis recipatio*, *regaining of liberty*). Another derivation is from the Sabine '*cuprus*,' *good*, *desirable*, *recuperare*, *to make good*.

L. Latin and Romance. O.F. *concever*, N.F. *concevoir*, *to conceive* (Lat. *concipere*: cp. O.F. *savor*, Ital. *sapere*, *savere*, N.F. *savoir*, from Lat. *sapere*, *to know*). O.F. *conceipt*, *conceit*, M.E. *conceipt*, *a conception or conceit*, *imagination* (similar forms are found in *decevoir* and *recevoir*); L. Lat. **captiare* (form of Lat. *captare*), *caciare*, Ital. *cacciare*, O.F. *cachier*, *chacier*, N.F. *chasser*, M.E. *chacen*, *chasen*, *cachien*, *to pursue*, *chase*, *catch*, O.F. *purhacer*, N.F. *pourchasser*, *to pursue eagerly*, O.F. *purchas*, *eager pursuit*, M.E. *purhacen*, *purchasen*, *to acquire*, *purchas*, subs. (Chaucer), originally '*the obtaining, getting hold of something*,' O.F. *chace-pol*, Norm. F. *cachepol*, L. Lat. *caecopolus*, *caecepullus* (Du Cange), literally '*chase-fowl*,' *a collector of the tax on chickens*, M.E. *catch-poll*,¹ *a bailiff*; Span. *acaptar*, Ital. *accattare*, O.F. *acater*, *achapter*, N.F. *acheter*, *to buy*, L. Lat. *adcaptum*, *uceptum*, Ital. *accatto*, O.F. and M.E. *acat*, *achat*, *a purchase*, O.F. *acateur*, M.E. *catour*, *a purchaser*, *specially of provisions*, *a caterer* (more correctly '*a cater*,' but the new spelling, *cater* [for *catour*], no longer conveying the sense of a personal agent, was used as the verb for the act of buying, and *caterer* was formed from it as the substantive for the person buying); F. *occuper*, *to hold*, *keep*; Ital. *cattivo*, *cativo*, Prov. *captiu*, *caitiu*, *bad*, *wretched*, O.F. *caitif*, *chaitif*, *captive*, *wretched*, N.F. *chétif*, *poor*, *mean*, *bad*, M.E. *caitif*, *choitif*, *captive*, *wretched* (also used as subs. *a prisoner*, *a wretch*, *a mean fellow*); Ital. *ricuperare*, *ricovrare*, Prov. *recobrar*, O.F. *recouvrer*, *recuvrer* (Lat. *recuperare*), *to regain*, M.E. *recoueren* (s.s.); Span. *cabrestante* (from Lat. *capistrante*[m], pres. p. acc. sing. of *capistrare*, *to halter*), O.F. *cabestan*, *capstan*;² L. Lat. *caplum* (= Lat. *capulus*), *a cable* (Isidore), Ital. *cappio*, O.F. *cable*, *a rope*, *cable*, M.E. *kabel*, *cable*; Ital. *causa* (= Lat. *capsa*), Prov. *caisse*, O.F. *casse*, N.F. *caisse*, M.E. *casse*,

¹ The English spelling was probably the adaptation of a misunderstood French word to an English idea, and in *catch-poll* there is a confusion with *poll*, *a head*, sometimes used in the sense of person, as '*pol bi pol*,' '*head by head*,' or *man by man*; so *catch-poll* was transferred as the ordinary name of a constable whose office it was to arrest criminals.

² A less satisfactory derivation is from '*capra*,' *a goat*, *cabre-stante*, *a standing post*, an instance of transferring the name of an animal to a machine or weapon: as in Greek, the windlass was called *βρες*, the ass; so the donkey-engine in English, and in Lat. *aries*, *a battering ram*.

✓**QEF** a case, a receptacle, L. Lat. **capsarius**, Ital. **caissiere**, N.F. **caissier**, keeper of the chest, cashier, **cassette** (dimin. of *casse*), a casket (the change of spelling is due to confusion with *casquet* from *casque*, a cap); O.F. **chasse**, a shrine, case for relics (Lat. *capsa*), O.F. **enchasser**, to enshrine, inclose, set (as a jewel), to inlay or variegate with gold or silver, adorn with figures in relief, M.E. **enchase**, **inchace**, N.E. **enchase**, **chase**; Ital. **principe**, F. **prince** (m.), **princesse** (f.), L. Lat. **cappa**,¹ a hooded cloak (A.D. 660), O.F. **chape**, A.S. **cæppe**, M.E. **cape**, **cope** (Isidore spells **capa** and explains: 'quia quasi totum capiat hominem'; better, perhaps, from an obs. Lat. ***capum**, head), L. Lat. **cappellus**, Port. **capello**, a hood, cobra de **capello**, hooded snake, L. Lat. **cappella**, small mantle, hood. Du Cange explains **cappella** as the place where a piece of St. Martin's cloak was preserved, a chapel, a sanctuary for relics (Brachet), O.F. **chapelle**, dimin. of **chape**, a small hood, a chapel, M.E. **chapele**, **chapelle**, a chapel, N.F. **chapelle** (s.s.); N.F. **chapeau**, hat, cap, L. Lat. **capucium**, Ital. **capuccio**, a hood, cowl, Ital. **cappuccino**, a friar of the order of St. Francis, of the new rule of 1528, L. Lat. **capellanus**, O.F. **capelan**, **chapelain**, M.E. **chapleyn**, **chaplain**, the priest in charge of a chapel; O.F. **chaperon**, a hood, special use to blind hawks, the attendant on a young lady, O.F. **chapelet**, a little hood, a wreath; Ital. **scappare** (Lat. *ex* + *cappa*), to slip out of the cloak, O.F. **escaper**, to escape; O.F. **hable**, **havle**, from *habulum*, a Latinised form of M.H.G. **habe**, **habene**, a haven, O.F. (later) **havre**, from A.S. **hæfene**, or L.G. **haven**.

Balto-Slav., Lith. **kampu**, take hold of, O. Slav. **kupiti**, to trade, **kupu**, traffic, **kupici**, a trader, Lith. **kupezus**, trader: these are all (except **kampu**) from Goth. **kaupon**, to trade, barter.

Teutonic, haf-, hef-, O. and N.H.G. **haft**, imprisonment, O.N. **haptr**, A.S. **hæft**, imprisoned, captive, Goth. **hafjan**, O.H.G. **heffan**, **hevan**, N.H.G. **heben**, O.N. **hefja**, A.S. **hebban** (pr. t. sing. **hebbe**, **hefts**, **hefth**), M.E. **hebben**, **heven**, to raise, lift, heave, O.H.G. **hefti**, handle, N.H.G. **heft**, handle, part of a book, O.N. **hepti**, A.S. **hæft** (suba.), a handle, haft, O.H.G. **hebig**, O.N. **höfigr**, A.S. **hefig**, M.E. **heft**, **hevi**, heavy; O.N. **hifinn**, O. Sax. **heban**, A.S. **heafon**, M.E. **heofen**, **heaven**, **heven**, N.E. **heaven**, A.S. **heafonlic**, M.E. **heofenlic**, N.E. **heavenly**,² perhaps akin to Goth. **hafjan**, &c., to raise, lift (cp. A.S. **lyftan**, to lift, A.S. **lyft**, the air; A.S. **behof**, advantage, M.H.G. **behuof**, occupation, purpose, advantage (from Teutonic base haf-, =Eur-Ar. qep-, Kluge); O.N. **höfn**, (1) a

¹ Dies rejects the derivation of *cappa*, *capa* (fem.) from *caput*.

² This is very doubtful: see note to Goth. **himins** under ✓**EE**-, to pierce, and

✓**QEM** ✓**REM**-, to cure.

holding or tenure of land, (2) *a haven* (in comp. hafnar-), A.S. *hafese*, L.G. *haven*, M.H.G. *habe*, *habene*, N.H.G. *hafen* (A.S.), *haven* (i.e. 'holding or containing' ships), from Teut. base haf- (Eur.-Ar. qep-); O.N. *haf*, A.S. *hæf*, N.L.G. *haff*, *the deep sea, the high sea* (from ✓haf-, with sense of *raise, heave*: cp. Goth. *hafjan*, O.N. *hefja*); Goth. *kaupon*,¹ O.H.G. *choufon*, N.H.G. *kaufen*, O.N. *kaupa*, A.S. *cypen*, *cepan*, *to sell, hold, keep, seize*, *ceāpian*, *to buy, deal with*, M.E. *cheapian*, *chapien*, *chepen* (S.S.), O.H.G. *chouf*, *kouf*, O.N. *kaup*, A.S. *ceāp*, M.E. *cheap*, *chep*, *cheep*, (as adj.) *cheap*, (as subs.) *sale, dealing, selling or market price*, M.E. *gōd-cheap*, *good bargain, cheap*; O.H.G. *choufman*, N.H.G. *kaufmann*, O.N. *kaupmadhr*, A.S. *ceāpman*, M.E. *cheapman*, *chepman*, *chapman*, *a trader, dealer*, O.N. *kaupstir*, M.E. *cheapfare*, *chapfare*, *chaffare*, *chaffere* (from A.S. *ceāp* + *faru*, *a journey, dealing*), *a travelling trader, dealer*, M.E. *chaffaren*, *to bargain*; O.N. *haukr* (for *hebukr*), O.H.G. *habuh*, N.H.G. *habicht*, A.S. *heafoc*, M.E. *havek*, *hawk*, N.E. *hawk*, i.e. *the 'seizer'*, cp. L. Lat. *capus* (from Lat. *caperē*?), *a hawk* (Du Cange); Dan. *Kjøben-havn*, Icel. *Kaupmanna-höfn*, *'openhaven'*.

Celtic, Gael. *cachdan*, *vezation*, Ir. *cacht*, *distress, prisoner*, Ir. *cachtaim*, *I capture*, Wel. *caeth*, *a slave, confined*, Wel. *caethu*, *to confine*, Ir. *cail*, Wel. *cael* (for ca[p]il, ca[p]el), *to have, get*, Gael. *cuan*, *the ocean*, Ir. *cuan*, *a harbour*, from a base *copno, cp. O.N. *höfn* (S.S.).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *accept*, *acceptation*, -ance, -able, *concept*, -ion, *deception*, -ive, *except*, -ive, -ion, *exceptional*, -able, *incipient*, *inception*, -ive, *intercept*, -ion, -ive, *perception*, -ive, -ible, *precept*, -or, -ive, -ory, -orial, *susceptive*, -ible, *intro-susception*, *recipe*, -ient, *reception*, -ive, -acle; *anticipate*, -ation, *capable*, *capacious*, *capacity*, *capacitate*, *occupation*, *occupancy*, *preoccupation*; *caption*, *capture*, *captive*, -ity, *captive*, -ion, *capsule*, *captious*, -ness; *forceps*, *emancipate*, -ion, *municipal*, -ity, *participate*, *principal*, -ity, *principle*; *usucapion* (legal), *recuperate*, -ive.

L. Latin and Romance, *conceive*, -able, *mis-conceive*, *mis-conception*, *conceit*, -ed, *deceive*, *undecieve*, -able, *deceit*, -ful, *receive*, -able, *receipt*; *chase*, *chace*, *purchase*, *catch*, *catch-word*, *catch-poll*, *Catchpole* (a surname), *cater*, *caterer*, *occupy*, *preoccupy*, *recover*, -y,

¹ All these Teutonic words for buying, trading, are loan-words from Lat. *capio*, and therefore to be placed under ✓qep-, but the other Teutonic derivatives may phonetically be placed under ✓qheh- with *haben*.

² The Lat. *accipiter* is not from *accipere*, but from a lost Latin **accipiter* akin to Gk. *ἀκκίρας*, *swift-winged*, a general name for birds of prey.

caltiff, capstan, cable, case (a holder), cash (F. *caisse*), cashier¹ (subs.), enchase, chase (*inlay, adorn, engrave*); prince, -ss, -dom, -ly; cape, escape, scape-grace, cope, cap, chaperon, chapeau, chaplet, chapel, chaplain, -cy, cobra de capello, capuchin; Havre, a French city.

Teutonic, heave, coal-heaver, heavy, -iness, haft (*of a knife*), heaven, -ly, behoof, behove; -haven, found in the composition of names of places, Newhaven, Whitehaven; keep, -er, -sake (A.S. *cepan*), cheap (subs. and adj.), Cheap-side, East-cheap (East market), Chipping in Chipping Norton (*Market Norton*: cp. Market Harborough), cheap (*not dear*), cheapness, cheapen (A.S. *ceap*), chapman, a tradesman, dealer, abbreviated to chap, a customer, fellow, person, chap (vb.: pronounced chop), to exchange, chapmoney, a percentage of the price paid back to the buyer, chapbook; coeper, horsecooper (Dutch *koop*en, to sell, deal in), cope, to vie with, originally to bargain with; chaffer, M.E. *chaffaren* (A.S. *ceap* + *faru*), hawk; ² Chapman (*surname*), Copenhagen.

Eur-Ar. √QHEBH, to hold, grasp, contain, have; a variant of the preceding root.

Greek, κεφ- κεβ-, in κεφαλή, Maced. κεβλή, Hesych. κεβαλή (see following qep-el, qebh-el³).

Latin, hab-, in habere, -ui, -itus, to have, hold, contain, &c., habena, a rein, habilis, manageable, expert, habilitas, aptitude, ability, habitudo,

¹ The verb to cashier, to dismiss from service, is from a post-class Lat. *cassare* (formed from adj. *cassus*, empty), probably participle of *carere*, to be deprived of, to bring to naught, annul, Ital. *cassare*, O.F. *casser* (legal term), to annul, N.H.G. *cassiren*, borrowed from O.F. *casser*.

² Phonetically the Teutonic base *gab-* (to give) corresponds with Eur-Ar. QEP- although so divergent in signification. If GAB- = QEP-, Goth. *giban*, O.H.G. *geban*, N.H.G. *geben*, O.N. *gefa*, A.S. *gifan*, to give, would fall under this root. So also its Eng. derivatives, give, gave, gift, giver, forgive, -ness, &c. Kluge compares Lith. *gabenti*, to bring, O. Ir. *gabim*, I take, with Teut. *gab*, to give; which implies a form *qebh-* or *ghebh-*.

³ The connection of Gk κέφωρος, Lat. *cephurus*, Ital. *cofano*, *cofano*, a basket, Prov. and O.F. *cofin*, a basket, also a chest, offer, M.E. *cofin*, *coffin*, a basket, a pie-crust, O.F. *coffre*, *cofre* (a variant of *cofin*, cp. F. *ordre*, fr. Lat. *ordinem*), M.E. *cofer*, *cofre*, N.E. *coffer*, a chest, especially for money, must be regarded as uncertain; κέφωρος may be a foreign loan-word, and the change of vowel is doubtful. The English *coffin* originally meant *basket* (cp. Wyclif's 'twelve coffins ful,' Mark vi. New Testament), later a shape for a pie made of paste (cp. Shakesp. 'of the paste a coffin I will rear'). Shakespeare also uses it in the modern sense in the lines

'not a flower sweet
On my black coffin let there be strowed.'

a condition, *habitude*, *habituare*, to *habituate*, *habitus*, condition, deport-
ment, appearance, attire, dress, *habitare* (freq.), to dwell in, *habitabilla*,
habitable, *habitaclum*, a dwelling-place, *habitatio*, a dwelling, *cohabi-*
tare, to dwell together, *cohabitatio*, *inhabitare*, to dwell in; compounds,
adhibere, -ui, -itum, to apply, to bring or summon to a place, *exhibere*,
-itum, to display, present, *exhibitor*, -io, *inhibere*, -itum, hold in, restrain,
inhibitio, *præbere* (præ + -hibere), to offer, furnish, give, *præbenda*,
the state allowance to a private person, *prohibere*, to hold in front, keep
back, forbid, *prohibitio*, -or, -orius, *debere* (de + -hibere), to keep back
from, to owe, to be bound to, *debilis*,¹ infirm, disabled, *debilitas*, in-
firmity, *debilitare*, to weaken, *debitor*, a debtor, *debitum*, a debt, *debita*
(s. s.: sc. pecunia).

L. Latin and Romance. Ital. *avere*, to have, p. p. *avuto* (from an old
p. p. in colloquial use, *habutus*), O. F. *aver* (pp. *avud*, *aüd*, *ai*), N. F.
avoir (p. p. *eu*); L. Lat. *averia* (Du Cange), property, used of a farm,
money, goods, horses, cattle, &c., found in a document of 1190 A.D.,
also of 1309 and 1310, *averium ponderis*, things sold by weight, O. F.
avoir du pois; *averagium* (Du Cange), O. F. *average*, M. E. and Sc.
aryage, *arrage*, service due by tenants to help their lord with horses and
carts (*averis*), in carrying his wheat, &c.: also damage occurring to
merchandise in carriage; cost and duties of carriage. O. and N. F. *habile*,
skilful, M. E. *hable*, able, O. F. *habilité*, N. F. *habileté*, ability, N. F. *habilité*
a legal qualification, F. *habiller*, to dress, *deshabiller*, to undress; F.
habit, *habit*, dress, *habiter*, to dwell, *habitué*, habitual (as from a Lat.
**habitualis*), *habitude*, custom; Span. *bitacora*, Port. *bitacola*, F. *habit-*
acle,² a pinnacle, (older) *bittacle*, place for a compass, perhaps originally
a shelter for the man at the wheel (see Bailey's Dict.: '*Bittacle*, a frame
of timber in the steerage where the compass is placed'); O. F. *habitation*,
M. E. *habitaceoun*, a dwelling; O. F. *debte* (Lat. *debita*), *dette*, M. E. *dette*,
N. E. *debt*, O. F. *deter*, *deteur*, Prov. *deutor*, Ital. *debitore*, M. E. *dettur*,
dettour, N. E. *debtor*, Ital. *devere*, *dovere*, O. F. *dever*, pp. *deü* (cp. *eu*
from *avoir*), N. F. *devoir*, p. p. *dü* (Eng. *due*), to owe, O. F. *dever* (subs.),
N. F. *devoir*, duty, obligation, M. E. *dever*, *devere*, *devoir* (s. s.), O. F.
endetter, Prov. *endeptar*, L. Lat. *indebitare*, to make a debtor, M. E.
indetten, s. s. also, to be bound as by a debt (cp. Wyclif, Rom. xiii. 4,

¹ Osthoff advocates the derivation of *debilis* from Lat. *de* (with privative sense)
+ an untraced Lat. equivalent of Sans. *bhala-s*, good, strong; but without sufficient
proof. The suffix in *debi-lis* is -*lis* (Eur-Ar. -*la*, -*le*, -*li*), not the frequent Latin suffix
-*illa*, as in *sta-bilis*, *fe-bilis*, which is a compound of Eur-Ar. *bhe* + *la*, weakened to
bi-li = Eng. -*ble* in *habita-ble*, &c.

² Körting is inclined to derive Span. *bitacora*, Port. *bitacola*, from O. N. *bitti*, a cross
beam of a ship, Ital. *bitta*, F. *bitte*, block of wood for the anchor cables.

'He is the mynystre of God to thee unto good'; with the gloss, 'endettid to defend thee'), M.E. *duste*, *dewte*, *deute* (cp. Prov. *deute*, a *debt*), obligation, duty, due, L. Lat. *præbenda*, the daily allowance of meat and drink made to a monk or canon, the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice, O.F. *prebende*, *præbendarius*, one who gives or receives a *præbenda*, O.F. *prebendier*, O. and N.F. *provende*, M.E. *prouendé*, *provendé*, *provand*, a variant of *prebende*, but with the general sense of food, *provender*. *Gabelle* (from Celtic), a *tax*, used specially of the salt-tax.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *gabenti*, to bring.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *gabala*, N.H.G. *gabel*, A.S. *geaful*, a fork, Goth. *gibla*, O.H.G. *gibil*, N.H.G. *giebel*, O.N. *gafi* (from which probably L. Lat. *gabulum*, O.F. and M.F. *gable*), the peak of a house front. The Goth. *gibla* is the translation of *πτερύγιον*, a pinnacle. Goth. *haban*,¹ O. and N.H.G. *haben*, O.N. *hafa*, A.S. *habban*, M.E. *habben*, *haven*, to have, A.S. *behæbban*, to restrain, keep oneself in; A.S. *gafol* (Celtic loan-word), a tax; Goth. *giban*, O.H.G. *geban*, N.H.G. *geben*, O.N. *gefa*, A.S. *gifan* (p. t. *geaf*), M.E. *given* (p. t. *gaf*), to give, A.S. and E. *gift* (subs.).

Celtic, O. Wel. *caffel*, to get (Rhys), N. Wel. *cafael*, *gafael*, Corn. *gavel*, (as subs.) a taking. Gael. *gabh*, O. Ir. *gabhaim*, to take, Gael. *gabhal*, Wel. *gafi*, a fork, Ir. *gabhail*, to take, (as subs.) spoil, property, Ir. *gabim*, I take, give, recite; Ir. *gabhail-cine*, *gavel-kind*, a Celtic tenure, by which on the father's death the property was divided equally among the sons, or the members of the sept; a similar tenure is still found in Kent. Ir. *gaf*, *gafa*, a hook.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek. For derivatives from *κεφαλή* see below.

Latin, *habitat*, *habituat*, *cohabitation*, *rehabilitate*, *adhibit*, *ion*, *exhibit*, *-ion*, *-or*, *inhibit*, *-ion*, *prebend-ary*, *prohibit*, *-ion*, *-or*, *-ory*, *debit*, *debilitate*.

L. Latin and Romance, *avoidupois*, *average*² (the mean between

¹ The Teutonic words for 'have' are in accord with Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{QEP} or \sqrt{QHEBH} . But the evident correspondence of Lat. *habere*, Germ. *haben*, demands the aspirated form \sqrt{QHEBH} .

² Besides the explanation of *average* given in the text there are the following:—(1) Doxy (*Glossary of Span and Port. Words derived from the Arabic*), Port. and Ital. *avaría*, F. *avarie*, damage done to goods in carriage (from Ar. *awār*, a damage, defect). *Avaria* in this sense is found in a Catalan document 1258 A.D. Brachet follows Doxy for Fr. *avarie*. (2) The derivation from *hasen*, with original signification of *harbour dues*, or duty on exports; for which see Dies. The word was used with different senses, and either the various derivations are invented to suit the various

unequal sums or quantities), **arrage** (see note: retained in Scottish leases to the reign of George III.), **able**, **ability**, **enable**, **disable**, **unable**, **habit**, **habitude**, **habitable**, **binnacle** (for **bittacle**, through a false reference to bin, *a box*), **habitation**, **cohabit**, **inhabit**, -**ant**, -**ation**, **habitual**, **deshabille**, **debt**, **debtor**, **devoir**, **endeavour**, **indebt**, **debility**, **due**, **duly**, **duty**, **dutiful**, **provender**.

Teutonic, **gable** (thr. F.), **have**, **had** (A.S. *hæfde*, M.E. *haffde*), **behave**, **behaviour**; **give**, **gave**, **gift**, **gift-gaff** (?), *giving and taking*, **gew-gaws**, (according to Skeat) a corruption of M.E. **give-gove**, *trifling presents*.

Celtic, **gavel-kind** (thr. A.S. ?), **gaff**.

Eur-Ar. QEP-EL QHEBH-EL OS, *head, skull*.

Sanscrit, **kapalas**, *head, skull, a shell*.

Greek, *κεφαλή, κεβλή, κεβαλή*, *a head, brain-holder*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. **gibilla**, **gebäl**, *head, skull*, A.S. **hafela**, *a head*.¹

The other Teutonic forms, as also the Latin, except perhaps **capillus**, *hair*, are formed upon a hypothetical Eur-Ar. base, *QOUPOT; *QEPOT, *a head*, from an earlier base QEP.

Latin, **caput**, -**itis**, *a head*, **occiput**, *the hinder part of the head*, **sinciput** (semi + caput), *half the head*, **capitalis**, *affecting the head, or life*, used especially of offences, *chief, pre-eminent*; **capitaneus** (late), *chief in size, used of large letters* (capitals), **capitellum** (post-class.), *the capital of a column*, **capitulum** (dim. of caput), *a section of a chapter*, **capitulatim**, *by heads*; **Capitolium**, *the Capitol at Rome*, the temple of Jupiter on the summit of the Saturnian, afterwards **Capitoline**, *hill*

senses, or the words had a different origin, and it is thus possible that Du Cange's explanation from **averum**, accepted by Skeat, and Dozy's from *awār*, followed by Brachet, may both be true, and two unconnected words are represented in **average**. Murray (*Phil. Diet*) favours this view in assigning **average** in the sense of '*tenant's service with his beasts of burden*' to '*avera*, '*servitium*' (Domesday Book, 1085), while in the separate explanation of **average** in the sense of *customs duty, payment for damage*, he only states that the earliest mention of this word occurs in connection with the maritime trade of the Mediterranean, and cites a document, *circ.* 1200 A.D., where **avarie** occurs in the sense of *charges*.

¹ Kluge, with Brugmann (ii. 190), is disposed to include among the Teutonic forms from √QEP-EL, Goth. **gibla**, O.H.G. **gibil**, N.H.G. **giebel**, O.N. **gaf**, *a gable*, with which he compares O.H.G. **gibilla** (f.), **gäbal** (masc), *head, skull*, and supposes that the original sense of a *brain-holder* had been lost, and that of *being the top or summit* of the body substituted. See Kluge *ad Giebel*; but it is a question whether they should not be referred to √qhebh- and connected with O.H.G. **gabala**, and the Celtic **gabhal**, **gaf**, *a fork*. Kluge cites Sans. **jabhasta**, *a fork*, and considers the Teutonic connected with but not borrowed from Celtic; for alternative explanation of **gabhal** see under √gebh-.

QEP-EL- (according to legend a human head was turned up in laying the foundations of the temple), **capitatio**, a poll-tax; **anceps**, -**ipitis**, two-headed, fluctuating, **hiceps**, two-headed, divided in two parts, **præceps**, head-first, **præcipitium**, a precipice, **præcipitare**, to throw headlong, **capillus**, hair of the head.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. **capo**, Span. **cabo**, Prov. **cap**, O.F. **cheve**, **chef**, **chief**, the head, the chief (in this sense used as adj. and subs.), Ital. **capitano** (L. Lat. **capitanus**), Prov. **capitann**-s, O.F. **capitane**, **capitaine**, a captain, L. Lat. **capitettus**, O.F. **capdet**, N.F. **cadet**, the younger member of a family, the little head or chief; L. Lat. **capitale** (for **capitale**), Ital. **capitale**, Prov. **captal**, O.F. **chattel**, N.F. **catell**, M.E. **catel**, **chatel**, property, goods, N.E. **capital**, as opposed to income, Ital. **capitello**, Prov. **capdel**, O.F. **chapitel**, N.F. **chapiteau**, M.E. **chapitel**, **capitle**, **capitel**, the head of a column, Lat. **capitellum**,¹ O.F. **chapitre** (Lat. **capitulum**), M.E. **chapitre**, chapter of a book, a healing, a register of a body of clergy, the collective body itself; **capitastrium**, assessment of taxation per head, O.F. **cap-dastre**, N.F. **cadastre**, Ital. **capo**, head, headland, O.F. **cap**, a headland (as through from a Lat. ***capum**), Ital. **caporale**, F. **caporal**, corporal, subordinate officer of a troop, Ital. **capuccio**, a little head, a cabbage, O.F. **cabus-ser**, to form a head, **chon-cabus**, cabbage forming a head, Du. **kabys-kraut**, M.H.G. **kabez**, M.E. **cabbyshe**, **cabbage**, N.E. **cabbage**, O.F. **cap-n-pie**, head to foot, Span. **cabezar** (from **cabeza**, head), to pitch as a ship, cp. Span. **capuzar un baxel**, to sink a ship by the head, to capsize (see Skeat ad verb.); Ital. **civire**, to provide, O.F. **chevir**, M.E. **cheven** (from O.F. form **cheve**, Lat. **cabum**, Span. **cabo**, with sense of end, completion), to accomplish, bring or come to an end, O.F. and M.E. **chevance**, an accomplishment; O.F. **achever**, M.E. **acheven**, **achieve**, to accomplish, achieve (cp. F. **venir a chef** [= late Lat. **ad caput venire**] and Span. **acabar**, to bring to an end), O.F. **achievement**, M.E. **achievement**, successful performance, the escutcheon granted in memory of an achievement (in this sense variously contracted to **atchment**, **hachement**, **hatchment**); O.F. **chevetaine** (doublet of **capitaine**), M.E. **chevetein**, **chefetain**, N.E. **chieftain**; Span. **menoscabar**, **mescabar**, O.F. **meschever**, to fail of success, bring to a bad end, O.F. and M.E. **meschief**,

¹ Körtling derives N.F. **cadeau**, a gift, present, from **capitellum**, and the Prov. **capdel** implies an O.F. **capdel**, afterwards contracted to **cadel** (as **capdet** to **cadet**), which in N.F. would be **cadeau**. But if so, **capitellum** must have the sense of a small sum of money or other form of property, and be regarded as the diminutive of **capitale**, which does not appear. Diez and Brachet derive **cadeau** from Lat. **catellus**, a small chain, the flourish of a writing-master in his show specimens. **Cadeau** was used in this sense in the sixteenth century, and afterwards came to mean a trifle, a small gift, a treat, entertainment. This seems a probable derivation of the word. See Brachet, *Fr. Etym. Dict.*

ill-success, mishap, Span. *menos-cabo*, Prov. *mes-cap*, s.s. (Latin *minus + cabum*), O.F. *covrechef* (Lat. *cooperire + caput*), M.E. *couerechef*, *kerchief*, N.E. *kerchief*, *a head-covering*; Ital. *capello*, Prov. *cabelh-e*, O.F. *chevel*, N.F. *cheveu*, *hair*, Ital. *capellatura* (Lat. *capillus*), O.F. *cheveleure*, N.F. *chevelure*, *head of hair, a wig*; F. *capot*, *a term in pugnot when a player makes no tricks, and is said to be capot* (cp. N.H.U. *caput, broken*).

Teutonic, Goth. *haubith*, O.H.G. *houbit*, N.H.G. *haupt*, O.N. *haufudh*, *hofudh*, A.S. *heafud*, *heafod*, *heafd*, M.E. *heaved*, *heved*, *heafd*, *hefd*, *hed*, N.E. *head*, N.H.G. *caput*, in sense of *broken, gone to pieces, lost*.¹

Celtic, Wel. *copa*, *a head* (= *cabo*?) : see footnote under *√qup*.

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Greek, *cephalic*, *cephalitis*, *hydro-cephalous*, and compounds with *cephal-*, *cephalo-*, as *cephal-algy*, *cephalocoele*, *cephalopod*, &c. *Bucephalus* (*ox-head*), *accephalous*, *bicephalous*, &c.

Latin, *capital*, -ise, -ist, *capitation*, *Capitol*, *capitulate*, *recapitulate*, -ion, *capitular*, -y, *decapitate*, *biceps*, *bicipital*, *precipice*, -tous, -tate, -tation; *capillaceous*, *capillary*, *capillaire*, *an infusion of maidenhair fern* (*Adiantum capillus Veneris*).

L. Latin and Romance, *chief* (adj. and subs), *captain*, -cy, *cadet*, -ship, *caddie*, *a street porter*, *cad*, *a low fellow*, *chattel*, *cattle*, *capital* of a pillar, *chapter*, *cadastral*, *cape* (*a headland*), *corporal* (*a corruption of caporal*), *a non-commissioned officer*, *capsize*, *cabbage*, *capapie*; *achieve*, -ment, *hatchment*, *mischiefs*, -vous, *chieftain*, *kerchief*, *handkerchief*, *chevelure*; *chevy*, *chivy*, *to chase*, *Chevy-chase* (perhaps an old hunting cry, *chez* from O.F. *chever*, *to complete, obtain*; see Murray ad verb.), *chive*, *an onion* (see foot-note).²

Teutonic, *head*, *headlong*, *heady*, *headstrong*, *headrope*, &c.; *block-head*, &c.

¹ This is probably an abbreviation of *caput mortuum* (lit. *the dead head*), a term applied by the old chemists to the inert residuum of matter left after all life and power of the original substance had been extracted by sublimation or distilling. Kluge thinks the German to be borrowed from the French.

² Victor Hehn (in *Kultur-Pflanzen*), who is followed by G. Curtius, connects Gk. *κνίφα*, *onions* or *garlic*, Lat. *cepa*, *cepsa*, *onion*, from its round bulb (cp. Germ. *Knoblauch*, *garlic*, Prov. *ceba*, O.F. *cive*, N.F. **chive*, M.E. *eyve*, *chyve*, *an onion*. Hehn thinks that *cap-* (without suffixes) is the original root (cf. forms *cape*- and *cabe-*) before the splitting off of *cap-at* and *cap-al* with different suffixes that is, before the separation of the Eur-Aryan people.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{QER QEL}}$, to call, name, summon, sound, cry.

Sanscrit, kar-, in *kārus*, a hard, praiser, poet, *kāra*, a hymn, battle-song, *cha-kar-ti*, cries.

Greek, *καλ-*, *κλα-*, *κορ-*, *κηρ-*, in *καλέω* (1 aor. *ἔ-κλη-σα*), to call, *κλητός*, called, *κλησίς* (dial. *κλᾱσίς*), a calling, *κλητήρ*, a caller, crier, *ἐκ-κλησία*, an assembly called by proclamation, the Church, *παράκλητος*, an advocate, intercessor, *κῆρυξ*, a herald, *κηρύκειον*, a herald's staff, *κηρύσσω*, proclaim; *κόραξ*, a raven, *κορώνη*, a crow, a sea-crow, cormorant.

Latin, *cal-*, *cla-*, *cor-*, (old) *kal-*, in *calare*, to call, proclaim, intercalaris, intercalary, inserted (proclaimed between); *kalendæ*, the first day of the Roman month, when the date of the nones was proclaimed, *calendarium*, money-lender's book of interest, due on the kalends; *concilium*, a calling together, a council, *con-cil-iare*, to bring together, unite, make friendly, *re-conciliare*, reunite, reconcile; *cla-mare*, to cry aloud, *clamor*, clamour, *ac-clamare*, to shout approval or disapproval, *de-clamare*, to practise speaking, *ex-pro-reclamare*; *clārus*, clear, bright, loud, illustrious, celebrated, *clarare*, to make clear, explain, *claritudo*, clearness, *clarere*, to be clear, *clarescere*, to grow clear, *clarificare*, to make clear, *de-clarare*, to make clear, declare; *classis* (older form *clasis*), the people called together, afterwards a division of the people, a class (see Livy, i. 42 and foll.), later, the fleet (including the troops in it), *classicus*, belonging to a class, especially the highest class, of a high standard; *nomen-clator*, one who tells or calls out names, *nomen-clatura*, a calling by name, a list of names. *Caduceus*, Mercury's staff, corrupted from Gk *κηρύκειον*. *Corvus*, a raven, *corvinus* (adj.), relating to a raven, *cornix*, a crow (or imitative words).

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. *calendier*, M.E. *calendere*, a calendar; O.F. *concile*, M.E. *counceil*, a council; Ital. *chiamare*, Prov. *clamar*, O.F. *clamer*, *claimer*, M.E. *clamen*, *claimen*, to cry, demand, *claim*, Ital. *clamore*, O.F. *clamour*, N.E. *clamour*; Ital. *chiaro*, Prov. *clar*, O.F. *clair*, *cler*, N.F. *clair*, M.E. *cler*, *cleer*, *clear*, O.F. *clarifier*, M.E. *clarifien*, *make clear*, Ital. *claretto*, O.F. *claret*, *clairret*, M.E. *claret*, *clarrie*, a wine made of herbs and clarified honey mixed with spices, (later) applied to yellowish and light red wines, and now to the Bordeaux wines; Ital. *clarone*, O.F. *clarion*, M.E. *clarioun*, *claryon*, trumpet, a *clarion*, Ital. *clarinetto*, N.F. *clarinette*, a *clarionet*, (later) *clarinet*; Port. *corvo-marinho* (Lat. *corvus marinus*), O.F. *cormarage*, *cormorage* (L. Lat. *corvus maraticus*), N.F. *cormoran* (adapted to Bret. *mor-vran*, sea-crow), *cormorant*; It. *corbo*, O.F. *corbel*, *corbet* (dim.), N.F. *corbeau*, a raven, O.F. and M.E. *corbin*, Scot. *corbie* (dim.), a raven or crow, M.E. *corbel* (s.s.); Ital. *chiessa*,

Prov. *gleisa*, *glicessa*, O. and N.F. *église*, a church (corrupted loan-word from Gk.), Port. *igreja*, from which comes the East Indian name for church *girja*; Span. *halar*, O.F. *haler*, *haller*, to *hale*, *haul*, from O.N. *hāla* (s.s.), or O.H.G. *hālon*.¹

Balto-Slav., *kal-ba*, *speech*, O. Slav. *kla-kolu*, a *bell*.

Teutonic, *hel-*, *hal-*, *hol-*, *hlo-*, *hro-*, in O.H.G. *hēl* (in *gi-hel*, *un-hel*), M.H.G. *hēl*, N.H.G. *hell*, *clear*, *loud*, *bright*, O.H.G. *hellan*, M.H.G. *hellen*, N.H.G. *hallen*, to *sound*; O.H.G. *hālōn*, *hōlōn*, to *summon*, *invite*, *conduct*, *fetch*, M.H.G. *haln*, *holn*, N.H.G. *holen*, to *fetch*, A.S. *geholian*, *gehalian*, to *draw*, *lead*, *drag*, *fetch*, M.E. *halien*, s.s., but perhaps thr. O.F. *haler*; O.H.G. *hlo-jan*, A.S. *hlo-wan*, to *low* as a *cow*, O.H.G. *bruom*, N.H.G. *ruhm*, *praise*, *honour*, O. Sax. *hrōm*, O.N. *hrōdhr*, A.S. *hreth*, *praise*, *fame*, Goth. *hrōtheigs*, *fame-possession*, O.H.G. *hrud-*, *ruod-*, in compounds, as in O.H.G. *Hrud-land* (*famous land*), *Rotari*, O.N. *Hrodgeirr* (*famous spear*), *Roger*, O.N. *Hro-bjartr*, O.H.G. *Hrud-bereht* (*bright fame*), *Robert*, *Ruprecht*, *Rupert*, O.H.G. *Hrud-rik*, O.N. *Hre-rekr*, A.S. *Hreth-ric* (*famous ruler*), *Roderick*, O.H.G. *Hrud-wulf*, O.N. *Hrolfr* (*famous wolf*), *Rudolph*, *Ralph*. Perhaps also O.H.G. *briuwā*, N.H.G. *reue*, *sorrow*, O.N. *hrygth*, A.S. *hreo-w*, M.E. *rewth*, *trouble*, *grief*, O.H.G. **hriuwān*, M.H.G. *riuwen*, N.H.G. *reuen*, A.S. *hreo-wan*, to *feel sorrow*, *complain*, *lament*.

Celtic, Wel. -*yglos*, termination of names of places = *church* (loan-word from Greek or French).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *ecclesiastic*, -ology, &c.

Latin, *intercalate*, *intercalary*, *kalends*, *calendar*, *conciliate*, -ion, -or, *reconciliation*, *clamour*, -ous, *acclamation*, *declamation*, -ory, *expro-clamation*, *declaration*, -ive, *Clara*, *Clarissa*, *class*, *classify*, *classic*, -al, *nomenclator*, *nomenclature*, *caduceus*.

L. Latin and Romance, *council*, -lor, *claim*, -ant, *ac-de-dis-ex-pro-re-claim*, *chiaro-oscuro*, *clarify*, *clear*, -ness, -ance, perhaps *clere-storie*, the *light story* (F. *cler*), *Clarice*, *Sinclair* (*St. Claire*), *Sinkler* (cp. *Simple*, *Semple*, = *St. Paul*), *claret*, *clarion*, -ette, *cormorant*, *corbel-steps*, or *corbie-steps*, *steps on the sides of gables from the eaves to the apex*, as forming a resting-place for crows; *Corbet*, surname probably of one whose crest is the crow. The M.E. *corbet*, a *niche for an image*, is derived by Murray from *corvettus*, a dim. of *corvus*. He also derives *corbel* the *architectural term* from *corvus*, on

¹ So Dies, Brachet, Körting; but neither Vigfusson nor Kluge cite O.N. *hāla*.

account of its original resemblance in profile to a beak ; he rejects the definition from Lat. *corbis*, given under $\sqrt{\text{qerp-}} \sqrt{\text{qerb-}}$ (which see).

Teutonic, **hale** (with sense of *pulling*), **haul**, **halyard** (?), from A.S. or thr. O.F. *haler*, **low** (vb.), *to hellow*. The proper names **Rudolf**, **Eupert**, **Robert**, **Robin**, and their derivatives **Robertson**, **Robinson**, **Robson**, **Roger**, **Roderick**, **Ruric** (fr. O.N.), **Boland**, with derivative surnames **Rogers**, **Boddy**, **Buddy**, **Bodd**, **Rowland**, **Rawlins**, **Rawlinson**, &c., and the Welsh **Probert**, **Probyn**, **Brodrick**, for ap¹-Robert, &c. Perhaps, also, **rue**, *to be sorry for*, **rueful** ; **ruth**, **pity** (from **rue**), **ruthless**.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{QER Q}}$ (from $\sqrt{\text{QER QER}}$, reduplication of the preceding root), *to make a noise, cry, &c.*,² with transposed $\sqrt{\text{QRE Q}}$ and variant **QIE Q**.

Sanscrit, **kar-k**, **kruç-**, in **karkati**, *laughs*, **kruçati**, *to screech*.

Greek, **κρεκ-**, **κρικ-**, **κριγ-**, **κραγ-**, **κλαγ-**, in **κρέκω**, *to cry, make a sound*, **κρέξ**, *a kind of bird*, **κρίζω**, for **κρίκιω**, *to crack, creak*, **κράζω** (for **κράγιω**), **αογ. ἔκραγον**, *to cry*, **κλάζω**, for **κλάγιω**, *to make a noise*.

Latin, **clang-**, **cloc-**, in **cloc-ire**, *to caw as a raven*, in **clang-ere**, *to sound*, **clang-or**, *noise*.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. **crequet**, M.E. **crykette**, N.F. **criquet**, *a cricket*, L. Lat. **cloca** (from Celt. **clocha**), *a bell, also a bell-shaped garment, a rider's cape*, O.F. **cloque**, *a rider's cloak*, O.F. **cloche**, *a bell*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. **kleg-a**, **kleg-eti**, *to laugh*, O. Slav. **krak-ati**, *to crow*, Lith. **krauk-ti**, *to creak*.

¹ The Wel. ap- is for O. Wel. **map**, N. Wel. **mab**, *a son* (gen. in Wel. and Ir. **Ogam, maqui**). The British Celts changed the -qu- to p, the Gaelic Celts to c ; so Wel. and Bret. **map**, **mab**, Corn. **mab** = Gael. **mac**, O. Ir. **maeo**, *a son* = Goth. **magus**, O. N. **mügr**, A.S. **mæg**, *a son, a boy, a servant* (cp. N.H.G. **magd**, Eng. **maid**, *a girl, a servant*). All these are from Eur-Ar. **meğh-**, *to grow, increase, &c.* The Irish have substituted O. Ir. **ua**, N. Ir. **ua**, *o, a grandson*, as their patronymic form, which Brugmann connects with Lat. **avus**, *a grandfather*, from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{aṃ}}$ (*supra*, pp. 15, 16), but he also gives the form **oa** as a contraction of O. Ir. **oac**, N. Ir. **og**, *young*. The Gael. has **og**, *young* (adj.), **ogha**, *a grandchild*, pronounced 'oha,' 'ea' (cp. Scot. **oe**, *a grandchild*). They are probably from two distinct roots, Ir. **ua**, **oa**, Goth. **ogha**, *a grandchild*, from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{aṃ}}$, Ir. **oa** (for O. Ir. **oac**), and Gael. and N. Ir. **og**, *young*, from Eur-Ar. **jugea-**, *young*, with a guttural extension (cp. Goth. **juggs**, *young*). O'Brien translates **ua** (written U) as *grandson, descendant, tribe*. O, therefore, in Irish names (e.g. O'Hara) = the descendant, or one of the clan, of Hara.

² This is an imitative root, and many other words may be connected with it as onomatopœia, though not etymologically ; as **clank**, **clink**, **crack**, **creak**, O.H.G. **ohingan**, N.H.G. **klingen**, *creak, eluck*, &c. Or they may be formed etymologically from $\sqrt{\text{ger- gel-}}$, *to cry*.

Teutonic, *hlak-*, *hrok-*, *hring-*, in Goth. *hlahjan*, O.N. *hlakka*, O.H.G. *hlah-han*, N.H.G. *lachen*, A.S. *hleah-han*, M.E. *hlezen*, *lauhwen*, *laughen*, to laugh, A.S. *hleahator*, laughter, Goth. *hrecks*, cawing as a raven, O.H.G. *hruoh*, O.N. *hrok-r*, A.S. *hroo*, a rook, O.N. *hringa*, A.S. *hringan*, to wring, O.H.G. *glocka*, N.H.G. *glocke*, O.N. *klukka*, Swed. *clocka*, A.S. *clocge*, M.E. *clokke*, *clok*, a clock, a bell.

Celtic, Wel. *criciad*, a cricket. Wel. *cricellu*, to chirp, Bret. *klooh*, Ir. *clog*, a bell, Gael. *clog*, *clag*, Manx *clagg*, a bell, Ir. *cloguim*, 'I ring,' Wel. *cleca*, cluck, Gael. *cearc*, Ir. *cearc*, *cearc*, a hen.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *clang*, *clangour*.

L. Latin and Romance, *cricket* (the insect), *clock*, *cloak* (from Celtic).

Teutonic, *laugh*, *laughter*, *rook*, *rookery*, *ring*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{QRET}}$ $\sqrt{\text{QRED}}$, to make a noise.

Sanscrit, *krad-*, *krand-*, in *krad-ate*, *krand-ati*, to rustle, neigh, bellow.

Greek, *κροτ-*, in *κροτέω*, to rattle, *κρότος*, a rattling, *κρόταλον*, a rattle.

Teutonic, *hrat-*, with variant *hrut-*, in A.S. *hrätelen*,¹ to rattle, O.H.G. *rizan*, O.N. *hriota*, O. Fris. *hrüta*, A.S. *hrutan*, to snort, roar, M.E. *routen*.

Celtic, Ir. *crotal*, hush, pod, kernel, cymbal.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *rattle*, *rattlesnake*, *rout*, or *rowt* (archaic).

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{QRE}^{\text{P}}}$, to rattle, make a noise.

Sanscrit, *kṛp-* in *kṛp-ati*, laments.

Latin, *crep-* in *crepere*, to make a noise, *crepitus*, a rattling, *crepitare*, to rattle, *discrepare*, to differ in sound, *decrepitus*, noiseless, an epithet applied to old people, as creeping about without noise.

L. Latin and Romance, Prov. *crebar*, to make a cracking noise, burst, O.F. *crever*, to burst, N.F. *crevasse*, a fissure, crevice, *crève-cœur*, break-heart, Ital. *decrepito*, O.F. *decrepit*, decrepit.

¹ Kluge refers this to $\sqrt{\text{qerd-}}$, to swing.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *hraban*, *raban*, *rabo*, M.H.G. *rappé*, *rabe*, N.H.G. *rabe*, O.N. *hrafn*, A.S. *hræfn*, *a raven*, Goth. *hrōþjan*, O.H.G. *ruofan* (older **hruofan*), N.H.G. *rufen*, O.N. *hropa*, A.S. *hrōpan*, M.E. *ropen*, *to cry*, M. and N.H.G. *rappen*, *a small coin of Freiburg, stamped with a raven's head*, the arms of the city, from M.H.G. *rappe*, *a raven*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *crepitus* (medical term), *crepitation*, *discrepant*, -cy, *decrepit* (thr. O.F.), *decrepitude*.

L. Latin and Romance, *crevice*.

Teutonic, *raven*, *roup*, *rope* (Scot.), *to cry* (as a town-crier), *roup* (subs.), *a public sale, because proclaimed*; *rap*, in the phrase 'not worth a rap'; *croup*, literally *a hoarse croaking sound*, a variant of *roup*, *roop*, from O.N. *hropa*, *laryngitis infantum*. The name was popularly given to this disease in the south-east of Scotland, and was introduced into medical use by Professor Francis Home in 1765. **Croupy**, with provincial variants *roopy*, *ropy*, *a term applied to a hoarse croaking cough*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{QER QEL}}$, (1) *to move, go, be employed on, drive*; (2) *to rise, spring up*.

Sanscrit, *kal-*, *char-*, *chal-*, in *kal-ayami*, *cause to move, drive*, *char-ati*, *goes*, *chār-aka*, *a servant, a scout*, *go-chār-aka*, *a cowherd*, **Marāthī Gaekwar** (s.s.), *the title of the Rujah of Baroda*; *charya*, *a young man*, *charī*, *a young woman* (Fick), *chal-na*, *to go, &c.* (Sans. and Hindi, a variant of *char-na*), *charanti*, *a girl living in her father's house*.

Zend, *char-*, in *char-aiti*, *a maiden*, *apii-chara*, *a follower*, *charana*, *a tool*.

Greek, *καλ-*, *κελ-*, *πελ-*, *τελ-* (by labialisation of *q* to *π, τ*), *κολ-*, *κορ-*, *πολ-*, *πορ-* (by labialisation), in *κάλ-αμος*, *a stalk, reed*, *κέλης*, *a riding horse*, *a runner*, *a fast-sailing ship*, *κέλευθος*, *a path*, *κέλλω*, *to drive on*, *ἀ-κόλ-ουθος*, *a follower* (*ἀ=ά* for *άμα* + *κολουθος* for *κέλευθος*); *πέλομαι*, *to be in motion*, *τέλλω*, *raise, rise, make, accomplish*, *ἀνατολή*, *the sunrise, East*; *βου-κολέω*, *to tend cattle*, *βου-κόλος*, *βου-πόλος*, *a herdsman*, *αἰ-πόλος*, *a goat-herd*; *πόλος*, *the axis, turning point, pivot*, from *πέλομαι*; *κόρος* (Att.), *κοῦρος* (Ion.), *κῶρος*¹ (Dor.) for *κόρφος*, *a boy, servant*, *κόρη*, *a girl, maidservant*, *κόρφα* (Thessalian [?] inscrip.),

¹ The explanation of *κόρος*, *κοῦρος*, &c., given in the text is given by Fick in his 3rd edition, and in the 4th he cites Sans. *charanti*, and Zend *charaiti*, but it cannot be regarded as established. Curtius has given up his former derivation from *κέρω*,

a maiden, ἑπικούρος, a follower, helper; κολωνός, a hill, κορυφή, summit, κορυφαῖος, the chief (standing at the head), καυλός, a stalk, κολοσσός, a large statue, a word used by Herodotus of the Egyptian statues; κῶλον, a limb, specially the leg; κολοφών, termination, summit; τέλος, the consummation, end, issue of anything, πρυτανεία, magistracy, office, a toll, tax, property on which the tax is assessed; τελέω, (Epic) τελείω, for τελέσιω, to complete, fulfil, finish, end, τέλειος, perfect, complete, τελειόω, to make perfect, τελευτάω, to finish, bring to end. Prellwitz also connects with τέλος, τῆλε (adv.), at a distance, far away. Vaníček connects it with √te-, ten-, to stretch. Both explanations are doubtful. Others derive τέλος, a tax, from √ghel-, to pay.

Latin, cur-, cor- (with expanded cor-s-), with sense of running, col- (=quel-) cul-, cel-, cal-, with general sense of 'rising,' in currere (= *corsere, cp. ac-cersere), cu-curri, cursum, to run, with compounds ac- con- dis- ex- in- inter- oc- præ- re- suc-currere; cursus, a course, cursorius, relating to running, cursor, a runner, currus, a chariot, currulis, curulis, of or pertaining to a chariot, sella curulis, curule chair, the official seat of certain Roman magistrates, 'a chair borne on a car,' curriculum, a course, career, a small chariot; concursus, discursus, -io, excursus, -io, incursus, -io, interkursus, occursus, prækursus, -io, -or, -orius, recursus, succursor; cursare, cursitare, freq. of currere, with compounds, con- dis- in- inter- re-cursare; colere (for *quel-ere), inhabit, till, cultivate, attend to, worship, colui, cultum, cultus, cultivation, paying attention to, cultura, culture, colonus, a farmer, colonia, a colony, agricola, a husbandman, agricultura, agriculture; inquilinus, indweller, *exquilius, a dweller outside, Exquilius, Esquilius, one of the Roman hills, so called before it was included in the city; culmus, a stalk, straw, culmen, a summit, peak, collis, a hill, collum (= colsum), the neck, 'that which is turned or turns,' columna, a column, columen, a column, coluber, colubra, a viper (?) from its quick motion, caulis, colis, a stalk, especially a cabbage stalk, callis, a path; carrus, a two-wheeled carriage, carruca, a four-wheeled carriage, carpentum, a two-wheeled covered carriage (cp. O. Ir. carpat, a basket,

to shave, cut hair (with reference to the practice of cutting the hair of a boy at the age of puberty, and of a girl at marriage), since the discovery of κορυφαῖος (= κορυφή) in the inscription supposed to be Thessalian. Prellwitz derives κόρος from κορυφαῖος, to rise up, which is a derivative of κόρος, a heap, itself probably from √qer-, to rise.

¹ A very doubtful derivation, dating from Festus, and still generally followed. It is more probably connected with curia, a division of a Roman tribe, the hall of its general assembly, specially the Senate-house. Curia has been derived from Curus, the name of a Sabine town, of which Quirus is a variant form.

✓QH
QH

√**QER****QEI**

a carriage, N. Ir. carbadoir, a carriage-maker, a charioteer), *carpentarius*, relating to a carriage; cel-er, swift, cel-ox, a swift vessel, *celeritas*, speed, *celerare*, *accelerare*, to hasten; *celebrare*, to frequent often or in numbers, *celeber*,¹ much frequented, famous, *celebritas*, celebrity, **cellere*, to project, *celsus*, elevated, ante- ex- præ-cellere, to surpass, excel, *recellere*, to spring back; *colossus*, a large statue (Gk. loan-word), *calamus*,² stalk, reed (borrowed from the Gk.), *calamitas*, a disease affecting the stalk of grain crops; cf. Serv. ad 'Georg.' i. 151: 'Robigo genus est vitii quo culmi pereunt, quod a rusticanis calamitas dicitur.'³ (For a more attractive derivation see under *kēd*.)

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *correre*, Prov. *corre*, *correr*, O.F. *courre*, N.F. *courir*, to run, L. Lat. *curra*, Ital. *corsa*, O.F. *course*, a race, running, coursing, Ital. *corso*, N.F. *cours* (Lat. *cursum*), a course, Ital. *corriero*, F. *courrier*, a runner, Ital. *corridore*, *corridojo*, a long gallery, walk, terrace, a corridor, L. Lat. *cursum*, Ital. *corsivo*, F. *coursif* (of manuscript), running, flowing, rapid; F. *con-courir*, to concur, *concours* (Lat. *concursus*), *concourse*, F. *discourir*, *discours* (Lat. *discursus*), *discourse*, F. *recourir*, to run again to, *recours*, *recourse*, O.F. *succourir*, N.F. *secourir*, to succour, O.F. *succour*, N.F. *secours*, *succour*, L. Lat. *succursus* (A.D. 125: 'ecclesia quæ alteri potiori auxilio est,' Du Cange), a chapel of ease, *succursalis* (adj.), relating to the same; L. Lat. *curarius*, Ital. *corsiere*, a rider, *corsaro*, a privateer, Prov. *corsari-s*, cruiser, F. *corsaire*, a rover, pirate (from Ital. *corsa*, with sense of a cruise, *corsare*, to make a cruise); O.F. *coursier*, a runner, a courser, Prov. *corrieu*, *corlieu*, O.F. *courlieu*, M.E. *corlue*, N.E. *curlew*, lit. a

¹ The primary meaning of *celeber* is much frequented, crowded, 'in foro celeberrimo,' the most crowded time of the forum; a secondary meaning is, often spoken of, much talked about, so celebrated.

² There is a L. Lat. *calamellus* (in form a dim. of *calamus*), a little reed (literally), but with the new sense of sugar-cane. This is probably an adaptation of *cana mellis*, honey-cane. The Romance forms, Ital. *caramella*, Port. *caramelo*, F. *caramel*, a sweet lozenge, sugar candy, are derived from it. The L. Lat. *canna*, Ital. *cana*, Span. *caña*, Port. *canna*, O.F. and M.E. *cane*, *canne*, Gk. *κάνη*, *κάννη*, a reed, cane, *κάνη*, a straight rod or rule, *κάνη* (w. *decide* by rule, *κάνη*, *κάνη*, a wicker basket, Span. *canastro*, F. *canastre*, are generally regarded as of Eastern origin, from Phoen. *qaneh*, or Assyrian *kannu*. Lat. *canalis*, a water-pipe, a sewer, a reed-pipe, Ital. *canale*, O.F. *chenal*, *chanel*, *chanelle*, a canal, &c., N.F. *cheneau*, a roof-gutter, gutter, M.E. *chanel*, *chanel*, *canal*, a gutter, are connected by Skeat, *Century Dict.*, Lewis and Short, with Sans. √*khan*-, to dig. It seems, however, more probable that they are derivatives from Gk. *κάνη*, Lat. *canna*, that is from Phoen. *qaneh*. The following English words, cane, canal, channel, kennel, &c., N.F. *canon*, *canonise*, *canonical*, *canon*, *cannon*, *canaster*, should therefore be regarded as rather of Semitic than of Eur-Aryan origin.

³ Corssen (*Beiträge zur Italischen Sprachkunde*, p. 323) connects with √*qei*- Lat. *calvi*, to deceive, damage, Lat. *calumnia*, artifice, false charge, from which are derived Ital. *calomnia*, Prov. *calonja*, O.F. *chalonge*, *challenge*, M.E. *challenge*, N.E. *calumny*, *challenge*.

runner,¹ M.E. *course*, (subs.) *course*, (adj.) *rough, coarse*, of hasty or bad work, &c., L. Lat. *acolythus* (from Gk.); F. *Cologne* (fr. H.G. *Köln*, Lat. *Colonia*); Ital. *collo*, Prov. *cols*, O.F. *col*, *the neck, ridge between two peaks*, Ital. *collana, collare*, O.F. *coller*, F. *collier*, *a necklace*, M.E. *coler, collar*, N.F. *collet*, *a collar*, *décolleter*, *to take off the collar*, Ital. *accollare*, O.F. *acoler*, N.F. *accoller*, *to embrace*, Ital. *accollata*, F. *accolade*, *the embrace given to a newly made knight*, N.F. *coli, colia*, *a package*, from Ital. *collo*, *the neck*, N.F. *colporteur*, *a bagman carrying his sack on his neck*; Ital. *colonna*, *a column*, Ital. *colonella*, *the leading company of a regiment*, Ital. *colonello*, *the commander of it*; Prov. *coobra*, O.F. *culnevre*, Port. *coobra* (with loss of *l* between vowels), *coobra*, *a viper*, L. Lat. *colubrinus*, *like a viper*, O.F. *couleuvrine* (S.B.), from O.F. *couleuvre*, *a viper*, name given to a kind of cannon from its long thin shape, *culverin*; Prov. *chols*, O.F. *chol*, N.F. *chou*, *a wildcage* (Lat. *caulis*), Span. *coliflor*, O.F. *chol-floris*, M.E. *collyflory*, *cauliflower*; Ital. *carro* (L. Lat. *carrus*), Prov. *cars*, O.F. *car, carre*, F. *char*, M.E. *charre, carre*, N.E. *car*, L. Lat. *carreta*, *a two-wheeled car* (dim. of *carrus*), O.F. *charete*, *a car with two wheels*, O.F. *chariot*, *one with four*, M.E. *charett, chariette, chariott*, *a chariot, wagon*; Ital. *carpentiere*, O.F. *carpentier*, N.F. *charpentier*, *a carpenter, a wainwright*; O.F. *carier*, *to carry*, L. Lat. *cariagium*, Ital. *carriaggio*, O.F. *cariage*, *means of carriage, portage, transport*, O.F. *carier*, M.E. *cariar* (L. Lat. **carrarius*), *a carrier*; L. Lat. *carica*, *a ship of burden*, Ital. *caricare*, *to load a wagon or boat*, Span. *cargar*, Port. *carregar*, O.F. *carkier, carker, charger*, M.E. *carken*, *to load*, Span. and Port. *cargo*, *a ship's burden*, O.F. *charge*; Ital. *caracca*, Span. and Port. *carraca*, O.F. *carraque*, M.E. *caracke, carrick*, *a ship of burden*; L. Lat. *discarricare*, O.F. *descharger*, *to unload*, O.F. *surecharger*, *to overcharge*, Ital. *carriera*, O.F. *charriere* and *carriere*, *race-course, carriage road*, N.F. *carriere*, *race-course, career*; Ital. *caricatura*, *an exaggerated sketch*, from Ital. *caricare*, *to load, exaggerate*, O.F. and M.E. *chargeour*, *a large dish, a charger* (cf. New Testament), in later English *a horse used in charging*² was so called; L. Lat. *calamellus* (dim. of *calamus*), Prov. and O.F. *calamel*, N.F. *chalumeau* (dial.), *calumet* (as from *calumettus*), *a pipe or reed, a pipe for smoking, a calumet*; O.F.

✓QXI
QXI

¹ Dies gives 'from O.F. *corre*, *to run* + *lieu* (levis), *light, quick*,' but French etymologists regard the name as imitative of the cry of the bird; if so, it seems to have been assimilated to *corlin*, *courliue*, *a runner*.

² Lit. a weight-carrier. Perhaps this was originally the name of a baggage-horse, or of the war-horse, who had to carry armour and an armed rider. The earliest use of 'charger' as an officer's charging horse given in Murray's *Hist. Dict.* is from Smollett, 1762.

√**qer-**
qel-

haubere, chain-armour for the neck, a coat of mail, from O.H.G. **hals-bero**, N.F. **haubert**, O.F. **haubergeon**, dim. of **haubere**; L. Lat. **acolytus**, O.F. **acolyte**, M.E. **acolyt**, an assistant, especially at the service of the mass.

Balto-Slav., Lith. **kelas**, way, road, **kelaunu** (pr. t.), **kelauti**, to travel, Lith. **kelti**, to lift, raise, **keltas**, raised, **kal-nas**, a hill, Russ. **cholmu**, from Slav. ***chulmu** (s.s.), O. Slav. **slama**, a stalk, straw.

Teutonic, hors-, hals-, hal-, hol-, hel-, in O.H.G. **ros** from earlier ***hrossa**, N.H.G. **ross**, O. Sax. **hross**, O.N. **hross**, A.S. **hors**, a horse, O.N. **hross-hvalr**, A.S. **hors-hwæl**, Dan. **hval-ros**, Du. and N.E. **walrus**; O. and N.H.G. **halm**, O.N. **halmr**, A.S. **healm**, stalk, straw; O. Sax. **holm** (lit. elevated land), a small river island, A.S. **holm**,¹ the open sea, also a river island, O.N. **holmr**, a small island in a bay or river, rising ground; Goth. **o** and N.H.G. **hals**, the neck, O.N. **hals**, neck, part of the bow of a ship, tack of a sail, A.S. **heals**, the neck; O.N. **halsa**, to embrace, clew up the sail, O.H.G. **halsen**, A.S. **healsian**, to clasp the neck, embrace, M.E. **halsien**, **halchen**, **halsh**, **halse**, embrace, wind, knot, M.E. **halser**, a tow-ropes; O.H.G. **hals-bero**, armour of chain-mail for the neck, coat of mail; Goth. **hallus**, a rock, O.N. **hallr**, a hill, cliff, A.S. **hyll**, M.E. **hul**, **hil**, a hill; O. and M.H.G. **köl** (a loan-word from Lat. **caulis**) with by-forms, O.H.G. **choli**, M.H.G. **kæle**, N.H.G. **kohl**, O.N. **kāl**, A.S. **cawl**, M.E. **caul**, **coul**, N.E. **cole**, cabbage, M.E. **colli-flower**, N.E. **cauliflower**; Goth. **haldan**, ***halthan**, to herd or pasture cattle (cf. **Βουκόλος**), O.H.G. **halthan**, **haltan**, N.H.G. **halten**, O.N. **halda**, A.S. **healden**, M.E. **holden**, to keep guard over, hold fast, retain, A.S. **cræt** (= **cært**), a cart.

Celtic, Bret. and Ir. **colba**, Wel. **celff**, a pillar, column, Ir. **karr**, Wel. **car**, O. Gael. **car**, a chariot, wagon, car, Wel. **cart**, Gael. and Ir. **cairt**, a cart; O. Ir. **buachail**, a cowherd (= **bo**, cow, + **cail**, to keep); O. Ir. **cele**, a way, Ir. **car**, a twist, turn, circular movement, **carachadh**, motion, Gael. **carach**, whirling (from which Diez derives Ital. **caracollo**, F. **caracol**, a quick wheeling round, Ital. **caragollo**, a winding staircase); Ir. **ceile**, **cellede**, a servant, Gael. **cuilteach**, a servant of God, a **Kuldee**, i.e. one of a fraternity of priests found in Scotland, Wales, and Ireland from the ninth to the fourteenth century. O. Ir. **carpat**, N. Ir. and Gael. **carbat**, Wel. **cerbyd**, O. Bret. **cerpit**, a carriage (orig.) of basket work. **Macbain** connects these words with Lat. **corbis**, from √**qerb-** an extension of √**qer-**, with sense to turn, twine, weave, N. Ir. **carbadoir**, a carriage maker, Wel. **galaf**, Bret. **coloenn**, straw (perhaps Lat. loan-words: cp. O. Wel. **calamennu**).

¹ Skeat compares 'the Downs,' i.e. 'the Hills,' applied to the open sea.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

✓QEN
✓QEN

Greek, acolyte (thr. L. Lat. and O.F.), *Anatolia*, *bucolie*, the *Pole*, *pole-star*, *polar*, -ity, *monopoly*, -ist, *Epicurean*, *Dioscouri*, *Coryphæus*, *chief performer*, *Colossus*, -al, *colon*, a *stop marking the end of a clause*, *colophon*, *inscription with date*, &c., at the end of a book; *teleology*, with other compounds of *teleo*: perhaps *telegraph*, -gram.

Latin, current, -cy, *cursor*, *cursor*, *concur*, -rent, -rence, *discursive*, *excursion*, *incur*, -sion, *occur*, -rent, -rence, *precursor*, -y, *recur*, -rent, -rence, *cursor*; *curule* (?), *carriage*, *curriculum*, *cult*, *culture*, *cultivate*, -ion, -or (vb. formed on *cultus*), *agriculture*, -al, *horticulture*, &c.; *colony*, -ize, -ist, -ial; *Esquiline*, *culminate*, -ion (vb. formed on *culmen*), *column*, -ar, *crural*, *celerity*, *accelerate*, -ion, *celebrate*, -ion, -ity, *excel*, -cellent, -lence, *excelsior*, 'in *excelsis*,' *calamity*, -ous.

L. Latin and Romance, course, *courser*, *courier*, *corridor*,¹ *curlew*, *concourse*, *discourse*, *intercourse*, *recourse*, *succour*, *succursal*, *corsair*, *coarse*, -ness, *Cologne*, *Lincoln* (*Lindorum colonia*), *collar*, *accolade*, *colporteur*, -age, *décolletée*, *colonnade*, *colonel*, *cobra*, *culverin*, *cauliflower*; *car*, *char-a-banc*, *chariot*, -eer, *carpenter* (?), -ry, *carry*, *carriage*, *carrier*, *miscarry*, -iage, *career*, *carack*, *cark* in 'carking [=burdensome] care'; *charge*, *dis-* *sur-charge*, *cargo*, *supercargo*, *charger* (a dish probably for bearing large and heavy joints, &c.), *charger* (a horse), *hauberk*, *habergeon*, *caracole* (from Celtic); *calumet*.

Teutonic, horse, *horseman*, *cock-horse*, &c., *walrus*, *haulm*, *halm* (*stem or stalk of grain*), *holm*, an island in a river, *Stockholm*,² *Holmes* (surname), *hawse-holes*, *hawser*, *halser*, *hill*, *hilly*, *uphill*, &c.; *Hill*, *Hills*, *Hilton*, &c. (surnames); *sole*, *colewort*, *Scot. kail*, *cart*, *carter* (perhaps Celtic).³

Celtic, car (thr. O.F.), *Celt*, *Celtio* (thr. *Κελτοί*, *Κελτικός*, *Herodotus* and *Xenophon*), i.e. *the high noble people* (cp. Lat. *celsus*, Lith. *keltas*); *Kuldee*.

¹ Perhaps so called from its running the whole length of the house.

² Skeat suggests a possible connection, through *culmen*, a *peak*, with this root ✓qei-, of holly, and its equivalents in Celtic and Teutonic, viz. Gael. *cuilinn*, Ir. *cuilenn*, Wel. *oelyn*, Corn. *celin*, Bret. *kelenn* (plu.), O.H.G. *hulis*, *huls*, N.H.G. *hulst*, A.S. *hologn*, M.E. *holya*, *hellia*, O.F. *houlx*, N.F. *houx*, N.E. *holly*. The fact that the leaves of the holly are pointed is suggested as a possible reason. The *Century Dictionary* agrees with Skeat in regarding *helm* in *helm-oak* as a corruption from M.E. *hellia*.

³ The Romance derivatives from *car* to *charger* are probably of Celtic origin, and *carrus* is a Latinised form of a Celtic word, as also *carpentum*: cp. *Gallie Carpentoræte*, *Carbantia*.

Eur.-Ar. QE-QLO, QE-QRO (by imperfect reduplication from **QEL QEL, QER QER**,¹ *turn, wind, bend*), a *wheel*, with variant $\sqrt{\text{QUEL}}$, $\sqrt{\text{QUER}}$ (see Teutonic forms).

Sanscrit. *kr-*, (redupl.) *cha-kr-*, in *kr-mi*, a *worm*, *chi-kur-as*, a *tuft* or *lock of hair*, a *topknot*, *cha-kra*, a *wheel*, *chakra-vartin*, (adj.) *turning on wheels*, (subs.) *supreme ruler*.

Zend. *kerema*, a *worm*, *chaxrem*, a *wheel*.

Greek. *κορ-, κυλ-, κίρ-κ-, κρι-κ-, κυ-κλ-* (redupl.), *κυλ-, κορ-* (unredupl.), in *κίρκος, κρίκος*, a *ring*, *κύκλος*, a *circle*, *κυκλώω*, to *roll, revolve*, *κυλίω, κυλίνδω*, to *roll*, *κύλινδρος*, a *roller*, *κορωνός*, bent, *κορωνή, κορωνίς*, anything bent or crooked, a *wreath*, *κυλλός*, crooked, with legs bent outward, *ἑγκυκλοπαιδεία*, a *complete instruction*, *Κύκλωψ*, a mythical giant with one circular eye.

Latin. *cir-c, cur-, cul-, cir-, cor-, cur- var-* (for *cvar-*), *cling-*, in *circus*, a *circle or circular space*, *circulus* (dim.), *circum*, around, with many compounds, as *circum-dare*, -*stare*, -*venire*, &c., *circare*, to go round, *circuitus*, a *circuit*, *circulari*, to *circulate*; *cirtus*, tuft of hair; *corona*, a *garland, crown*, *coronare*, to *crown*, *coronalis*, crown-like, *corolla* (= *coron-la*: dim.), *corollarium*, a *prize in addition to the garland*, something extra, an additional conclusion; *curvus*, curved, *curvare*, to *bind, curve*, *curvatura*, a *bending*, *curculio*, a *weevil*; *varus* (for *cvarus*, as from $\sqrt{\text{qwer-}}$), with legs bent outward, *prævaricari*, to walk crookedly, to *prævaricate*, *varix*, a dilated or bulging vein, *varicosus*, varicose;² *cling-ere*, to *enclose* (*clingit*=*cludit*, Isidorus); *corbis*, a basket, from $\sqrt{\text{qerb-}}$, to *turn, twist* (see preceding root, Celtic, *carbat* &c.).

L. Latin and Romance. Ital. *cercare*, Prov. *cercar*, *serquar*, O.F. *cercher*, N.F. *chercher*, M.E. *cerchen*, *serchen*, to *seek, search*, O.F. *circuite*; Ital. *curvo*, curved, Prov. and O.F. *corp*, O.F. and M.E., *courbe*, a *curve*, O. Span. *corvar*, Port. *curvar*, Ital. *curvare*, Prov. *corbar*, O.F. *courber*, *corber*, M.E. *courben*, *coorben*, to *curve, bend, to cause to bend, restrain, check*, Ital. *corvetta*, the leap or bound of a horse, from O. Ital. *corvare*, to *curve, bend, check*, O.F. *corvet*, N.E. *curvet*; O.F. *corone*, M.E. *corone*, *coroune*, *crroune*, a *crown*, O.F. *coronet* (dim.), a small crown; Ital. *cornice*, F. *corniche*, a *cornice* (perhaps a formation from Latin *corona*, used by Vitruvius in that sense,³ or L. Lat. *coronix, cornix*); O.F.

¹ The simple form of the root is identical with the preceding.

² See also under $\sqrt{\text{qer-}}$.

³ There is no evidence to place this derivation beyond a doubt, as phonetically Ital. *cornice* is identical with Lat. *cornice(m)*, a crow. Yet the similarity of meaning with Lat. *corona*, Gk. *κορωνίς*, makes it not improbable; compare L. Lat. *coronix, a*

carole, a song, dance (of Celtic origin), M.E. *carrol*, a song, dance; L. Lat. *celendra*, a press or roller for cloth (corrupted from Lat. *cylindrus*, a Greek loan-word), O.F. *calandre*, a press to calender cloth, M.E. *calendrer*, one who calenders cloth; Ital. *aringa*, O.F. *harangue*, a public speech (from O.H.G. *hring*, a circle), O.F. *haranguer*, Span. *arengar*, to harangue; O.F. *reng*, *rang*, *renc*, dial. *ringue*, N.F. *rang*, M.E. *reng*, *renc*, a row or line, O.F. *renger*, N.F. *ranger*, to place in line, with compounds *arranger*, *déranger* (from O.H.G. *hring*); L. Lat. *carmosinus* (from Arabic *qirmis*, a loan-word from Sans *kirmi*), Span. *carmesin*, contracted form *carmin*, O.F. *cramoisin*, M.E. *crimosin*, *crimson*, *carmine*, L. Lat. *corbellus*, Ital. *corbello*, O.F. *corbel*, M.L. *corbell*, N.E. *corbel*, a stone projecting as a support for an arch, &c. (see alternative under $\sqrt{qer-}$, to call); L. Lat. *corbita*, Ital. *corvetta*, 1 *corvette*, a slow-sailing ship of burden.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *krivas*, O. Slav. *krivu*, bent (cp. Lat. *curvus*), O Slav. *cruvi*, a worm, Lith. *kirmis*, a worm, O Slav. *krag-lu*, round, *kragu*, a circle, O. Slav. *kolo*, a wheel, Russ. *koleso*, a wheel, *koliasha*, a carriage, from which N.H.G. *calesche*, N.F. *calèche*, are borrowed.

Teutonic, hwel-, hri-, hli-, with partially reduplicate forms, *hruk-*, *hring-*, in A.S. *hweo-wol*, *hweol*, a wheel (cp. O. Slav. *kolo*), O.H.G. *rucki*,¹ M.H.G. *rucke*, N.H.G. *rücken*, O.N. *hryggr*, A.S. *hrycg*, back, ridge, O.N. *hraukr*, a rick or stack, probably from its rounded form, A.S. *hreac*, a heap, A.S. *hrycca*, a rick, O.H.G. *hring*, N.H.G. *ring*, O.N. *hringr*, A.S. *hring* (corresponding to a Goth. **hriggs*), a ring; A.S. *hlence*, O.N. *hlekk*, a ring of a chain, link, joint, O.H.G. *hlanča*, *lanča*, the hip, N.H.G. *gelenk*, a joint, link, M.H.G. *gelenke*, N.H.G. *gelenkig*, *gelenk* (adj.) pliable, flexible² (cp. Lat. *cling-ere*); O.N. *hvalr*, A.S. *hwæl*, O. and N.H.G. *wal*, a whale, corresponding with old Teutonic form **hvala*, O.N. *na-hvalr* Dan. *narhval*, *narwhal*, Dan. *hval-ros*; A.S. *circul* (Lat. loan-word), a circle, Dan. *hvirre*, to whirl, twirl, O.H.G. *chorp*, *korb*, N.H.G. *korb*, a basket (perhaps a Lat. loan-word: cp. O.H.G. *churib*, plur. *churbi*).

Celtic, O. Ir. *curu*, Wel. *cwrwm* (acc. pl. = Lat. *curvos*), bending, crooked, Ir. *cru-im*, a worm, Bret. *coroll*, Manx *carval*, Wel. and Corn

square frame or border, of which *cornix* seems to be a contraction. The spelling is probably due to the better known *cornix*, a corn.

¹ Kruge gives *krukjo* as the Eur-Ar. form corresponding to the Teutonic words. This may be simply a variant of *qrkjo-* from $\sqrt{qer-q-}$, and the sense of bending or curving would not be against the derivation given in the text.

² The initial 'h' in the O.H.G. and A.S. words suggests a form $\sqrt{qqleng-}$, a nasalised form of $\sqrt{qqlæg-}$, as the root, which would be an extension of $\sqrt{qql-}$ or $\sqrt{qer-}$ a variant of $\sqrt{qer-}$ or $\sqrt{qel-}$ with sense of bending, curving. Kruge derives Ital. *fianco* F. *flanc*, the side, the flank, from O.H.G. *hlanča*, the hip, N.H.G. *flanke* (which he considers a later loan-word from F. *flanc*). But Dies derives the Romance words from Lat. *flaccus*, soft, weak, denoting the soft part of the body beneath the ribs.

√QE QLO *cardi*, Ir. *crumaim*, *I bend*, Gael. *crum*, *a bend, curvature*, Wel. *crwm*,
√QE QRO *bending, concave*, Ir. *cruinn*, *a circle*, Gael. *cruinn*, s.s. (as adj.),
√QJEL *round*; Ir. and Gael. *cruit*, *a harp, violin, hunchback*, Ir. and Gael.
√QJER *crutire*, *a fiddler, harper, hunchback*, Wel. *crwth*, *anything swelling, a fiddle*: the latter so called (as also in Ir. and Gael.) from its rounded shape. Perhaps also Ir. *curachan*, *a kind of boat*, Wel. *curwg*, *a boat*, Wel. *cwrgwl*, *a coracle, a round boat of a wicker framework covered with hide*. Macbain refers Gael. and Ir. *carbat*, *a carriage*, Lat. *carpentum*, Ir. *carbadoir*, *a carriage-maker*, Eng. *carpenter* (which have been placed under the preceding root) to **√qer-b** (an extension of **√qer-**, *to turn, wind*), with the sense *to twist, twine*; as the old carts were made of the supple branches of trees twisted together. Etymologically the unreduplicated **√qer-**, **√qel-**, of **qe-qlo qe-qro** is identical with the preceding **√qer-**, and the difference in meaning is not very great.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, **cycle**, with derivatives and compounds *bi- tri- epi-cycle*, **eycolical**, **eycoloid**, **encycolical**, *a papal rescript for general circulation*; **eycolopædia**, **encycolopædia**, **eyclone**, **anticyclone**, **eyclops**, **eyclopean**, with other compounds of **eycl-**, **eyclo-**; **eycylinder**, **eycylindrical**, **eycylindrella**, *a kind of snail*, so called from the shape of its shell.

Latin, **circus**, **circle** (through A.S. *circul*, with the spelling of final syllable copied from F. *cercle*), **semicircle**, **circular**; compounds of **circum**, as **circumstance**, &c; **circulate**, -ion, **cirrus**, *a light fleecy cloud*, **corona**, **coronal**, **coroner**, **coronation**, **corollary**; **curve**, **curvature**; **varicose**, **prevaricate**, -ion; **carpus** (*the wrist, the 'turner'*), **carpal**, &c.

I. Latin and Romance, **circuit**, **circuitous**, **encircle**, **search**, **curb**, **kerb**, **curvet**, **crown**, **crowner**; **carol**, **caracole** (thr. Celtic?), **calender**, *to press cloth*; **harangue**, **rink** (cp. dial. F. *rinque*), **rank**, **ranker**, **range**, **ranger**, **arrange**, -ment, **derange**, -ment, **disarrange**, -ment; **crimson**, **carmine**; (perhaps) **flank**; **corbel**, **corvette**.

Balto-Slav., **caleche**, F. loan-word from Russian *koliasha*, *a carriage*.

Teutonic, **wheel**, **wheel-wright**, **Wheeler** (surname); **ridge**, **rig** (*a furrow*), **rick**, **ring** (subs.), *a circle, anything circular*, **ringed**, **ring-leader**; **link**, **whale**, **narwhal**, **wal-rus**, **whir**.

Celtic, **crowd**, *a fiddle*, **crowder**, *a fiddler* (terms still used by Scotchmen); **Crowther** (pr. n.), **coracle**, **carpenter** (?).

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{QER}}$, to make, do, carry on, transact, &c., with older form $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{QER}}$.

Sanskrit. *kr-*, *kar-* (*s*)*kr-*, in *kr̥ta*, done, complete, *kr̥-ti*, a doing, action, *kr̥-noti*, does completes, offers sacrifice, *sa-akṛita*, perfect, *kar-ānas*, effecting, accomplishing *kar-māna*, work, spec. holy work, sacrifice, rite, *kāryas* (adj.), to be done

Zend. *ker-*, in *ker-ta*, O. Pers. *karta*, made

Greek. *κpa-κpo-*, in *κpaίvw* (Brugmann), to do, perform (= *κpa-v-ω*), *Κρόνος* (Brugmann : cf. Sans. *kar-ana*, the accomplisher), the Latin Saturn

Latin. *cer-*, *cre-*, in *Cerus*, the name of a Latin god (*Cerus manus*, the good creator). *Ceres*, the goddess of production, *cærimonia*, *cérimonia*, a religious rite (cp. Sans. *karmāna*, *karyas*). *cre-are*, to make, create, creator, creatio, creatura, pro- re-create. *crescere* (incept. from *creare*), *creascens*, *crēvi*, *crētum*, to grow, ac- con- de- ex in- re-*crescere*, *concretus*, grown together, *incrémentum*, increase

L. Latin and Romance. N.F. *cérémonie*, Ital. *crescere*, Prov. and O.F. *creisser*, *croistre*, N.F. *croître* (p. p. *crû*), *aceroitre* (p. p. *accru*), to increase, O.F. *de- in- re-creisser*, O.F. *re-cruter*,¹ (orig.) to levy troops (formed from O.F. *crut*, p. p. of *croistre*), to recruit, earlier spelling *recrute*; O.F. *recreue*, N.F. *recrue*, signal for retreat, are from O.F. *clut*, piece of cloth (fr. O.N. *klutr*, a clout); Ital. *crescendo*, musical term; Span. *oriar* (p. p. *criado*), to create, rear, nurse, Span. *criado* (subs.), youngest of a brood, *criadollo* (dim. of *criado*), a little creature, (Negro corruption) *criollo*, F. *créole*, a nursing, a European child born in the West Indies

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanskrit, Sanscrit. i.e. the perfect finished language.

Latin. *cereal*, *cerealin*, a nitrogenous substance found in bran, *create*, -ator, -ion, -ure, *procreate*, -ator, -ion, -ive, *recreate*, -ion, *accretion*, *accretive*, *concrete*, -ion, *crescent*, *excrecent*, -ce, *increment*.

L. Latin and Romance. *decrease*, *increase*, *accrue*, *recruit*. **Creole**.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{QER}}$, with older by-form $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{QER}}$, and variants $\sqrt{\text{S-}\tilde{\text{K}}\text{ER}}$, $\sqrt{\tilde{\text{K}}\text{ER}}$, to pour out, scatter, sprinkle, disperse, separate, mix.

¹ Littré derives *recruter* from *recluter*, to patch up, mend, from O.N. *klutr*, or A.S. *cluta*, cloud or patch; but the meaning of *recruter* suits the derivation from *recreare* better, and the change of r to l in F. is strange. In *recrue*, a signal for retreat, the sense suits the derivation from *klutr* better, and the change of r to l may be due to the influence of the other *recruter*.

√QER

Sanskrit, *kṛ-* *kir-*, with a variant *cri*, to mix, in *kirati*, scatters, fills.

√(S)QER-

pours out, sprinkles, separates, &c.

√S KĒR-

Greek, *κῖρ-*, *κῖρ-*, *κῖρ-*, *κῖρ-*, in Homeric *κίρνημι*, *κῖρ-άννυμι*, to mix (1 aor. pass. *ἑκράθην*), *κῖρ-αῖς*, a mixing, *σύγκῖρ-αῖς*, a mixing, temperament, *κῖρ-ατήρ*, a bowl for mixing wine with water (Hom. 'Odys.' i. 110, *οἶνον ἕμισγον ἐνὶ κρητῆρσι καὶ ὕδαρ*), any cup-shaped hollow, crater of a volcano. Perhaps *κῖρ-αμος*, potter's clay (Prellwitz), *κεραμικός*, relating to pottery, also *κῖρ-ός*, bee's-wax, *κῖρ-ωτή*, a wax salve, a cerate; ¹ *κῖρ-ῶ*, distinguish, separate, decide, judge, *κῖρ-ιτής*, a selector, judge, *κῖρ-τικός*, fit to decide, critical, *κῖρ-τήριον*, a test, *κῖρ-ίσις* a decision, judging, *κῖρ-ιμα*, a judgment, condemnation, *ὑπόκῖρ-ις*, the playing a part on the stage, acting a part, *ὑποκῖρ-ιτής*, an actor, a hypocrite.

√KĒR-

Latin, *cer-*, in *cera*, wax, *ceratum*, a wax salve, *ceramen*, the wax of the ear, *cerussa*, white-lead, *sincerus* (= *sin-*, one, as in *sin-gulus*, simple, + *cerus*,² at one pour, i.e. unmixed), pure, unadulterated, genuine, *sinceritas*; *crater*, a bowl, crater (Greek loan-word); *cer-nere*, *crēvi*, *crētum*, to distinguish, separate, sift, discern, *certus*, decided, certain, *certare*, to decide by a contest, to contend, *certamen*, a contest, *certiorare*, to inform, apprise (legal term); *cernere*, to mix together,³ with later sense to belong, to affect, concern, *decernere*, to decide, *decretum*, a decision, decree, *decretalis*, depending on a decree, *discernere*, to separate, distinguish, *discretio*, discernment, *excernere*, to sift out, *cernere*, to separate, *secretus*, remote, secret, *secretio*, a sundering, *secretarium*, a secret place, *excretum*, excrementum, what is sifted out, refuse, from *excernere*, to sift out; *crimen* (either a contracted form of *cernimen*, or more probably a Latinised form of *κῖρ-ιμα*), a decision, a charge, accusation, the fault charged, *crime*, *criminare*, -ari, to accuse, charge, *criminosus*, (adj.) accusatory, (as a subs.) a guilty person, *criminalis*, criminal; *discrimen*, an intervening space, a distinction, a dangerous moment or condition, a critical point, *discriminare*, to distinguish, appor-

¹ *Kῖρ-amos* and *κῖρ-ός*, with their English derivatives, *ceramic*, *cerate*, *ceruse*, *cerecloth*, *cereament*, accord better as regards their meaning with the palatal form √*kṛ-* with the special sense *roast, boil, cook*, under which they will be found among the English derivatives.

² See Lewis and Short, *Lat. Dict.*; Skeat, *Eng. Etym. Dict.* and *Century Dict.* ad verb. The A.S. *scīr*, bright, clear, M.E. *skere*, *shere*, N.E. *sheer*, *whole*, *pure*, is connected with Lat. -*cerus*, and also with √*ski-* with sense to *shine*, in the *Century Dict.*, -*cerus* being supposed to represent an older -*scerus*; this, however, is doubtful, and the meaning of *sin-cerus*, at one pour, favours the derivation from √*qer-*, to pour out.

³ Used by Augustine, *Confess.* 5, 10 ad fin., in the sense of mixing together as in a sieve for purpose of sifting.

tion, discriminatio, contrasting of opposite thoughts, cribrum, a sieve, with dim. cribellum; crisis, a decision, critical, decisive (Greek loan-words).

✓QRI

✓(S)C

✓sK

✓RE

L. Latin and Romance. O.F. *cire*, *war*, *cirer*, *to smear with war*, *to cere*, M.E. (late) *cere-cloth*, *a waxed cloth* (specially for burial), O.F. *cirement*, *a waxing*, special *serge*, *waxed wrappings for the dead*; O.F. (of sixteenth century) *cerat*, *war-salve*, O.F. *ceruse*, *white-lead*; L. Latin **cratalis* (from *crater*), Prov. *crazal*, O.F. *grasal*, *greal*, *graal*, *the mythic vessel which our Lord used at the last supper*, the '*Sangraal*' (Diez and Korting); Ital. *certo*, Prov. and O.F. *certe*, *sure*, O.F. *certes* (adv.), *surely*, Ital. *concertare*, O.F. *concerter*,¹ *to adjust, contrive*, Ital. *concerto*, *a concert*; L. Lat. *certainus*, O.F. *certein*, *certain*, M.E. *certeyn*, O.I. *ascertainer*, *ascertainer*, M.L. *ascertainen* (a=Lat. ad), *to make sure*; L. Lat. *certificare*, O.F. *certefier*, *certify*; O.F. *concerner*, *discerner*, O.F. *decret*, M.E. *decree*, O.F. and M.E. *discret*, N.E. *discreet*, Ital. *secreto*, Prov. and O.F. *secret*, M.E. *secree*, *secret*, N.E. *secret*, Ital. *secretario*, O.F. *secretaire*, M.E. *secretarye*, from L. Lat. *secretarius*, *a confidential officer*; N.F. *critique*, *a critic*, Ital. and O.F. *crime*, *a transgression*, O.F. *crible*, *a sieve*, Ital. *orivello*, Span. *cribillo*, also *garbillo*,² *a sieve*, Span. *garbillar*, O.F. *grabeller*, L. Lat. and Ital. *garbellare*, *to sift, select, sort, pick out*, O.F. *rinser* (fr. O.N. *hreinsa*), *to clean*.

Balto-Slav., *klo-* in Lith. *kloju*, *to spread out*, O. Slav. *klada*, *to load*, Lith. *korys*, *honeycomb*.

Teutonic. *hla-*, in extended *hladh-*, found in Goth. *hlathan*, O.H.G. *hladan*, N.H.G. *laden*, A.S. *hladan*, *to load*, O.H.G. *hlast*, N.H.G. *last*, A.S. *hlæst*, *a load*, O.N. *hlæss*, *a wagon-load*¹ (the Ital. *lasto*, *the tonnage of a ship*, is borrowed from O.H.G. *hlast*); Du. *ballast*, Dan. *bag-last* (*back-load*), O. Freis. *bal-last* (= *bad*, i.e. *useless load*), Dan. *har-last*, perhaps from O.N. *bára*, *a billow* (?). Kluge is unwilling to accept the derivation of the first syllable from Celt. *bal*, *sand*, and inclines towards Dan. *bag-last*. The A.S. *hladan* has also the meaning *to draw water*, *to lade*, A.S. *hlæd-hweol*, *a wheel for drawing water*, *hlæd-trendel* (s.s.), A.S. *hlædla*, M.E. *ladel*, *a spade, large spoon, ladle*. O.H.G. *hritara*, N.H.G. *reiter*, *cleaner, sifter*, A.S. *hridian*, *to sift*, A.S. *hridder*, M.E. *ridil*, *a sieve*, N.E. *riddle* (prov.); Goth. *hrains*, O.H.G. *hreini*, N.H.G. *rein*, O.N. *hreinn*, A.S. *hrán*, *clean, pure*, i.e. *sifted*; Goth. *hrainsjan*, O.N. *hreinsa*, M.E. *rensen*, *renoen*, *to rinse, make clean*.

¹ Skeat considers *concertare* to be a misspelling of *conserare*, *to join together*, a L. Lat. verb; but there is no such verb given by Du Cange. The Lat. *concertare* has, however, the sense *to debate, argue*, which in the later Ital. might easily pass over into the meaning *coming to an arrangement, agreeing in a conclusion*.

² Diez considers this a form of *cribillo* corrupted under the influence of Arab. *gerbal*, *a sieve*, *gerbalat*, *a sifting*, but Dozy and Engelmann regard it as more probably direct from the Arabic.

Celtic, Ir. and Gael. *ceir*, Wel. *cwyr*, Corn. *coir*, *waaz* (perhaps loan-words), O. Ir. *criathar*, *a sieve*, Ir. *cert*, *ceart*, *right*.¹

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *idiosyncrasy*, *a peculiar temperament*, *crater*, *ceramic*, *cero-plastic*, *criterion*, *crisis*, *critic*, *critical*, *criticise*, *-ism* (through the borrowed Latin forms), *hypocrisy*, *hypocrite*, *-ical* (through Fr.), *hyper-critical*, *over-critical*.

Latin, *ceramen*, *cerous*, *ceromancy*, &c.; *sincere*, *sincerity* (through Fr.), *certiorari*, *legal term*, *decretal*, *pope's decree*, *discretion*, *-ary*, *discretive*, *discrete* (*separate*), *secrete*, *-ive*, *-ion*; *criminal*, *-ous*, *-ate*, *discriminate*, *-ion*, *incriminate*, *-ion*, *recriminate*, *-ion*.

L. Latin and Romance, *cere*, *to cover with wax*, *cerement*, *cerecloth*, *cerate*, *ceruse*, *certain*. *-ty*, *concert* (vb. and subs.), *ascertain*, *certify*, *certificate*, *concern*, *-ment*, *decree*, *discern*, *-ment*, *discreet*, *indiscreet*, *secret*, *secrecy*, *secretary*, *critique*, *crime*, *garble*, *to pick out*, *sort*; 'garbler of spices,' *an officer*, mentioned by Blount, *whose duty it was to inspect and cleanse spices in shops*, *rinse*.

Teutonic, *load*, *lade*, *lading*, *last* (*a load*, *a great weight*), *ballast*, *ladle*, *riddle* (*a sieve*), *rense*, *rench* (dial.)

Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{QER} , QEL , with sense of *hard*, with reduplicated forms

$QER-QER$, $\sqrt{QER-Q}$ $\sqrt{QEL-Q}$, older form \sqrt{SQER} , \sqrt{SQEL} .

Sanscrit, *kar-*, in *kar-kar-a*, *hard*, *karkin*, *the Cancer in the Zodiac*, *karkaṭa*, *a crab*, *karkara*, *lime*, cp. Hindi *kankar*, *lime*.

Greek, *καρ-*, in *καρκινος*, *a crab*, *κάρχαρος*, *hard*, *rough*, *καρκιν-οῦσθαι*, *to suffer from cancer*, *καρκινωμα*, *a cancer*, *κάρυον*, *a nut*, *καρυό-φυλλον*, *nut leaf*, *a clove tree*, *χάλιξ*, *gravel*, *κά-χληξ*, *hail*; ² *κραν-αός*, *rocky*.

Latin, *calc-*, *cal-*, *cer-*, in *can-cer* (= *car-cer* by dissimilation), *a*

¹ Macbain (*Gael. Diet.*) derives from this root, Gael. *cuirm*, Ir. *coirm*, *a feast*, M. Wel. *curwf*, Wel. *owrw*, Corn. *coref*, Gall. (Græcised) *κοῦρμυ* (Latinised) *cerevisia*, *beer*, Lat. *cremor*, *broth*, Eng. *cream* (see under $\sqrt{ker-}$, $\sqrt{kr-}$, *to boil*, *heat*).

² Prellwitz derives *κά-χληξ*, *hail* (an imperfectly reduplicated form), and *χάλιξ*, *pebbles*, *gravel*, from an aspirated form of $\sqrt{qel-}$ (*khel-*), and connects with these O.H.G. *hagal*, O.N. *hagl*, as from a base *ka-khlo-*. Kluge supposes for O.H.G. *hagal* a base *ka-ghlo-*. Brugmann, however, though connecting *κάχληξ* with *hagal* (ii. 195), seems from the division there made (O.H.G. *hag-al*, O.N. *hag-l*) to regard *hag-* as the Teutonic root, *-al*, *-l*, as a suffix. I am inclined to regard *ha-gal*, *κά-χληξ*, and *χάλιξ*, Lat. *calx*, as reduplicated forms, the two former from a base *qe-qle-*, the two latter from the base *qel-q-*.

crab, a cancer, *caryo-phyllus* (Gk. loan-word), *clove-tree*; *calx*, calc-is, *limestone*, *lime*, a small stone or pebble, *calculus*, a small stone used in counting, *calculari*, to calculate, *calculator*, -io, *calcarinus*, of lime, *calcaria*, a lime kiln; *calx*, *calcis*, the heel, *calcar*, a spur, *calceus*, shoe, *calceare*, to shoe, *calcare*, to tread, *calcator*, a treader of grapes, *calcitrare*, to kick, *recalcitrare*, to kick back or against, *incul-care*, to tread in, impress, *ci-cer*, chick-pea; *caliga*, a soldier's boot or shoe, *Caligula*, pr. n. of a Roman emperor, lit. 'little boots'; *carina*, a nutshell, a keel, *carinare*, to supply with a shell, se *carinare*, to get shell (said of muscles), *carinatus*, heel-formed, shell-formed.

√QI
(
QER
√QI
√QI
√SQ
√SQ

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. *cancre*, N.F. *chancre*, a cancer, *canore*, a crab, Ar. *qaranful* (a corrupted form of *καρυόφυλλον*), Ital. *garofano*, Rum. *carofil*, *garofil*, Prov. and O.F. *girofle*, M.E. (Chaucer) *cloue-girofle*, *gillofer*, *gellifloure*, the clove-gilliflower; L. Lat. and Ital. *calcinare*, to turn to lime by burning, L. Lat. *calciata*, a public highway, so called either because metalled with limestone (from *calx*, lime), or because well trodden by travellers (from *calx*, heel), O. Span. *calzada*, Prov. *caussada*, O.F. *causee*, *caucie*, M.E. *cawse*, the high road, Ital. *calca-trippa* (obs.), *star-thistle*, a *caltrop*, O.F. *caude-trap* for **cauce-trape* (s.s.), A.S. *calcatrippe*, *colte-trappe*, *coltræppe* (lit. *heel-trap*), a plant name, M.E. *kalke-trappe*, *calletrappe*, *caltrap*, name of a plant, also a *caltrop* (from Lat. *calx* + Teut. *trappe*: the A.S. and M.E. forms are in part loan-words from the Romance); Ital. *calzo*, *calza*, from Lat. *calceus*, Prov. *calsa*, *caussa*, Fr. *chausse*, hose, shoe, Ital. *calzone*, N.F. *caleçon*, bathing drawers, socks, Ital. *cece*, O.F. *ceire* (= *ce[c]ire*) and *chiche*, N.F. *chiche*, M.E. *chiche*, chick-pea; O.F. *cauquer*, to tread, to press lint into a wound, Lat. *calcare*, to tread, M.E. *cauken*, to tread, to stamp in with the heel, N.E. *caulk*, *calk*, to stop the seams in a vessel, O.F. *cauchemar* (from *calcare*, to tread, press upon, + O.H.G. *mara*, an elf, goblin), a goblin supposed to press or sit on the breast in sleep, a nightmare; Ital. *carinare*, Span. *carinar*, O.F. *carener*, to lay a ship on its side, to *careen*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *kul-nis*, the heel, O. Slav. *kla-ku*, lime, Lith. *kalkis*, lime (loan-words).

Teutonic, O.N. *hæll*, A.S. *hela*, the heel,¹ O.H.G. *chalch*, M.H.G. *kalc*, N.H.G. *kalk*, *kalch* (the latter from O.H.G. *chalh*), A.S. *cealc*, *chaſk* (loan-words from Latin); O.H.G. *hagal*, N.H.G. *hagel*, O.N. *hagl*, A.S.

¹ This is the general explanation, but Skeat gives another, which is approved by the *Century Dict.*, and does not appear improbable, viz. that *hela*, *hæl*, are contracted forms of *hohila*, from *hoh-* (see √qek-, to bind, and cp. A.S. *hoh*, the heel, also the glose, 'calx, hela, hoh nithewealde, the heel, the lower part of the heel'); *heel*, therefore, would be a derivative of √qek-.

hagal, M.E. **hazel**, *hail*; O.H.G. **chanchar**, N.H.G. **kanker**, A.S. **cancer**, M.E. **kanker**, *a cancer*.

Celtic, Ir. **calcam**, *to drive with a hammer*, Gael. **calc**, *to drive in*, *ram*, Corn. **car**, *a rock*, Wel. **careg**, *stone*, Ir. **carraic**, *a rock*, O. Ir. **carric**, Bret. **karrek**, Gael., Ir., Wel. **earn**, *heap of stones*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, **carcinoma**, -tous, **cary-opsis**, *a flower* (κάριον + ὄψις).

Latin, **cancer**, -ous, **calx**, **calculus** (medical), **calculus** (math.), *a method of calculation*, **calculate**, -or, -ion, -ble, **calculus** (med.), **calcareous**, **recalcitrant**, **in-culcate**, **Caligula**; **carinal**, **carinate** (botan.).

L. Latin and Romance, **canker**, **gilli-flower** (Gk. thr. Arab. and Rom.), **calcine**, **chaussée**, **cause-way**, **cawsey** (Scot.), **chaussure**, **caleçon**, **caulk** (or from Celtic), **chick-** in **chick-pea**; **careen**.

Teutonic, **heel** (?), **chalk** (from Germanised loan-word from calx), **caltrop** (A.S. thr. Romance as regards cal-).

Celtic, many Cornish names of places and surnames, as **Carwinian**, **Cardew**, **Carwithen**; also Irish, as **Carriack-fergus**; probably also Eng. **Carr**, **Carden**, **Carlow**, &c.; **cairn**, **Carnac** (pr. n.).

Eur-Ar. \sqrt{QR} , \sqrt{QI} , with variant \sqrt{KR} , \sqrt{KI} , and older forms $\sqrt{(S)QR}$, \sqrt{SQI} , and with extended form \sqrt{QRT} , \sqrt{QRD} , *break, cut, destroy*.

Sanskrit, **kr-**, **ṣr-**, and **kṛt-**, in **kṛnoti**, *injures, kills*, **ṣr-noti**, *lays low, destroys*, **ṣarabha** (Cent. Dict.), *a locust, the shearer, destroyer*, **kṛt-tis**, *skin, hide*, **kṛtana**, **kṛtana**, *to cut*, **khaḍati** for **khalḍati**, *cuts*.

Greek, **κίρ-**, **κλα-**, in **κείρω** for **κίρ-ω**, *to cut off, shear*, spec. *the hair*, **κλάω**, *break off*, spec. *the young shoots of the vine*, **κλήμα**, *a vine, twig*, **κλήρος**, Dor. **κλᾶρος** (for **κλάδ-ρος**), *a lot, 'a piece broken off'* (Brugmann), *an allotment, inheritance*, **κληροῦχος**, *holder of an allotment*, **κληρικός**, *relating to allotment or inheritance* (as an ecclesiastical term, **κλήρος**, *the clergy*: cp. Deut. xviii. 2, 'The Lord is their inheritance,' said of the tribe of Levi, also 1 Peter v. 3), **κλα-δ-άω**, *to shake* (= **κλα-** with Eur-Ar. extension -dh-), **κληματίς** (dim. of **κλήμα**), (in plur.) *brushwood, faggots*, (in sing.) *the name of a plant with long lithe branches*, **κλάδος**, *a young slip or root of a tree, branches*, **κλαδεύω**, *to prune vines*, **κολάπτω**, *to strike*, **κόλαφος**, *a blow* (?), **κάραβος**, *the stag-beetle, the sea crayfish* (cp. Lat. *scarabæus* from the older form \sqrt{sqr}), **καράβι**, *a light kind of vessel*.

Latin, *cur-*, *cor-*, *cul-*, *cel-*, *cort-*, *clad-*, in *cur-tus*, *docked*, *cut short*, *cortare*, *to dock*, *shorten*, *corium*,¹ *leather*, *a hide*, *coriaceus*, *of leather*, *excoriare*, *to strip off the skin*, *cul-ter*, *a knife* (= Eur.-Ar. *ql-ter*), *a plough-share*, *cultellus* (dim.); **cellere* (for **celdere*), *to dash down*, *break in pieces*, *percellere*, *perculi*, *percul-sum*, *cast down*, *destroy*, *procel-lere* (with same form and meaning), *procella*, *a violent wind*, *storm*; Lat. *clades*, *a defeat*, *gladius* (for **clad-ius*, cp. *gracilis* = *cra-centes*, *slender*), *a sword*, *gladiolus* (dim.), *the sword-lily*, *gladiator*, *a swordsman*; *clerus*, *the clergy*, *clericus* (subs.), *a clergyman*, *clericalis*, *clerical* (Eccles. Lat. loan-words from Gk.); *cortex*, *the bark of a tree*, specially of *the cork tree* (cp. Sans. *kṛt-tis*, *skin*, *hide*), *decorticare*, *to strip off the bark*; *crēna* (= *cretna*), *a split or notch*, *carēre*, *to shear*, *scrape*, cp. *caritores*, *wool-carders*, *caries*, *decay*, *eating away*; *claudus*, *lame*, from a variant form $\sqrt{qlēn-d-}$, *carabus*, *a caracle*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *corto*, O.F. *court*, *short*, *curt*, Ital. *cortaldo* (*corto* + O.H.G. suffix *-ald*), *a horse with a docked tail*, O.F. *courtault*, M.E. *curtall* (adj. and subs.), *docked*, *a docked horse*, (as verb) *to dock*, N.E. *curtail*, *to cut short*, M.E. *courtepy*, *a short coat of coarse cloth*, *a pea-jacket* (F. *court* + Du. *pij*, *coarse cloth*); Span. *cuero*, Prov. *coirs*, O.F. *cuir*, *leather*, Ital. *corazza*, Prov. *coirasse*, O.F. *corace*, *cuirasse*, N.F. *cuirasse* (as from a L. Lat. *coraceus* = Lat. *coriaceus*); Ital. *col-p-ire*, *to strike out*, O.F. *col-p-er*, *couper*, *to cut*, *slit*, M.E. *coupen*, *to strike*, *fight*, from Ital. *colpo* (L. Lat. *colpus*, shortened from Lat. *colaphus*, Gk. loan-word), Prov. and O.F. *colp*, N.F. *coup*, *a blow*, *cut*, M.E. *coup* (s.s.), F. *coupé*, *the front division of a French diligence*, F. *coupon*, *a ticket or certificate*; Ital. *coltro*, O.F. *coultre*, *coutre*, M.E. *coulteur*, *cultre*, *cultre*, *a knife*, N.E. *coulter*, *ploughshare*, Ital. *coltello*, O.F. *contel*, *cultel*, N.F. *couteau*, *a knife* (Lat. *cultellus*), Ital. *coltellaccio* (dim. from Lat. *cultellus*), O.F. and M.E. *coutelas*, *a cutlass*,² L. Lat. *cultellarius*, *a soldier armed with a cultellus (a knife)*, *a maker of knives*, O.F. *cotelier*, M.E. *coteler*, N.E. *cutler*; O.F. and M.E. *clero*, *a cleric*, *a clerk* (i.e. *a scholar*), from Lat. *clericus* (the A.S. *clero*, *cleric* [Lat. loan-word], perhaps through O.F.); O.F. and M.E. *clergie* (as from a L. Lat. **clericia*), Ital. *cherisia*, Prov. *clercia*, *the clergy*, *office of a clergyman*; Span. *corcho*, *cork*, *corche*, *alcorque*, *cork sandals*, Du. *kork* (loan-word from Span.), *cork*, Ital. *scorzare*, Prov. *escorser*, O.F. *escorcher* (from L. Lat. *ex-corticare*), *to strip off the bark*, M.E.

¹ Gk. *ἔφυα*, *the skin*, from $\sqrt{aer-}$, *to cut off*, &c.

² *Curtalaxe*, *curtleax*, are corruptions of O.F. and M.E. *coutelas* (the intervening forms are *courtelas*, *courtelaes*, *curtelaes*) under the combined influence of *courte* + *axe*, as though *coutelas* = *a short axe or knife*. Cf. Shakespeare, 'a gallant curtle-axe upon my thigh.'

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scorchen, to singe or burn the surface; Span. *escorzonera*, Ital. *scorzonera*, F. *scorsonère*, a plant used as a remedy for snake bites, from Span. *escorzon*, *escuerzo*, a toad, Ital. *scorzona*, a venomous snake (cp. *scorza*, bark), from a fancied resemblance of their skin to bark (Diez offers the suggestion of *scorza nera*, black bark, and compares the German name *Schwarzwurz*); Ital. *crena*, O.F. *oren*, *cran*, M.E. *crayne*, *crany*, N.E. *cranny*, a chink, O.F. *orenel*, a battlement; Span. *carabela*, Ital. *caravella*, O.F. *caravel*, a light vessel.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *kaltas*, *heuten*, hammered, *perkaltas*, hewn down (cp. Lat. *cul-sus*, *percul-sus*), Lith. *kertu*, *heir*, cut, Russ. *kladu*, to cut, castrate, O. Slav. *klada*, a block, beam, wood.

Teutonic, O. and N.H.G. *kurz*, short (a loan-word from Lat. *curtus*), O. Sax. and O. Fris. *kurt*, O.N. *cortr* (s.s.); O. and N.H.G. *holz*, wood, timber, brushwood, a thicket, O.N. *holt*, copsewood, brushwood (often cut for fuel), A.S. and M.E. *holt*, wood, thicket; O.H.G. *helza*, O.N. *hjalt*, A.S. *hilt*, the handle or guard of a sword; O.H.G. *hilt*, A.S. *hild*, war, O.N. *hildir*, war, the name of one of the Valkyries. Perhaps O.H.G. *halz*, O.N. *haltr*, A.S. *healt*, *halt*, lame, A.S. *healtian*, to halt, A.S. *hrendan*, to tear, split, nasalised form (cp. Sans. *kṛtana*, to cut, and Lat. *crena*).¹

Celtic, O. Ir. *caill*, *coill*, a wood, Gael. *coille*, wood, *coille-duine*, men of the woods, Caledonian, *capull-coille*, the capercailzie, lit. the horse of the wood, Gael. *claidheamh*, O. Ir. *claideb*, Wel. *cleddeu*, Corn. *cledhe*, a sword, Gael. *claideamh-mor*, the great sword; Gael. *call*, Ir. *caill*, Wel. *coll*, Cor. *colled*, loss, damage, Gael. *caillteanach*, eunuch, Ir. *ceallach*, war, Gael. *cladh*, a churchyard, Ir. *clad*, *cladh*, Wel. *cladd*, *clawdd*, Corn. *cladh*, Bret. *cleuz*, a ditch, grave, Gael. *cladhaich*, Ir. *claidhim*, Wel. *cloddio*, to dig.²

¹ Perhaps Goth *giltha*, a sickle, O.H.G. *galsa*, a hog, Dial Eng. *galt* (s.s.), A.S. *gilte*, M.E. and Dial *gilt*, a spayed sow, O.N. *gelda*, M.E. *golden*, to castrate, O.H.G. *galt*, O.N. *geldr*, M.E. *gelde*, barren, unfruitful, bleak (of soil and weather), Scot. *yeld*, *yell*, unfruitful, O.N. *geldingr*, M. and N.E. *gelding*, a castrated animal, are from \sqrt{qel} . Kluge derives them from \sqrt{ghalt} .

² Perhaps Latin *car-o*, flesh, gen. *car-nis*, which is referred by Bentley and Curtius to the following \sqrt{qrey} , should be assigned to \sqrt{qer} , in its sense of *cutting*, *carving*. Cp Umb. *kar-tu*, impede, divide, distribute, Osc. *car-neis* (gen.), 'of a part,' Umb. *karne* (= Lat. *car-ne*). The derivatives of *caro* are as follows:

Latin, *carnalis*, carnal, *car-nifex*, executioner, *carnivorus*, flesh-eating, *incarnare*, to make flesh, (pass.) to be made flesh, become incarnate.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *carne*, O.F. *charn*, *char*, N.F. *chair*, flesh, O.F. *carnel*, *charnel* (adj. *carnal*), L. Lat. *car-sale*, O.F. *charnel* (subs), a cemetery, M.E. *charnelle*, a graveyard, crypt, *charnel-house*, cp. A.S. *flesch-hus*, F. *carnage*, slaughter (as from L. Lat. *car-natium*), Ital. *carnagione*, flesh-colour, F. *carnation* (s.s.), O.F. *incarnat*, *incarnadine*, of a flesh-colour, Ital. *carogna*, O.F. *carogne*, N.F. *charogne*, M.E. *caroigne*, N.E. *carrión* (the O.F. *carogne* was also a name given to an old woman). Ital. *carnovale*, *carnevale*, F. *carneval* have been variously derived: (1) from Ital. *carne*,

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

* *Greek*, *olematis*, the name of a climbing plant, *cleromancy*, *divination by lot*, *cleruch*, holder of an allotment.

Latin, *gladiolus*, *gladiator*, -ial, *curt*, -ness, *coriaceous*, *excoriate*, -ion, *cleric*, *clerical* (from Gk. through the borrowed Latin), *decorticate*, to strip of the husk, *crenate*, notched, *crenellated*, as from **crenellare*, to provide with battlements or embrasures.

L. Latin and Romance, *curtail*, *cuirass*, *cuirassier*, *coulter*, *curtle-axe*, *cutlass*, *cutler*, *clergy*, *clerk*, -ly, -ship; *scorch*, *scorzonera*, *cork*, *cranny*, *carious*, *caravel*.

Teutonic, *holt*, found as a termination or prefix to English names of places, and as a surname; *hilt*, *halt*, to stop, *halt!* *halt*, *lume*, *rend*, *rent* (a tear), *geld*, -ing, *Dial. galt*, *gilt*, *yeld*, *yell*, *barren*, and compounds of *huld*-, as *Hildebert*, bright in battle, *Hildebrand*, the sword of battle *Hildegund*, *Ildagonda*, battle-strife, *Matilda*, battle-maid, *Hildegard*, the war-guard, *Hildyard*

Celtic, *capercaillie*, *Caledonia*, *claymore*

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{QREU}}$ $\sqrt{\text{QRU}}$, to make hard, raw, sore, curdle, congeal, pain, bruise, push.

Sanscrit, *krav-*, *kru-*, in *krav-is*, *kravyam*, raw flesh, carrion, *krūra*, raw sore, *klōman*, the lung.

Greek, *krēf-*, *krv-*, *krv-s-*, (extended form) in *krēas* for *krēf-as*, flesh, *krýos*, *krumós*, frost, icy cold, *κρυσταίνω*, to congeal, *κρύσταλλος*, ice, *πλεύμων*, the lung (by labialisation of Eur-Ar. q), afterwards *πνεύμων*, from a supposed connection with *πνέω*, to breathe.

Latin, *cru-*, *cru-d-*, *cru-s-*, in *cruor*, blood, *cruentus*, bloody, *crud-us*, raw, bleeding, unripe, rough, *crudescere*, to become harsh, *recrudescere*, to break open again (of wounds), *cruditus*, indigestion, *crudelis*, cruel, *crudelitas*, cruelty, *crusta*, the hard surface of a body, the rind, *crustacea*, shell-fish, *crustum*, anything baked, *crustare*, to encrust,

vale, flesh farewell, (2) *carrus navalis*, carried in the procession; (3) *carnem laxare*, to relax the flesh; (4) *carnem levare*, to lighten the flesh. Diez inclines to the last.

ENGLISH, from *Latin*, *carnal*, *carnivorous*, *incarnate*, -ion. *L. Latin and Romance*, *charnel*, *charnel-house*, *carnage*, *carnation*, a flower, *incarnadine*, *carrion*, *carnival*, *crone* (?), an old ewe, a withered old woman. But Skeat cites a Gael *orientach*, a sorry, mean female, which is connected with Ir. *crion*, *oriona*, withered, dry, old, *crionalm*, I wither, and Kilian gives an O. Du. *kronje*, an old harridan, probably from a Northern F. *caregne*, Wallon *coronie*, an old cantankerous woman, cited by Littré. The Dutch word may therefore be the original of Eng. *crone*.

GREU-
GREU-

incrustare (s.s.), *crystallum*, *crystal*, *crystallinus*, *crystalline*; *pulmo*, *pulse* (Gk. loan-word), *pulmonarius*, *consumptive*.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. *crud*, N.F. *cru*, *crude*, Ital. *crudele*, Prov. and O.F. *cruel*, *cruai*, *cruel*, O.F. *cruelte*, *crualte*, *cruelly*, Ital. and Prov. *crosta*, O.F. *cronste*, N.F. *croûte*, *crust*, N.F. *croûton*, *small pieces of crust*, Ital. *crostata*, *a kind of pie or tart*, Prov. *crustado*, O.F. *croustade*, *a pastry, tart, crust*, M.E. *custade*, (later) *custard* (see Skeat ad vb.).

Balto-Slav., Lith. *kraujas*, O. Slav. *kruvi*, O. Pruss. *krawia*, *craujo*, *blood*, Lith. *krusza*, *hail*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *rō* (inflected, *rāwēr*), from older form *hrawa*, N.H.G. *roh*, O.N. *hrar* (older *havr*), A.S. *hrēaw*, *hræw*, M.E. *raw*, *rau*, *ra*, *raw*, Goth. *hraiwa* (in *hraiwa-dubo*, *turtle-dove*, lit. *carcase-dove*), *carcase*, O.H.G. *hreo*, O.N. *hræ*, A.S. *hræw*, *dead body*; A.S. *hrer*, *underdone*, used specially of eggs, M.E. *rere*, with the same special sense, as '*rere* egges, and poched egges not hard,' afterwards spelt *rear*, now *rare*, and applied generally.

Celtic, O. Ir. *cruaidh*, Gael. *cruadh*, *hard*, Ir. *cru*, *blood*, *gore*, *cruach*, *gory red*, Ir. *cruth*, Gael. *gruth*, M.E. *crud*, *cruddes*, N.E. *curd*, *curds*, *coagulated milk*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *creosote*, *flesh preserving* (*κρέας* + *σώζω*), *pancreas*, -atic (*pn̄as* + *κρέας*), *crystal*, -ise, -oid, -ine (through the Lat. loan-words), *pneumonia*, from *πνεύμων*, corrupted from *πλεύμων* (= Sans. *kloman*, by labialising Eur-Ar. q).

Latin, *crude*, -ness, -ity, *recrudescent*, *crustacea*, -ous, *incrustate*, -ion, *pulmonic*, *pulmonary*.

L. Latin and Romance, *cruel*, -ty, *crust*, *crusty*, -iness, *enocrust*, *croûtons*, *custard*.¹

Teutonic, *raw*, -ness; (dial.) *rare*, *underdone*.²

Celtic, *curd*, *curdy*, *curdle*.

¹ Custard was originally a *pastry* of some semifluid substance covered by a crust, now the well-known mixture of milk, eggs and sugar.

² The A.S. *hrer* in this sense has probably no connection with this root, but rather with A.S. *hreran*, *to set in motion*, O.N. *hræra*, O.H.G. *ruoren*, N.H.G. *rühren* (s.s.): cp. A.S. *hrere-mus*, M.E. *rere-mouse*, *a bat*, from the fluttering of its wings. Shakespear has '*rere-mice*.' If this be correct, the A.S. *hrer*, M.E. *rere*, as applied to eggs, must mean *tightly done*, moving and shaking as a lightly cooked omelette, and have been used at a later period in the general sense, *underdone*, of baked or boiled meat, with the spelling changed to *rare*, from a supposed connection with *raw*.

Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{QER} \sqrt{QEL} , *sound, good, fortunate*, perhaps identical with *qer- do, complete*, used with a special religious application, to perform a sacred rite, cp. Lat. *facere*, Gk. *ῥέζειν*.

Sanscrit, *kal-*, in *kalyas, kalyānas, sound, healthy, beautiful*.

Greek, *καλ-*, in *κᾰλός* (Hom.) for *καλός, good, beautiful, κάλλιστος*, superl., also a surname, *Καλλιόπη (beautiful voice)*, name of a Muse, *κάλλος, beauty*.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *celu, complete, entire, celosti, health*, O. Pruss. *kailusti, health*.

Teutonic, Goth. *hails, O. and N.H.G. heil, O.N. heill, A.S. hāl, hæl*, M.E. *hal, hol, hail*, O. Sax. *hēl, sound, whole, healthy*, O. and N.H.G. *heil, O.N. heill, a favourable auspice*, A.S. *hæl, health, good luck, favourable omen*, A.S. *was hæl, 'good luck be to you,' O.H.G. heilison, to predict by omens*, O.N. *heilsa, to greet*, A.S. *hālsian, hēlsian, to augur, wish good luck, greet*, M.E. *hailsen, heilsen, also hālsen, to greet*, M.E. *heilen, heȝlen, hailen, to hail, say 'heil' to (fr. O.N. heill)*; O.H.G. *heilag, N.H.G. heilig, O.N. heilag, A.S. haleg, M.E. haliȝ, hali, holi, holy, sacred*, A.S. *halgian, to make holy*, M.E. *halȝien, halwien, halowen (s.s.), halegh, haleȝe, halwe, a saint*, O.N. *helga, to make holy, Helga-land, Heligoland*; O. and N.H.G. *heilen*, Goth. *hailjan, A.S. hēlan, helan, M.E. healen, helen, to heal*, O.H.G. *heilant, N.H.G. heiland (pr. p. of heilen), the healer, the Saviour*, A.S. *hæth, health*, O. and N.H.G. *heilsam, O.N. heilsamr, A.S. not found, M.E. halsum, holsum, wholesome*.¹

Celtic, O. Ir. *cel, O. Wel. coil, a good augury, an augury*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *Callistus, Callirrhoë* (surnames), compounds with *cal-*, *calo-*, *calli-*, as *calo-type, caleidoscope (καλός + εἶδος + σκοπέω or σκοπός)*, *seeing beautiful forms, calligraphy, callisthenics, &c.*; *calomel*, a coined word of doubtful origin, from *καλο-* + Gk. *μέλας*, or Lat. *mel*.

Teutonic, *hail (to greet), wassail, a feast, drinking bout, Hail, All hail! as an exclamation or greeting, (lit.) health, good luck, hale, in good health, whole* (the initial *w* is a late addition, the M.E. being *hol*: see Skeat, ad vb.), *wholly, whole, -sale*; *holy, -iness, holiday, holly-hock*, M.E. *holi-hoc, the Malva sacra, so considered from its healing qualities* (cp.

¹ The insertion of *i* in the Teutonic forms makes their immediate connection with $\sqrt{qer-}$ $\sqrt{qel-}$, doubtful in the opinion of Kluge and Brugmann; yet the similarity of meaning with the Balto-Slav. and Celtic is in favour of it. The original sense seems to have been quasi-religious, of good omen, having the favour of the gods, so fortunate, is good health, &c. A.S. *healsian*, M.E. *halsen, to embrace, entreat, adjure*, are from A.S. *heals, the neck*.

Wel. *hocys-bendigaid*), the blessed hock, **halibut** (*hali*, *holy*, + *butte*, a flat fish), so called because reserved for holidays; **hallow**, vb., to sanctify, as subs. a saint (cp. N.H.G. *heiliger*), in **All-hallows**=All-saints, **hallow-een**, **hallow-mass**; **heal**, **health**, -y, -iness, wholesome; **Heligoland**, perhaps **Halliwell**, **Halliday** (surnames), from **Holywell**, **holiday**: cp. **Noel**=one born on Christmas Day (Natale), **Paschal**, one born on Easter Day (Pascha, passover).

Eur-Ar. QĀLO, black, dark blue.

Sanscrit, *kālas*, dark blue, black, *kālaka*, a mole stain, *kāla-dandi*, (lit.) the black staff, the staff of death.

Greek, *κηλός*, a stain, spot, blemish, *κελαινός*, black.

Latin, *caligo*, darkness, *caliginosus*, dark.

ENGLISH DERIV. *caliginous* (rare)

Eur-Ar. √QER T √QRT, to twist, twine, interweave.

Sanscrit, *chrt-*, in *chrtati*, ties, connects together, fut. *chartish-yāmi*.

Greek, *καρτ-* in *κάρταλος*, *κάρταλλος*, a basket.

Latin, *cart-*, *crat-*, in *cartilago*, cartilage, *gristle*, **crat-is**, wickerwork, a hurdle, **craticula**, fine hurdle-work, lattice-work, a small gridiron, **crassus**, for *crat-tus*, solid, fat, condensed, closely compacted, **crassitudo**, solidity, **Crassus**, pr. n

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. **crasso**, **grasso**, Prov. and O.F. **gras**, fat, Ital. **grascia**, O.F. **graisse**, fatness, M.E. **grece**, N.E. **grease**; Ital. **grata**, lattice, trellis, M.E. **grate** (Lat. *cratis*), Ital. **gratella**, **gradella**, **gredola**, L. Lat. (dim.) ***cratella**, lattice- or trellis-work, Prov. **grillo**, **grello**, O.F. **graille**, **graille**, **grail**, **gril** (dim L. Lat. *craticulum*), a lattice, a gridiron, O.F. **graailler**, **graelier**, N.F. **griller**, to grill; O.F. **horde**, **pulissade** (from O.N. *hurdh* or O.H.G. *hurt*), M.E. **grate**, a grating, also **crate**, a gridiron (cp. Ital. *grata*, Lat. *cratis*, lattice): 1526, 'lay rostyng on the yren crate.' For alternative derivation see √gher-, to heat.

Teutonic, Goth. **haurd-is**, O.N. **hurdh**, O.H.G. **hurt**, a fence of hurdles or interwoven twigs, which was placed before the opening of the hut,¹

¹ It would appear from this that the old German huts were of the character of wigwams, with only an opening for going in and out, before which a hurdle fence was placed at night to keep out wild beasts.

A.S. *hyrdel*, M.E. *hurdal* (the dim.), a *hurdle*, A.S. *cradul*, *cradol* in 'cild *cradol*,' a *child's cradle* (Celtic loan-word), Du. *krat*, *kret*, a *ladder-shaped frame attached to the back of a waggon to extend its area*.

Celtic, Wel. *craidheal*, Gael. *creadhail*, a *cradle*, Gael. *croidhle*, a *basket*, a *creel*, Wel. *gredyl*, *greidell*, *gradell*, *griddle* or *grate*, M.E. *gredil*, *gredire*, a *gridiron*. (All these are probably loan-words from the Romance forms) Gael. *ceirtle*, O. Ir. *certle*, N. Ir. *ceirsle*, a *clew* or *ball of yarn*. An alternative explanation is from $\sqrt{\text{ghr-}}$, to *warm*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *cartilage*, -inous, *crass*, *crassitude*.

L. Latin and Romance, *pâté de foie gras*, *grease*, -y. -iness, *grate*, *grating*, *grille*, *grill*, to *broil*, *griddle* (perhaps thr. Celtic), *crate*, an. old variant of *grate* (or perhaps from the Dutch), *gridiron*.

Teutonic, *hurdle*, *hoarding* (thr. O.F. *horde*).

Celtic, *cradle*, *creel*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{QERT}}$ $\sqrt{\text{QRT}}$, with sense of *hardness*, *strength*, &c., an extension from $\sqrt{\text{qer-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{qr-}}$, to *do*, or from $\sqrt{\text{qer-}}$, *hard*.

Sanscrit, *krat-*, in *kratus*, *strength of body or mind*.

Zend, *khratu*, *strong*, *wise*, *khratvista*, *superl.*

Greek, *κρτ-*, *κρτ-*, in *κάρτος*, *κράτος*, *strength*, *κρατύς*, *strong*, *καρτερός*, *κατερός*, *strong*, *κρείσσων*, *κρείττων* = *κρέτιων* (compar.), *κράτιστος* (superl.), *κρῆλων*, *κρέων*, a *ruler* (also used as a personal name), *κρατέω*, to be *strong*, *rule*: *αὐτοκρατής*, *ruling by oneself*, *ἀριστοκρατία*, the *rule of the best-born*, *aristocracy*, -*ατικός*, *aristocratic*; -*κρατής*, *strong*, is the termination of many Greek names, as *Poly-crates*, &c.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *kartus*, *bitter*, *having a strong taste*.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. *hardi* (part. of O.F. *hardir*, to *harden*), *hardened*, *bold*, O.F. *hardiesse*, *hardiness*, from Teutonic. The O.H.G. termination -*hard*, -*ard* in proper names and some common nouns, as *Everard*, *Reynard*, &c., *bastard*, O.F. *cou-ard*, Span. *cod-ardo*, a *coward*, &c., &c.

Teutonic, Goth. *hardus*, O.H.G. *harti*, *herti*, N.H.G. *hart*, O.N. *hardr*, A.S. *heard*, *hard*, *strict*, O.H.G. *hartjan*, A.S. *heardian*, to *harden*; -*hard*, -*ard*, is used as a suffix (originally implying *strength*) of many German personal names, as *Eber-hard*, *strong boar*, *Bern-hard*, *strong bear*: afterwards it became an intensive suffix, frequently with a bad sense; Dan. *harak*, M.E. *harak*, *strong*, *bitter of taste*, *harsh*, *rough*, a *develop-*

ment of *hard*, as *hark*, *hearken*, from *hear*; O.H.G. *hrād*, *hrāt*, *rāt*, M.H.G. *rād*, *rat*, N.H.G. (obs.), O.N. *hradhr*, *quick*, *swift*, A.S. *hræd*, *hræth*, *quick*, *swift*, *active*, M.E. *ræd*, *rad*, *rath*, *quick*, *early*: cp. 'the *rathe* primrose' (Milton), 'the men of *rathe* and *riper* years' (Tennyson); A.S. *hrathe*, M.E. *rathe* (adv.), *early*, *soon*, A.S. *hrathor* (comp.), M.E. *rather*, *rether*, *earlier*, *sooner*, *more readily*, *more willingly*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, the suffixes *-ocrat*, *-cratic*, *-cracy*, and *-crates* in personal names, as *autocrat*, *-cratic*, *-cracy*, *aristocrat*, *democrat*, *plutocrat*, &c., *Polycrates*, *Calliocrates*, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, *hardy*, *-iness*, *-ihood*, &c., *-ard*, in names of Teutonic origin, but through a Romance channel, as *Everard*, *Bernard*, *Reynard* (= *Regen-hart*), also *-ard* as an intensive suffix in some Romance words, as *bastard*, *coward*, &c.

Teutonic, *hard*, *-ness*, *-ware*, *-bake*, &c., *harden*, *hard*, *-ly*, *harsh*, *-ness*; but *-ard*, though found in words of Teutonic origin, as *drunkard*, *braggart*, &c., came through the Romance; it is found also (together with *Hard-*) as a component of Teutonic proper names, as *Hardicaute*, *Hardcastle*, *Hardman*, *Everard*, *Everett*, &c.; *rather*.

Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{QERP} \sqrt{QRP} , with older form \sqrt{SQERP} \sqrt{SQRP} , to *cut*, *shear*, &c., an extension from \sqrt{QR} , to *cut*, *shear*.

Sanskrit, *kṛp-*, in *kṛpana*, a *sword*, *kṛp*, *form*, *appearance*, *shape*.

Zend, *kehrp*, *form*, *body*.

Greek, *καρπ-*, in *καρπός*, *fruit*, *κρῶπιον*, *sickle*, *κρητ-ís*, a *kind of boot*.

Latin, *carp-*, in *carp-ere*, *-si*, *-tum*, to *pluck*, *disparage*, *object to*, *ex-cerpere*, *-si*, *-tum*, to *pluck out*, *dis-cerpere*, to *pull apart*; *corpus*, *-oris*, the *body*, *corp-oreus*, *corporalis*, *bodily*, *corpulentus*, *corpulent*, *corpusculum*, a *small body*, *incorporare*, to *incorporate*, *crepida*, *sole*, a *sandal*, (post-class.) *carpa*, a *carp*.

* **L. Latin and Romance**, Ital. *corpo* (as from *corpum*), Prov. *cor(p)a*, O.F. *corps*, *cors*, M.E. *corps*, *cors*, N.E. *corpse*, *corse*, a *dead body*, *corps*, a *body of men*, O.F. *corset*, the *body of a dress*, O.F. *corselet*, *breast-plate*, L. Lat. *corporale*, the *linen cloth covering the chalice*; L. Lat. *escarpens* (A.D. 805, for *excarpens* = class. *excerptus*), *picked out*, *select*, *rare*, *scarce*, Ital. *scarso*, O.F. *escars*, *eschars*, M.E. *scarce*, N.F. *echars*, *scarce*, O.F. *escarseté*, M.E. *scarsete*, *scarceness*; Ital. *scarpars*,

scarpere, scarpar, to tear (cp. Lat. *discerpere* or *excerpere*), O.F. *escarper*,¹ *to cut steep or smooth, to scarp*, Ital. *scarpa*, O.F. *escharpe, the inward slope of the moat, scarp*; O.F. *charpir, to card wool, unravel cloth*, Ital. *carpire. tour to pieces, unravel* (p. p. *carpito*), Ital. and L. Lat. *carpita, carpeta*, O.F. *carpite, a kind of coarse cloth*, N.F. *carpette, a rug*, M.E. *carpete, carpyte, a coarse fabric of wool*, Ital. *carpia, F. charpie, lint*; Ital. *carpione*, Span. *carpa, F. carpe, a carp*.

√QER

√QXP

√SQE

√SQP

Balto-Slav., Lith. *kerpu, shear* (of sheep), *to cut hair*, Lith. *kurpe, a shoe*, O. Slav. *crevij, sandals* (Fick), Lith. *karpa*, O. Slav. *korpu*, Russ. *karpu, koropu*, Serv. *krap, a carp*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *herbist*,² N.H.G. *herbst*, A.S. *hærfest*, M.E. *hærvest, harvest*, O.H.G. *charpho*, N.H.G. *karpfen*, O.N. *karfi*, M.E. *carpe, a carp*; O.H.G. *href*, A.S. *hrif*, M.E. *rif, the body*, A.S. *midrif* (from older *mid-hrif*), M.E. *midrif*=*mid* + *rif, the middle of the body, the diaphragm*, N.E. *midriff*.

Celtic, Gael. *cre*, M. Ir. *cri*, fr. a base **cre(i)*, *the body* (?); the Gael. *creubh* is probably from √*qreu-*, from which also are Goth. *hraiva, a body*, O.H.G. *hreo, a corpse*, and Ir. *cro, death*; Ir. *carbhanac-uisge*, Gael. *carbhanach, carbhanach-uisge, a carp*.³

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *carpo-* (in composition), as *carpo-phagous, carpo-phore, &c., pericarpus*.

Latin, *carp* (subs.), *carp* (vb.), *excerpt, corporeal, corpuscle, corpulent, -cy, incorporate, -ion*.

L. Latin and Romance, *corpse, corse, corps, corset, coralet, corporal (chalice cloth), scarce, scarce-ly, -ness, -ity, scarp, carpet*.

Teutonic, *harvest, mid-riff*.⁴

¹ Kluge derives this from the O.H.G. *scharf*, O.N. *skarpr*; Diez and Körting prefer the Latin source.

² *The cutting of corn, gathering of the grapes, &c.*

³ The origin of the names for *carp* is uncertain. A Latin *carpa* is found in Cassiodorus, who wrote early in the fifth century, '*destinet carpam Danubius*.' If '*carpa*' is originally Latin, its connection with *carpere, to cut, gnaw*, is probable; but Kluge regards it as a loan-word and probably from the Teutonic. *Carpa* and L. Lat. *carpe*, Ital. *carpione*, O.F. *carpe*, are all most probably loan-words, but whether from Teutonic, Balto-Slav., or Celtic is not so easy to decide. The Balto-Slav. forms from their variety seem most likely to be original. O'Reilly's *Irish Diet.* gives *carbhanach* by itself the meaning of *captain* (from *carbhan, a ship*); according to this, *carbhanac-uisge* would mean *water captain*. MacAlpin (*Gael. Diet.*) also gives *carbhanach-uisge*, but Macbain, *carbhanach* alone, for *carp*.

⁴ For the cognate forms with initial *s*, see under √*SQERP*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{Q\bar{R}D}$ $\sqrt{Q\bar{E}RD}$, with older form $\sqrt{SQ\bar{R}D}$, to *swing, leap*.¹

Sanscrit, kurd-, in kurd-ati, *leaps, kurda, a jump*.

Greek, κραδ-, in κραδάω, *swing, κάρδαξ, a dunce*.

Latin, card-, in cardo, -inis, *hinge of a door, pivot, chief point, cardinalis, chief, principal*.

Celtic, Ir ceird, Corn kerth, kerd, *a journey*, M. Wel. cerdded, *to go a journey* (Fick).

ENGLISH DERIV *Latin*, cardinal (adj.), **Cardinal** (subs), *one of the seventy ecclesiastical princes* (6 Cardinal bishops, 50 Cardinal priests, 14 Cardinal deacons), who form the Pope's council since 1173, and were called **Cardinales**, *the chief*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{Q\bar{E}M}$, $Q\bar{M}$, or $\sqrt{K\bar{E}M}$, to *bend, curve, vault*

Sanscrit, kam-, in kmarati, *is crooked*, cited by Fick, 4th ed i. 23, and pronounced genuine, but not found. **Hindi**, kamar, *the loins, waist, kamar-band, a waist-girdle*

Zend, kamara, *a chamber, a vaulted room, a girdle*.

Greek, καμ-, in καμάρα, *a chamber, κάμαρος, a lobster or crab*, from its bent claws, κάμπ-τω (καμ- + π), *to bend*.²

Latin, cam-, in camera, *a chamber, camur, crooked, cammarus, a lobster* (Gk. loan-word), campso, *to go slantwise, to tack (of a ship), to double*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. camera, OF. cambre, chambre, ME. chaumbre, NE. chamber, OF. chambrelenc, from MHG. kammer-linc, *a chamberlain*, Span. camarado, OF. camerade, comrade, occupant of the same room, Ital. gambero, Prov. jambro, OF. jumble (Lat. cammarus), N.F. homard, *a lobster* (O.N. homarr, L.G. hummer, s.s.); Ital. camuso, OF. camus, *flat nose* (from Celt. cam, *crooked*), M.E. camois, camoys (s.s.), Ital. cansare (Lat. campsare), scansare (ex + cansare), OF. escancer, *to go slantwise, tack, &c.*; Ital. gamba (for *camba), of Celtic origin, *the shank, leg*, O and N.F. jambe (s.s.), OF. gambon, N.F. jambon, *ham*, N.E. gammon (Ital. gambone, *a haunch*); Prov. gambauz, *a leap, jump* (from Celtic cam, *bending, bent*), OF. gambaud, gambade,

¹ $\sqrt{Q\bar{e}rd}$ is by some given as the root of the European words for heart, καρδία, cor, &c., but the derivation of these from $\sqrt{k\bar{e}rd}$ seems preferable (which possibly may be no more than a variant of $\sqrt{q\bar{e}rd}$), as Sans. hrid, *heart*, cannot be referred to, $\sqrt{q\bar{e}rd}$.

² Perhaps also κείρω, *an oven or furnace*; see under $\sqrt{E\bar{K}}$ and $\sqrt{K\bar{E}M}$.

M.E. **gambawd**, **gambauld**, **gambold**, N.E. **gambol**, Ital. **gambetto**, a √**QEM**-
movement of the leg, a trip up, Ital. 'dare il **gambetto**,' to supplant, √**QM**-
trip up; Ital. **canto**, from ***cambtos**, *bent, a curve, twining, corner*, √**KEM**-
 Ital. **cantone**, *corner-stone, a canton, cantina, a cellar*.

Teutonic, **kam-** in Germ. **kammer**, a *chamber*,¹ O.H.G. **hamma**, A.S. **hamm**, N.E. **ham**, *bend of kneec*, L. and N.H.G. **hummer** (fr. O.N. **homarr**).

Celtic, **cam**, in Wel, Ir. and Manx, *crooked, bent, wrong*, Bret. **kamm** (s.s.), Gall. **cambo-** in names of places, Gael. **cam**, *crooked, one-eyed*, Ir. **camaim**, *I bend*, **camas**, a *bay*, Wel. **camen**, a *wheel* (fr. **camu**, to *bend, curve*), Bret. **camhet**, *the tire of a wheel*: Ernault compares Gk. **καρθός**, Lat. **canthus** (s.s.), which Quintilian thinks barbarous, i.e. foreign words; Diez thinks Wel. **cant** and Bret. **kant**, *orb, rim, edge*, genuine Celtic words, but Thurneysen, borrowed. Gall. (Latinised) **cambium**, *exchange* Popular Lat. **cambiare**, to *exchange*: Fick compares Ir. **cimb**, **cim**, *silver, money, tribute*, Bret. **quem**, *delay, difference*, N. Bret. **kemm**, *change, difference*, es-**quem**, *exchange*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, **kamptulicon**, a *kind of flour-cloth* (coined word).

Latin, the phrase 'in **camera**'

L. Latin and Romance, **camera** *obscura, chamber, -maid, -lain, oomrade, cant, tilt, decant, canteen, canton,² **cantonment, askance, gambol, gammon of bacon, gambit**.³*

Teutonic, **ham**, **hamstring**.

Celtic, **Cam-** in names of places, as **Cam-bridge**, from the river **Cam**, *the winding river*, **Cambus-nethan**, *the bend of the river Nethan*, **Camborne, Cambray, Camoys, Cam, Campbell, Cameron**, surnames (see p. 245, note 2).

¹ Goth. **him-ins**, O.N. **himenn**, O.H.G. **himil** (see under √**EM**- and √**KEM**-), might be referred also to √**QEM**-.

² **Canton** (cp. Latino-Gall. **candatum**), in the sense of a *division or district*, has been derived from Wel. **cant**, Corn. **cans**, Bret. **kan**,¹ 100, on the strength of the explanation given by Isidorus 'spatium centum pedum.' This, however, is doubtful.

³ Late Lat. (Apuleius) **cambire**, **campsi**, to *exchange, barter*, Ital. **cambiare**, **cangiare**, Prov. **cambiar**, **camjar**, O.F. **changier**, N.F. **changer**, M.E. **chaunge, change**, may perhaps be referred to this root. **Cambire** seems to have been a vernacular, not a literary, word, and the Italian and French equivalents are formed upon it. It is difficult, however, to explain the change of meaning from *bend* to *change*, unless the explanation that **cambire** meant originally to go a round, travel about from place to place as a merchant, is accepted. For this Ital. **sammirare**, to *travel, walk about*, **sammirino**, a *journey, a way* (from L. Lat. of sixth century, **saminus**, a *road*), gives some additional ground of probability, but not much. The F. **chemin** represents Ital. **sammirino**, a *way, a road* (probably from a Celtic source); and if Ital. **sammirare** were the same as **cambinare**, and a variant of **cambiare**, it is scarcely probable the F. equivalent of **sammirare**, **chemin**, should differ so widely from **changer**, the equi-

Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{QEN} , with sense of *beginning, being young, fresh*.

Sanskrit, *kan-*, in *kanyas*, *young, small, kanyā, a maiden, the Virgo in the Zodiac*.

Zend, *kainin*, *a maiden*.

Greek, *kan-*, in *καινός* (for *καινός*), *new, recent, fresh, ἡκαινία, a feast of renewal*, spec. the feast instituted by Judas Maccabæus at the reconsecration of the Temple, *Πύδος*, pr. name (?).

Latin, *cen-*, in *re-cens*, *fresh*.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *po-cinetu*, *to begin*, *po-koni*, *a beginning*, O. Bulg. *pocina*, *begin*, *koni*, *a beginning*.

Teutonic, Goth. *duginnan*, O.H.G. *be-ginnan*, N.H.G. *beginnen*, A.S. *beginnan*, on-*ginnan*, *to begin*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *cend*, *cenn*, N. Ir. and Gael *ceann*, Wel., Bret. and Corn. *penn*, *pen* (Eur.-Ar. *q*=Brit. *p*), *a head, headland, extremity, point, chief, &c.*,¹ O. Ir. *cet*, N. Ir. *cead*, Gael. *ceud* (for *cent*), Wel. *cynt*, Bret. *kent*, Gallic. *cintu*, *first*, N. Ir. *ceadas* (adv.), *first, in the beginning*; Gael. and Ir. *ceannard*, *a commander* (lit. *high head*), perhaps Gael. *beann*, *top, peak*, O. Ir. *benn*, Wel. *ban* (s.s.), are connected with *ceann*; Gael. *cinéal*, O. Ir. *cenel*, N. Ir. *ceneul*, Wel. *cenedl*, Corn. *kinethel*, *offspring clan* (i.e. *the new*), from *cinn* (Gael.) *to grow, spring from*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *encœnia*, *-cene* (= *καινός*), in *eo-cene* (*ἥως, dawn, + καινός*), *mio-cene* (= *μῆλων, less, + καινός*), *plio-cene* (*πλεῖων, more, + καινός*), geological terms, marking off epochs with reference to the degree in which the more recent forms of life are found in each.

Latin, *recent*.

Teutonic, *begin, beginning, &c.*

Celtic, many names of places or persons, as *Cantyre, Kinnaid, Kenneth, Kennedy, Kenmare, Kenmure, Ben Nevis, Ben Lomond, Penryn, Pendennis, &c.*; *Pennine Alps, Apennine, Pindus* (?) &c.

valent of It. *cambiare*. If *cambiare* be accepted as from $\sqrt{qem-}$, *to curve, turn*, the English words (through the F. changer) *change, exchange, changeling, changeable, &c.*, may be added to the derivatives given in the text. Macbain connects *cam, crooked*, with Gael. *ceum*, Ir. *ceim*, Wel. and Corn. *cam*, Bret. *kam*, *a step, from a base* **kngmen, to go*, O. Ir. *cingim, I go*, N. Ir. *clmeach, a traveller*. If his view is correct, it will account for the change of meaning in *cambiare* and its similarity of form with *camminare*, but his base *kng-* seems to correspond rather with the Teutonic base *gang* in O.H.G. *gangan, to go*.

¹ Macbain gives this etymology as doubtful. Windisch and Brugmann suggest a derivation from $\sqrt{Eql-}$, *to smell*. Stokes gives **qennos, head*, as the Celtic base of these words without further explanation.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{QEND}}$ $\sqrt{\text{QND}}$, with older form $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{QEND}}$, to shine.

Sanskrit, *çchând-*, *chand-*, in *çchândra*, *chândra*, the moon, *chandra* (adj.), *shining*, **Chandra-gupta**, the name of several Indian kings, in Greek form *Sandracottus*, *chandanas*, a fragrant wood, the unguent prepared from it.

Greek, perhaps *κάνθαρος* (m.), *κανθαρίς*, -*idos* (f.), the Spanish fly from its bright shining wings, *σάνταλον*, the sandal wood.

Latin, *cand-*, in *cand-ere*, to shine, *candela*, a candle, *candelabrum*, a candlestick, *candidus*, white, clear, shining, *candor*, whiteness, clearness, sincerity, *candidatus*, one clad in white, a candidate, *candescere*, to become bright, to glow; *ac-cendere*, *incendere*, to set on fire, *incendium*, a burning, *incendiarius*, causing a conflagration, *incensum*, incense, sacrifice, *ci-cindela*, a glow-worm.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *candela*, O.F. *chandoile*, N.F. *chandelle*, a candle, L. Lat. *candelarius*, candlemaker or seller, Ital. *candelaio*, a maker of candles, Ital. *candelieri*, a candlestick, O.F. *candelier*, *chandelier*, M.E. *chaundeler*, candlestick, and candlemaker, M.E. *chandler*, N.E. *chandler*, a maker of candles, now more frequently used with the general sense of dealer; Ital. *incenso*, O.F. *encens*, incense, O.F. *franc-encens*, pure incense.¹

Teutonic, A.S. *candel* (loan-word from Lat. *candela*), *candelsticca*, O.N. *kyndill* (loan-word from A.S.), a candle, M.E. *kyndlen*, to light.

Celtic, Gael. *coinneal*, Wel. *canwyll*, Corn. *cantuil*, a candle (loan-words from Lat.).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanskrit, *sandal-wood* (through Gk.), *Sandracottus* = *Chandragupta*.

Greek, *cantharides* (?).

Latin, *candelabrum*, *candid*, *candour*, *candidate* (because wearing a white toga), *candescere*, *incandescere*, *incense* (make angry), *incense*, *frankincense*, *incendiary*.

L. Latin and Romance, *chandelier*, *chandler*.

* **Teutonic** (through A.S. loan-word from Latin), *candle*, *candlestick*, *Candlemass*, *kindle*, to light a fire.

¹ The Ital. *candire*, to candy, *candito*, white candied fruits, *zuccheri candi*, sugar-candy (crystallised sugar) have been derived from this root. Another explanation has derived them from the island Candia (Crete) as the place from which they were originally exported. The correct explanation is from a Sans. root *khand*, to break into small pieces, whence *khandamodaka* (= *khandam*, broken, + *modaka*, delighting), a small round confection or sweetmeat. The Arab. and N. Pers. *qand*, *qandak*, is a contraction of this, which was applied to cakes of crystallised sugar, whole or broken into pieces. The Italian words are borrowed from this shortened form. The English *candy*, therefore, comes from a Sanskrit root (though not the root here treated) through Arab. or Pers., Ital., Fr.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{QERP}}$ $\sqrt{\text{QELB}}$, to turn, bend, vault (perhaps extended from $\sqrt{\text{QER}}$ in its varied senses to turn, be employed upon, curve, contain, surround, &c.).¹

Sanscrit, charb-, in charbata, a gourd, cp. N. Pers. karbuza, a melon.

Greek, κολπ-, in κόλπος, the womb, the lap, a hollow, gulf or bay of the sea (N. Gk. κόλφος), καρπ-ός, the wrist (the turner).

Latin, corb-, in corbis, a basket, corbula, corbicula (dim.), corbita, a slow-sailing vessel, furnished with a scuttle, cucurbita,¹ a gourd, a cupping vessel.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. golfo, Fr. golfe, a gulf, bay, O.F. corbel, N.F. corbeille, a basket, Port. corveta, N.F. corvette, a class of ship, O.F. coudourde, couhourde, N.F. gourde, a gourd; O.F. werbler, to quaver with the voice, from M.H.G. werblen, to turn, twirl about, M.E. werblen, N.E. warble.

Balto-Slav., Serv. karpuz, Russ. arbuza, harbuz, Pol. karpuz, a melon, Persian loan-words thr. Turkish.

Teutonic, O.H.G. churib (pl. churbo), also O.H.G. chorp, N.H.G. korb, basket, perhaps direct loans from Lat. corbis; ² M.H.G. krübe, a basket, O.H.G. chrippa, O.N. krubba, O. Sax. kribbia, A.S. crib, M.E. cribbe, crib, a manger, crib, a cage, cradle, are perhaps variants from O.H.G. churib; Goth. hwairban, O.H.G. kwërfan, wërfan, werban, N.H.G. werben, to turn about, engage in, be employed upon, N.H.G. erwerben, to earn, O.N. hverfa, A.S. hveorfan, to turn round, with trans. sense to enclose; O.N. hverfi, a cluster of farms, a shelter, Du. werf, N.H.G. werft, A.S. hwerf, M.E. wherf, a dam or bank to turn back (i.e. to keep out) water, A.S. mere-hwearf, the sea shore, M.E. wearf, a landing-place, a place for loading and unloading ships; N.H.G. wirbeln, to whirl, be giddy, to trill, O.H.G. wirbil, N.H.G. wirbel, a whirlwind, O.N. hvirfill, a whirl, a circle, ring, hvirfil-vindr, a whirl-wind, a circle wind, hvirfla, Dan. hvirvle, to whirl, M.E. whoriwyl, whorwhil, O. Du. worvel, a spinning, whirl; O.H.G. welben,³ N.H.G. wölben, O.N. hvelfa, to vault, A.S. hwealf, a vault, M.E. wheluen,⁴ overwheluen, to turn over, also whelmen (Chaucer), to cover over, O. Saxon hwalma, to cock hay.

¹ Probably borrowed from Sans through an old Persian word.

² For the alternative explanations see under Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{gerbh}}$, and $\sqrt{\text{qer}}$ in the note to carpentum and Celtic carbad. If not loan-words, korb, &c., belong to $\sqrt{\text{gerbh}}$.

³ Kluge suggests $\sqrt{\text{qel-q}}$, the imperfectly reduplicated form of $\sqrt{\text{qel}}$ (round, bent) for welben, the final q becoming b by labialisation (cp. wolf = vrika, Gk. λύκος).

⁴ Brugmann gives an A.S. wielm, wylm, from $\sqrt{\text{wel}}$, to roll, rise into waves, from which O.H.G. and A.S. wallan, to roll, and it may be supposed also (notwithstanding the inserted h) the modern English whelm, overwhelm. Skeat, however, prefers the derivation given here from the same root as O.S. hwalina (see under $\sqrt{\text{qerb}}$ $\sqrt{\text{qainh}}$).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanscrit, gourd (through O. Per., Gk., Lat., Fr.).

Greek, carpus, carpal, &c. (through Latinised forms).

L. Latin and Romance, gulf (from Gk. through Fr.), engulf, corbel (architectural term), originally *little basket*, a basket filled with earth used in fortification. (Murray derives corbel from Lat. *corvus*: see under $\sqrt{qer-}$, to cry.)

Teutonic, crib, to put into a crib, to confine, also to steal (i.e. to secrete, pocket), cribbage, the game; wharf, wharfage, -inger, whirl (vb), whirlpool, -wind, whirligig, whorl, whelm (?), overwhelm (?).

Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{QLEP} \sqrt{KLEP} ,¹ to steal, secrete.

Greek, κλεπ- in κλέπτω, steal, κλέπτης, a thief, κλεψύδρα, a water-clock (κλεψ + ὕδωρ).

Latin, clep- in clepere, to steal, clepsydra (Gk. loan-word), clipeus, a shield (the concealer, coverer).

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. po-klopu, concealment, covering, O. Pruss. auklipts, concealed.

Teutonic, Goth. hlifa, to steal, liftus, a thief, O.N. hlifa, to give cover or shelter, conceal, protect, hlif, cover, shelter, hlifh, defence, Goth. hleibjan, to protect, defend.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, clepsydra (through Lat. loan-word), Klepht, a Greek brigand, kleptomania.

Teutonic, lift, in the sense 'to steal' (obs., but found still in shop-lifter, cattle-lifting).

Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{QEP} \sqrt{QYEP} $\sqrt{QŪP}$, to be agitated, boil up, excite vehemently, breathe hardly.

Sanscrit, kup- kap-, in kupyati, is moved, agitated, kupaya, moving,

¹ \sqrt{QLEP} \sqrt{KLEP} is an extension of the simple \sqrt{QEL} \sqrt{QLE} \sqrt{KEL} \sqrt{KLE} , by -P, originally a determinative, specialising the simple root, and often used as a present suffix, and not to be distinguished from them; see Brugmann, iii. 1166-7, and compare *blétre* from $\sqrt{gel-}$ as *klétre* from $\sqrt{qel-}$.

restless, *kap-is*, *frankincense*, *kapila* (s.s.), *kapur*, *camphor*, *kapuya*, *smelling badly*.

Greek, *καπύω*, to breathe forth, exhale, *καπνός*, smoke, vapour, *κόπ-ρος*,¹ dung (?).

Latin, *vap-* (= *cvap-*), *cup-*, in *vap-or*, steam, *vap-pa*, wine that has lost its flavour, *vapidus*, flavourless, flat, stale, *vaporare*, to emit steam, *vaporosus*, vaporous; *cup-ere*, to desire, *cupido*, passionate desire, *cupiditas*, cupidity, *concupiscere*, to long after.²

L. Latin and Romance, Port. *al-canfor*,³ Ital. *canfora*. I. Lat. *camphora*, O.F. *camphre*, *camfre*, M.E. *camphire*, *camphore*; Ital. *cubitare* (as from a L. Lat. *cupi[di]tare*, cp. Port. *cubiçare*), Prov. *cobeitar*, O.F. *coveiter*, M.E. *coveiten*, *coveten*, to desire eagerly, covet, Ital. *cubitoso*, Port. *cubiçoso*, Prov. *cubitos*, O.F. *coveitus*, M.E. *coveitous*, *covetous*.

Balto-Slav, *kvap-*, *qup-*, in Lith. *kvapas*, smell, smoke, *kvepiu*, exhale, *kvepalas*, perfume, O. Bulg. *kypeti*, boil, Lith. *kuputi*, breathe heavily.

Teutonic, Goth. *af-hwafjan*, to be stifled, A.S. and N. *hwidha*, a puff, a breeze, M.E. *weffe*, vapour, N.E. *whiff*, a puff of wind or smoke.

Celtic, Wel. *chwiff*, a puff, Wel. *chwiffio*, to puff.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *capno-mancy*, divination by smoke, *coprolite*, fossil dung (for alternative derivation see under $\sqrt{\text{k}eq-}$, *cacare*).

Latin, vapour, -ous, evaporate, -ion, *vapid*, *vapidity*, *Cupid*, *cupidity*, *concupiscence*.

L. Latin and Romance, *camphor* (Sanskrit through Arab. Port. and O.F. forms), *camphorated*, *covet*, -ous, -ness.

Teutonic, *whiff*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{QUP}}$, $\sqrt{\text{QUB}}$, $\sqrt{\text{QUBH}}$, to rise, swell, heave; convex or concave bend.

¹ Brugmann connects *κόπρος* with Sans. *çakṛt*, *çakas*, dung, from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{k}eq-}$, 'cacare.'

² O.L.G. and A.S. *to-hopa*, *hope* (subs.), A.S. *hopian*, M. and N.H.G. *hoffen*, to hope, have been associated with *supere*, but Kluge remarks that the A.S. *heght*, *hope*, implies a labialised guttural, and that *hopon* = *hugon* from a Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{k}ug-}$ with extension by -dh $\sqrt{\text{k}ugdh-}$ (see under $\sqrt{\text{k}ug-}$).

³ Skeat considers *kapur kafur* a Malay word; if so, it is probably a loan-word from Sanskrit, given by the traders from India as the name of the native product, and adopted by the later Arab traders.

Sanskrit, kup-, in kupas, *a hollow*, kumbhas, *a bowl*, kūbaras, *the pole of a carriage*, kubjas, *hump-backed*.

√कुप

√कुप

Zend, kaofa, *a hill*, O. Pers. kaufe, N. Pers. koh, *hill*, *mountain*, khumba, *a bowl*.

√कुप

Greek, κυβ-, κυπ-, κυφ-, in κύβη, *head*, κύβδα, *stooping forwards*, κυβερνάω, *to steer*, κυβερνήτης, later κύβερνος, *steersman*, κύβος, *a cube*, *the hollow above the hump of cattle*, κυβικός, *cubic*, κύβιτον, *elbow*, κύπτω, perf. κέ κυφ-α, *to stoop or bend forwards*, κύπη, *a kind of ship*, *a hut*, κύπελλον (dim.), *a small cup*, κύμβη, *a bowl*, *the hollow of a vessel*, κύμβαλον, *a cymbal*, κύφος, *a hump*.

Latin, cub-, in cubare, -ui, -itum, *to lie down*, incubare, *to lie upon*, *to brood*, *watch over*, incubatio, *a lying upon eggs*, incubus, *incubo*, *nightmare*, *a spirit guarding buried treasure*, cubitum, *elbow*, *a measure of length*, cubile, cubiculum, *a sleeping chamber*, concubina, *a concubine*; *cumbere (= cubn-ere), *to lie down*, in ac-cumbere, *to recline at table*, incumbere, *to rest upon*, *to employ oneself upon*, recumbere, *to lie back*, suc-cumbere, *to lie or fall under*, *to yield to*; gubernare (Gk. loan-word), *to steer*, *direct*, *govern*, gubernator, *steersman*, *governor*, gubernaculum, (later) gubernum, *the helm*, *rudder (a curved pole)*, cubus, *a cube*, cupa, cuppa, *a tub*, *cask*, *a cup*, cupella, *a small tub or cask*, cupula, *a small dome*, cymba, *a boat*, *skiff* (Greek, κύμβη), cymbalum, *cymbal* (Greek loan-word).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. covare, O.F. cover, couver, *to lie upon*, *to hatch*, Ital. cova, O.F. covée (= Ital. covata), *a brood*, *a covey of partridges*, Span. cobado, F. couvade,¹ *the old and widely extended custom of the husband going to bed and being treated as a sick man when his wife was in childbirth*; Ital. governare, O.F. governor, M.E. governen, *to steer*, *govern*; O.F. cimble, M.E. cimble, cymbale, *a cymbal*, O.F. chimbe, M.E. chimbe, chime, *a bell*, *cymbal*, shortened form of cymbale (cp. L. Lat. cimba = cymbalum), M.E. chymbe-belle, *cymbal*; Ital. coppa (Lat. cuppa), *a cup*, O.F. cope, N.F. coupe, *a cup*, *vase*, N.F. cuve, *a cask*, Ital. cupola, *a dome* (Lat. cupula), L. Lat. cupellus, Span. cubilete, L.G. kobelet, O.F. gobelet, N.F. gobelet (dim.), *a cup* (Lat. cupellus, found in Apicius).

Balto-Slav., Lith. kupa, kaupas, O. Slav. kupu, *a heap*, kumpas, *a hump*; Lith. kumbriti, *to steer*, kumbrys, *the helm*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. hufo, N.H.G. haufe, O. Sax. hōp, O.N. hoppr, A.S. heap, Du. hoop, *a heap*, *multitude*, *a troop*, 'verlorner hoop,' *the lost troop*, cor-

¹ The couvade prevailed in one form or another all over the world (see Tylor's *Early History of Mankind*, pp. 291-305). Even in England, as recently as fifty years ago, traces of it remained in the belief of the peasantry in country villages here and there, that the husband fell sick at the time of his wife's confinement.

√QUP-
√QUB-
√QUBH-

rupted into the *forlorn hope*, L.G. **hump**, a *hump*, **hümpel** (dim.), a *small heap*; Goth. **hups**, O.H.G. **huf**, N.H.G. **hüfte**, A.S. **hype**, the *hip*; O.N. **hoppa**, A.S. **hoppian**, M.E. **hyppen** (from A.S. ***hyppan**), N.H.G. **hüpfen**, to *hop*, M.F. **hobelen**, Scot. **hopple** (freq. of *hop*), to *hobble*, *walk lame*, to *fetter a horse so that it can only go with a hop or half jump*, O.N. **hop**, Du. **hoep**, a *hoop*; M.E. **hobby**, **hobby-horse**, Dan. **hoppe**, a *small trotting horse*, Ital. **ubino**, O.F. **hobin**, **hobi**, Teut. loan-words, s.s. (from L.G. *hobben*, to *trot*), in later English used for a *toy horse*, a *favourite pursuit or fancy* (in the phrase 'to ride a hobby'), O.F. and M.E. **hobeler**, one who had to maintain a horse for military service, **cypa**, a *basket*, a *cask*, **cuppe**, a *cup* (Lat. loan-words).

Celtic, **cob-cob-**, in Wel. **coppa**, **copa**, a *head*, borrowed in A.S. **attar-coppa** (lit. *poison-head*), a *spider*, Wel. **cob**, a *tuft*, *head*, *spider*, M.E. **oop-webbe**, *spider's web*, Gael. **copan**, the *boss of a shield*. Skeat gives as the root meaning of the Celtic words a *round hump*, a *knob*, a *head*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, **cube**, -ic, **cubiform**, &c. (through borrowed Lat.), **cymbal**.

Latin, **inoubate**, -ion, -us, **cubit**, **cubicle**, **concubine**, -age, **incumbent**, -cy, **succumb**, **recumbent**

L. Latin and Romance, **covey**, **couvade**, **govern**, -ment, -or (from Greek through Latin), **cuvée**, a term used in *wine making*, **cupola**, **goblet**.

Teutonic, **heap**, **hope**, in 'forlorn hope', **hump**, **humpback**, **hoop**, **hip**, **hipbone**, **hop**, **hopscotch**, &c., **hobby-horse**, one of the performers in a *morris-dance*, made up as a horse, **hobble**, **hobbledehoy**, **hobby**, **coop** (in *hen-coop*, &c., also vb. from A.S. loan-word **cypa**), **cooper**, a *maker of coops*, *casks*, also used as a common English surname, **Cooper**; **cup** (A.S. loan-word **cuppe**), **cup-board**, **cupping-glass**, **hob**, the *nave of a wheel*, the *flat side of a grate*. **Hobler**, **Hooper**, surnames.

Celtic, **cob-** in **cobweb**, **cob-nut**, **cob**, a *short thickset horse*, **cobble**, a *small lump*.¹

¹ Kruge remarks that the whole group of the words which carry the sense of *cup* and *head*, is one most difficult to unravel, especially if O.H.G. **choph**, **chuph**, a *cup*, M.H.G. **kopf**, a *cup*, N.H.G. **kopf**, *head*, are included among them with other Teutonic words which, with the same or nearly the same form, have the double sense of *head* and *cup* or *bowl*, as O.N. **kolla** (f.), a *bowl*, O.N. **kollr** (m.), *head*. He considers that N.H.G. **kopf** is of genuine Teutonic origin, and that O.H.G. **choph**, **chuph**, at one time had the sense of *head* as well as of *cup*, as evidenced by O.H.G. **chuppha**, M.H.G. **kupfe**, a *head covering*, from which Ital. **cuffia**, O.F. **coiffe**, Eng. *coif* are borrowed. His conclusion with respect to these words is that two sets of words may have been developed, one following the line of Lat. **cupa**, a *cask*, Gk. **κύρα**, a *cup*, L. Lat. **cuppa**

Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{QES} , **QSE**, to *scratch, scrape, shave, rub, plane, smooth, polish*, with variant $\sqrt{Q\tilde{S}U}$.¹

Sanscrit, ksha-, in kshayati, *scratch*, kshura, (Hindi) churi, *a knife*, kaiṣa, *hair of the head*.

Greek, ξε-, ξυ- (= κσε-, κσυ-), in ξίω, to *scrape*, ξύω, to *scrape*, ξυρέω, to *shave*, ξυρόν, a *razor*, ξύλον, *wood cut and ready for use*; ξαίνω, to *scratch*, εὔξησις (Gk. of modern formation), *'easy shaving'*, κόρυλος (for κόσυλος), a *hazel-nut*.

Latin, car- (for cas-), in cār-ēre (for cas-dere), to *comb wool*, car-men, a *comb for wool*, car-duus, a *thistle*, corulus, corylus (Gk. loan-word), *hazel-nut*; perhaps cæsaries,² a *dark head of hair*, the *hair*, cæsariatus, *having long hair*, from which some think that the name Cæsar is derived.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. carder, to *card wool*, L. Lat. carminare, to *smooth out flax*, also 'to *make gross humours small and thin*' (an old medical term, Florio), to 'to *carminate or dissolve ventosities*' (1601); O.F. haire, a *kind of coarse cloth*, L. Lat. haira, M.E. haire, heare, *hair cloth*, from O.N. hœra or O.H.G. hārā (s.s.), O.F. mouaire, mohere, N.F. moire, from Arab. mukhayyar, a *coarse cloth*, but the spelling has been affected by O.F. haire, as also in the English mohair.

(s s), Ital. coppa, a *cup*, Prov. cobs, the *skull*, with the primary sense of a *vessel for holding or containing something*, afterwards extended to the *skull, or head, as the holder of the brains*. He cites as examples of a similar extension, F. tête, *head*, from Lat. testa, a *tile*, Goth. hwaurni, a *skull*, A.S. hwer, a *kettle*, Du. hersen-pan, M.E. herne-panne, the *brain-pan*, the *head*, Du. hersen-becken, the *brain-cup*. By the side of this set there is another genuinely Teutonic, starting from the idea of 'top, summit,' e.g. A.S. and M.E. copp, also M.E. kopf, N.E. cop, a *peak, summit*, to which most probably O.H.G. choph, N.H.G. kopf belonged, also O. Sax. copped, *orested*. Between these two sets there was probably a very early confusion of meaning, though in H.G. it must have been considerably later (in the fifteenth or sixteenth century) that M.H.G. kopf exchanged its old meaning of *cup* for *head* in N.H.G., and supplanted the old word haupt, hitherto the general Teutonic form (cp. Goth. haubith. O.N. höfadh, A.S. heafod). The root of these last is $\sqrt{qēb}$, but for O.H.G. choph, M. and N.H.G. kopf, A.S. copp, there must have been a transposition of the aspirate, changing the root to $\sqrt{qēb}$. The *Century Dictionary* connects M.E. choppen, chappen. N.E. chop, in some of its senses with M.L.G. and Du. koppen = N.H.G. köpfen, to *cut off the head, poll, amputate*. This would mean that chop is derived from a L.G. kop (= A.S. copp), a *head*. Murray (*Hist. Dict.*) derives chop, chap, from an A.S. *ceaplian, not found; and Skeat connects these two words with Gk. κόπτω, to *cut*, which is a derivative from Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{qēp}$, from an earlier $\sqrt{qēp}$, and explains the c in the Teutonic word by the loss of s in the older form of the root.

¹ See Brugmann, ii. 1025.

² The various forms of Cæsar (all borrowed from the Lat.), Gk. καῖσαρ, Goth. kaisar, O.H.G. keisar, N.H.G. kaiser, A.S. cæsere, Icel. keisari, Turk. kayser, Hindi kaisar, O. Pol. czar, Russ. tsari, N.E. czar, tsar, all in the sense of *emperor*. A second explanation connects Cæsar with cæsius, *blue- or grey-eyed*; a third with the cæsarean operation (caedere, to *cut*), which was said to have been performed on the mother of one of the Julii, to which house Cæsar belonged. There is no evidence whatever for this, and the most probable perhaps of the three is the derivation from *cæsaries*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *kasau*, *scratch*, O. Slav. *cesati*, Russ. *chesati*, *card wool*, Lith. *kasa*, O. Slav. *koša*, *kosmu*, *hair*.¹

Teutonic, Goth. **hazda*, O.H.G. *hār*, N.H.G. *haar*, O.N. *haddr*, *hār*, A.S. *heord*, *hær*, *havr*, A.S. *heordan*, M.E. *hardes*, *hyrdes*, *hurds*, O.H.G. *hārā*, O.N. *hæra*, A.S. *hære*, *haircloth*, O.H.G. *hasala*, N.H.G. *hasel*, O.N. *haal*, *hesli*, A.S. *hæsel*, M.E. *hasel*, *hazel-nut*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *cass*, *hair*, N. Ir. *cas*, (subs.) *hair*, *a curl*, (adj.) *twisted*, *curled*, *casla*, *frizzled wool*,² O. Ir. *coll*, Wel. *collen*, Gael. *call-tuinn*, Corn. *coll-widen*, Bret. *quel-vezenn* (fr. a base **koslo*) *the hazel-nut*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, words compounded with *xylo-*, as *xylo-balsamum*, *balsam-wood*.

Latin, *carminative*.

L. Latin and Romance, *card* (of wool), *hair-cloth*, *mohair* (from Arabic by adaptation of French spelling).

Teutonic, *hair*, *hair-less*, *hairy*, *-iness*, &c, *hurds* (*refuse of flax*) *hazel*.

Eur-Ar. **QSEM*, *SEM*, *SMM*, *SM*, *SM*, with by-forms *QEM*, *QM*, *QEN*, *QN* (preposition and prefix), *one*, *like*, *together*, *same*, *self*; (indefinite) *some*, *any*, *half* (equal part)³

Sanskrit, (1) *sa-* (= Eur-Ar *sm-*) prefix, in *sa-kṛt*, *once*, *one time* or *turn*, *once for all*, *sa-hasram*, *one thousand*, *sa-garbhas*, *of one or the same womb*; (2) *sam-*, *san-*, *sa-* (prefix), *together*, *like*, *the same*, in *samas*, *the same*, *sāman*, *conciliation*, *kindness*, *sa-manas*, *sa-khas*, *united with*, *sam-gamas*, *coming together* (*sam* + *gam*, *to come*, *go*), *sam-vid*, *consciousness* (*sam* + *vid*, *to know*: cp. Lat. *conscius*), *sam-skṛtas*, *complete*, *perfect*, **Sanskrit**, i.e. *the perfect language*, *sa-kam*, *together*, *sa-bhā*, *a being together*, *a crowd*, *community*, *hall of assembly* (*sa* + *bhav-*, *to be*), *sa-bhya*, *belonging to a community*, *san-dhi*, *construction*, *putting together* (*sam* + *dhe*, *to place*), *sama-pita*, *having the same father*.

¹ The connection of Gk. *κέμη*, Lat. *cōma*, with the supposed earlier forms *κόμη*, *comma*, is doubtful.

² So Macbain; but Stokes connects the Irish words for *hair* with Lat. *quasillum* a dim. of *qualum* (= *qualum*), from a base *quas-* with sense of *twisted*.

³ The equation *qsem* = *qem* = *sem* with their respective variants cannot be regarded as established. It is based on the assumption that *śv* represents the original form from which the *sem-* and the *qem-* forms have developed: the first by the loss of the initial *q* of the double consonant *qs*, the second by the loss of the final *s*. Through the numerous derivatives in the several languages the general unity of meaning seems to point to a unity of origin, notwithstanding the variety of form; and the development of their various senses also appears to run on similar lines.

(3) *saṃ* (adv. and prep.), *along with, with.*

(4) *samas* (pron.), *anyone, some, every.*

(5) *sāmā*, *half-year, season*, *samayā* (instrumental case used adverbially), *in the middle, half*, *a-sāmis*, *not half, incompletely*, *sāmi-* (in comp.), *half*, as *sāmi-jivas*, *half alive* (cp. Lat. *sēmi-vivus*), *sāma* (n.), *equality.*

Zend, (1) *ha-* (prefix), *one*, in *ha-zanrem*, *one thousand*, *ha-keret*, *once*,

(2) *ham-*, *ha-* (prefix), *with, together, like, the same, &c.*, in *ha-cha*, *together*, *ham-as*, *equal, the same*, *hamapita*, *having the same father*, *hanjamana*, *coming together.*

(3) *ham* (prep. and adv.), *with, together.*

(4) *hama* (indef.), *anyone, some.*

(5) *hāma*, *half-year, season, summer.*

Armenian, (1) *mi-* (for *sm-i* = Eur.-Ar. *sm-*), in *mi* (gen. *mioj*), *one* (cp. Gk *μίας*).

(2) *ham-* *han-* in *han-dart*, *composed.*

(3) *ham* (prep.), *with, together.*

(4) *ham* (indef.), *not found.*

(5) *am-* (= Eur. *sem-*, Sans. *saṃ*), in *am*, *year*, *amarn*, *summer*, *amar-ayin*, *summer weather*, cp. Ossetic, *ām*, *like, equal.*

Greek, (1) *ἀ-, ἄ-, ἐ- ἐ-, ὁ- ἐμ- σμ-*, with sense of *oneness*, in *ἄπαξ*, *once*, *ἄπλος*, *of one fold* (*ἄ + πλος*), *simple*, *ἐ-κατόν*, *one hundred*, *ἀ-δελφός* (*ἄ + δελφός*), *of one or the same womb, a brother*, *εἷς* (m.), *one*, for *ἔμς*, *ἐνς* = Eur.-Ar. *sem-s*, *μία* (f. for *σμία*, fr. Eur.-Ar. *sm-*), *εἷν*, neut. (= *σεν*, Eur.-Ar. *sem*); *ὁπατρος*, *having the same or one father*; *μόνος*, *alone*, for *σμόνος* (fr. Eur.-Ar. *sm-*), *μονάς* (gen. *μόναδος*), *a monad*, *μῶνυξ* (= *σμῶνυξ*), *having one claw*; compounds of *μόνος* in *μόναρχος*, *sole ruler*, *μοναστήριον*, *a solitary dwelling*, later *a monastery*, *μοναχός* (adj.), *solitary*, (subs.) *a monk*, *μονογαμία*, *monogamy*, *μονόγραμμα*, *drawn with single lines*, *μονόλογος*, *of single speech*, *μονολογία*, *μονοπωλία*, *sole right of sale*, *μονότονος*, *of single tone*, *μονοψῆδια*, *a monody.*

(2) *ἀμ-, ὁμ-, ἄ-, ἄ-, ὁ-, ὁ-* (a copulative pref.), *with, together, like, equal*, in *ἅμα*, *together*, *ἅπας*, *all together*, *ἅπεδον*, *on equal plane or level*, *ἅμιλλα*, *a match or contest*, *Ἀμαδρυάδες*, *tree nymphs*, whose lives were one with those of their trees; *ὄμιλος*, *an assembly*, *ὄμιλία*, *company*, *a public speech or sermon*, *ὁμός*, *like, of the same kind*, *ὁμαλός*, *level*, *ἀνώμαλος*, *uneven*, *δμηρος*, *a security, hostage*, used also as a personal name, *ὁμογενής*, *of the same race or family*, *ὁμοούσιος*, *of the same substance*, *ὁμοιος*, *like*, *ὁμοιοπαθής*, *having like feelings*, *ὁμοιούσιος*, *of like substance.*

*QSM
SEM, I
SM, S
QEM,
QEM,

QSEN

SEN, SEM

SEN, SM

QSEN, QM

QSEN, QM

(3) ξύν, σύν, κοιν- (= Eur.-Ar. qsm, sm), prep. *with*, and prefix with sense of *association and completeness*, in ξυνός, κοινός, *common*, for κοινός, κομ-ιος (Brugmann, i. 171), κοινό-βιος, *living in community*; σύν, *with*, and in comp. as in συν-αγωγή, *a place of assembly* (σύν + ἄγω), συν-ἄρσις, *contraction*, σύν-δικος, *an advocate, syndic*, σύν-θεσις, *placing together*, σύν-οδος, *an assembly*, σύν-ταξις, *arrangement, syntax*, συγκοπή, *a cutting short, sudden loss of strength*, σύγκρασις, *a mixture*, συλλαβή, *a syllable*, συλλογισμός, *a reckoning together*, σύμβολον, *a watch-word*, συμμετρία, *symmetry*, συμπαθής, *suffering with, having like feeling*, συμφωνία, *symphony*, σύστημα, *a system*, (lit.) *a standing together*.

(4) ἄμο- (Att.), ἄμο- (Ion.), *from some place or other*, οὐδαμοῦ, *nowhere*, οὐδαμῶς, *in no wise* (indef.)

(5) ἡμι- (= Eur.-Ar. sēmi-, Sans sāmī), *half*, in ἡμισυς, *half*, ἡμι-κρανία, *a pain affecting one side of the head*, ἡμί-κυκλος, *a semi-circle*, ἡμι-πληγία, *paralysis of half the body*, &c.

Latin, (1) sem-, sim-, sin-, with sense of *one*, in sem-el, *once*, sem-per, *continuously, always*, sem-piternus, *perpetual*, simplus, *of one fold or sort, unmixed*, simplex, -icis, *simple*, -icitas, *singuli*, *one apiece*, singularis, *singular*, sincerus, -itas, *unmixed, sincere*, -ity, sincinium, *a solo*, singulatim, singultim, singulatim, *one by one*, singultus, *a sob*; Lat. monachus (Gk. loan-word).

(2) sim-, with sense of *union, likeness*, in similis, *like*, similitudo, *likeness*. assimilis, *like to*, dissimilis, *unlike*, dissimilitudo, simulare, *to imitate, feign*, simulacrum, *an image, a likeness*, simulatio, *a feigning*, simultas, *an encounter, hostile meeting, quarrel*, assimilare, *to imitate, make one thing like to another*, assimilatio, *assimilatio*, dissimulare, *to feign that a thing is not what it is, dissemble, conceal*, dissimulatio.

(3) cum (prep.), *with*, com-, con-, co-, prefix, Osc. kum-, Umbr. ku-, denoting *association, completeness*; com- is unchanged before b, p, m, and sometimes before vowels, but assimilated before r and generally before l, and changed to con- before the other consonants, to co- before h, and, as a rule, before the vowels: e.g. in com-burere, *commonere*, componere, com-eo, but co-ire, corrigere, colligere, concipere, conferre, condere, &c., co-hærere, cohibere. Sometimes there is a contraction of co- with the initial vowel of the verb, as co-agere to cegere, co-agitare to cogitare, co-opia to copia, co-opulare to copulare, co-apere to cœpi, coitus to cœtus. Con-tra (Oscan contrud), or contro- sometimes in comp. (from con + tera, old comp. termination: Brug-

mann, i. 175¹), against, *contrarius*, *contrary*, -*ietas*, -*iety*, and in compounds, as *contradicere*, &c.

(4) The indefinite sense of *sem-* is not found in Latin.

(5) *sēmi-*, *sēm-*, *ses-*, *se-*, *sin-*, *half*, in *semis* (indecl.), a *half*, *se-mestris*, *half-monthly*, *sem-bella*, a *half-libella*, *sin-ciput*, *half the head*, *semicirculus*, *semivocalis*, *sestertius*, (adj.) *two and a half*, (subs.) a *sesterce*, a *coin* (= 2½ asses), *sestertium*, a *thousand sesterces*, *sesqui-*, *pes*, *one foot and a half*, *sesqui-pedalis*.

L. Latin and Romance, (1) from *sem-* (= *one*), Ital., Prov., O.F. *sempre*, *always*, N.F. *sempiternel*, Ital. *semplice*, *semplicità*, N.F. *simplicité* (fr. *simplex*), Ital. *scempio*, *stupid*, *silly*, F. *simple*, *unmixed*, *simple*, *simplifier*, *to simplify*; Ital. *singolare*, Prov. *senglar*, O.F. *singlier*, *singulier*, M.E. *singular*, *singular*; Ital. *cinghiale*, *oignale*, Prov. *senglar*, O.F. *senglier*, N.F. *sanglier*, a *boar* (orig. 'porc senglier,' the solitary or wild pig: cp. Gk. *μυιός*, a *boar*), Ital. *singulo*, O.F. and M.E. *single*, *sengle*, *single*; L. Lat. *singluttare*, Ital. *singhiozzare*, Prov. *senglotar*, F. *sangloter*, *to sob*; Ital. *monaco*, Prov. *monges*, O.F. *moigne*, N.F. *moine*,² a *monk*, Ital. *monastero*, Prov. *monestiers*, O.F. *monstier*, N.F. *moutier*, a *monastery*.

(2) *sem-* with sense of *together*, *like*, Ital. *simile*, Prov. *sem-ble-s*, O.F. *sem-ble*, Ital. *sembiabile*, *semblabile*, O. and N.F. and M.E. *semblable*, *like*, *appearing*, Ital. *sembiante* (adj.), *sembianza* (subs.), Prov. *semblant*, *semblansa*, O.F. *semblant*, *semblance*, M.E. *semblaunt*, *semblaunce* *like*, *apparent*, *likeness*, *appearance*, Ital. *sembrare*, *sembiare*, Prov. *semblar*, O.F. *sembler*, M.E. *semblen*, *resemble*, *appear*, *seem* (the pr. participles Ital. *sembiante*, O.F. and M.E. *semblant*, are used also as substantives, *seeming*, *aspect*, *appearance*); Ital. *insieme*, *insempre*, Prov. *ensem*, *ensempe*, O.F. and M.E. *ensemble*, (asadv.) *together*, *in the mass*, (as subs.) *the whole*; Ital. *similare*, O.F. *similaire*, N.E. *similar*; L. Lat. *assimulare*, *assimilare*, *to meet*, *bring together*, Ital. *assimilare* with proper sense *to assimilate*, but *assemblea*, an *assembly*, *assemblare*, *to assemble*, *resemble*, Prov. *as-semelhar*, *to liken*, Prov. *assemblar*, *to assemble*, O.F. *as-sembler*, M.E. *assemblen*, earlier sense *to liken*, later *to collect*, *gather*, *meet*, N.F. *as-similer*, *to make like*, *assimilate*, Ital. *dissimigliare*, *to be unlike*, *dissimulare*, *to*

¹ Others (as Prellwitz) connect *contra* with *ward*, = Eur.-Ar. *q̄ta*; but this leaves *r* in *contra* unexplained.

² *Moineau*, a *sparrow*, is not really derived from *moine*, a *monk*, but from O.F. *moissonel*, *moisel* (representing a L. Lat. *muscionellus*, fem. of Lat. *muscio*, a *small bird*, lit. a *fly-catcher*), N.F. *moineau*, a *sparrow*. Littré holds this word to be distinct from *moisel* and to have been formed on *moine*, a *monk*, quoting the Vulgate 'passer solitarius in tecto.' It is more probable, however, that *moineau* = O.F. *moisel*, and there may have been a malicious playfulness in assimilating *moisel* to *moineau*.

*QSEM
SEM, SM
SM, SM
QEM, QI
QEM, QI

***QSEM** *feign*, Prov. and O.F. *dessembler*, to be unlike, N.F. *dissimuler*, to feign ;
SEM, SMM Ital. *risembrare*, Prov. *ressemlar*, O.F. *ressemler*, *ressembler*, M.E.
SM, SM *resemblen*, to resemble.

QEM, QM (3) *sem-* as a prefix is represented by *com-*, *con-*, *co-* (with sense
QEM, QN of uniting, or completing), which in most compounds are plainly discernible, but in others are more or less disguised in their Eng. derivatives: e.g. Lat. *coactus* (p. p. of *cogere*, to compel), Ital. *coatto*, *quatto*, Prov. *quait*, compressed, crouched down ; Lat. *coactare*, to force, compress, Ital. **quattare*, (dial.) *cattare*, to crouch ('Cent. Dict.'), O.F. *quatir*, N.F. *oatir* (Brachet), M.E. *quat*, to press down, compress ; L. Lat. *coactare*, F. *cacher*, to conceal, se *cacher*, to crouch down, *cache*, a hidden store of provisions, *cachette*, a hiding place, *cachot*, a dungeon, *cachet*, a seal, stamp, that which hides the contents of a letter ; L. Lat. **ex-coactare*, O.F. *esquatir*, M.E. *squatten*, lay flat (trans.), to crouch down (intrans.), M.E. *squat* (adj.), flattened ; L. Lat. **ex-coacticare*, O.F. *esquachier*, *esachier*, *esquacher*, *esacher*, N.F. *écacher*, M.E. *squacchen*, *squachen*, to crush, squash ; Lat. *colligere*, Ital. *cogliere*, Prov. *colhir*, O.F. *coillir*, *cuillir*, M.E. *culien*, pluck, cull, collect, also to coil, to wind a rope together (cp. Port. *colher* un cabo, to coil a rope) ; Lat. and Ital. *collocare*, Prov. *colcar*, *colgar*, O.F. *colcher*, N.F. *coucher*, M.E. *couchen*, to lay down, place, to lower a spear, to depress the opaque lens below the axis of vision, to remove a cataract (trans.), to lie down (intrans.), Prov. *colga*, O.F. *colche*, *couche*, M.E. *cowche*, *couche*, a bed, couch, lair ; Lat. *cognitus*, Ital. *cognito*, O.F. *cointe*, known, acquainted, make known, quaint, acquaint ; *counte*, *counter*, *compter* (Lat. *computare*, to reckon), *count*, *countess*, *county* (Lat. *com-es*, -itis), *cousin*, L. Lat. *coosinus*, -na from Lat. *consobrinus*, mother's sister's son, *cozen*, to call cousin, deceive by feigning relationship ; *cover*, *curfew*, *kerchief* (Lat. *co-operire*), Lat. *commeatus*, Ital. *comiata*, Prov. *comjatz*, O.F. *conget*, N.F. *congé*, leave of absence, dismissal, copy (Lat. *coopia*), costume, custom (Lat. *consuetudo*), escort (L. Lat. *ex-corrigere*), *corvée*, forced labour (fr. Lat. *corrogare*, to demand = O.F. **cor-rover*, not found, but the simple form *rover*, *rouver*, to ask, demand, is given by Diez and Körting), L. Lat. *corvata*, *corvada*, *corvea*, labour demanded by the lord from his tenants or serfs ; curtain (L. Lat. *co-vortina*, fr. *convertere*), court, courtesy, &c. (Lat. *co-hors*) ; O.F. *contre*, M.E. *countre*, *counter-* in comp., L. Lat. *contrata*, *contrada*, Ital. *contrada*, O.F. *contree*, *contrie*, M.E. *countree*, *country*, (lit.) that which lies over against or before, the neighbouring land, a district, country.

(4) *sem-* as indefinite base has no derivatives in the Romance languages.

(5) *semi*, *half*, in Span. *san-cochar*, to *half-cook*, O. Ital. *seme*, ***QSEM** Prov. *sem*, *diminished*, Ital. *soemare*, Prov. *semare*, to *diminish, enfeeble*, **SEM, S** O.F. *semer*, to *separate, divide* (fr. L. Lat. *semus*, mutilated: 'qui non **SM, S** integro est corpore,' Du Cange), Span. *xeme*, *measure of half a foot*; **QEM, Q** Ital. *emigrania*, *magrana*, O.F. *migraine*, M.E. *migrene*, *migreyme*, **QEN, Q** *migrim*, N.E. *mégrim*, *nervous headache*; Ital. *semi*, *half*, but French, except in some adopted Latin compounds of *semi-*, uses *demi-* from Lat. *dimidius*.

Balto-Slav., *sem-*, (1) O Slav *samu*, *alone, one, self*, *samehni*, *quite alone*, Russ. *samovaru*, a *tea-urn*, (lit. a *self-boiler*).

(2) O. Slav. *sa-*, *sū-*, *sū-*, O. Pruss. *sen*, Lith. *sa-*, *sa-*, *su-*, prefix and prep., *with*, in N. Slav. *sa-sědu*, a *neighbour*, *so-sednja*, an *assembly*, *sašu*, *together*, *saše*, *by turns*, *sa-mone* (*sa* + *minti*, to *think*), *consciousness*; Lith. *seb-ras*, O. Slav. *seb-rū*, a *cultivator*, a *neighbour*, Russ. *sjabr*, a *friend*, (orig.) *one of the sept or clan*, who had and tilled a share of the land belonging to the community.

(3) Russ. *su*, *so*, *with*, *samui*, *the same, he*.

(4) *sem-*, *half*, in Pol. *sa-zyca* for *sa-razyca*, *half rye*.

Teutonic, (1) *sem-* (= *one*), in Goth. *simle*, *once*, O.H.G. *simble*, O. Sax. *simla*, A.S. *simle*, *always* (Diefenbach), O.H.G. *munih*, M.H.G. *munech*, *mūnch*, N.H.G. *monch*, A.S. *munuc*, *munes*, M.E. *monek*, *munke*, N.E. *monk*, O.H.G. *munusturi*, N.H.G. *mūnster*, A.S. *mynster*, M.E. *munster*, *mynster*, N.E. *minster* (loan-words from Gk. thr. Lat.).

(2) *sam-* (= Eur-Ar. *sem*, *together*), *with*, *like*, *equal*, *same*, in Goth. *sama*, O.H.G. *sam* (adj.), *sama* (adv.), O.N. *samr*, A.S. *same* (adv.), *the same* (the N.H.G. uses *selber*, *the same*); O.N. *sam-*, *with* (prefix), as in *sam-vit*, *conscience*, *consciousness*, from base *vit-*, to *know*, *sam-sæti*, *sitting together*, &c.; -*sam*, M.E. -*sum*, N.E. -*some*, suffix with sense of *like*, as in Goth. *lustu-sam*, N.H.G. *lust-sam*, *giving or having pleasure*, N.H.G. *ein-sam*, *lonely*, A.S. *wynsum*, *lovely, pleasing*, A.S. **buhsum*, **hoc-sum* (not found), M.E. *bugh-sum*, *buh-sum*, *buxom*, N.E. *buxom*, (lit.) *easily bent, pliable, submissive, obedient*; Goth. *samath*, O.H.G. *samant*, M.H.G. *samet*, N.H.G. *samt*, O.N. *samt*, A.S. *samed*, *together*, Goth. *samana*, *together*, also (indef.) *anywhere*, O.H.G. *samane* (in *zizamane*), N.H.G. *zusammen*, O.N. *saman*, A.S. *samen*, *together*, O.H.G. *samanon*, M.H.G. *samelen*, N.H.G. *sammeln*, O.N. *samna*, A.S. *samnian*, to *collect, assemble*; Goth. *sibya*, O.H.G. *sibba* (Vigfusson), *sippa* (Klage), N.H.G. *sippe*, *relationship, affinity*, O.N. *Sif* (sing.), the name of the wife of Thor, the goddess of marriage and the family, (plur.) *sib*, *affinity, connection by marriage*, A.S. *sibb*, a *relation* (cp. Sans. *sa-bha*, *sa-bhyas*); O.N. *gudh-sifja*, A.S. *godsibb*, M.E. *godsib*, *gossyb*,

***QEM** N.E. gossip, a sponsor (cp. Pepys's Diary : 'to be gossip to Mrs. Daniel's child').

SEM, SM

SM, SM

QEM, QM

QEM, QM

(3) Goth. **ga-**, O.H.G. **gi-**, N.H.G. **ge-**, O.N. **ga, g-**, A.S. **ge-**, M.E. **ge-** i- **y-**, prefix (= Eur-Ar. **q̄p**), used with collective, intensive, and perfecting sense: e.g. (a) as a collective, as in N.H.G. **gebirge**, a mountain range, from **berg**, a mountain; N.H.G. **geselle**, a comrade, from **saal**, a room, **gemahl**, a bridegroom, husband, from O.H.G. **mahal**, a contract, **gemäss**, adj., according to measure (fr. **messen**, to measure), **gefährte** (from **fahrt**, a journey), a fellow-traveller, &c., cp. M.E. **3eferrred**, companionship, Goth. **gamains**, living in community; O.H.G. **gemeini**, N.H.G. **gemein**, A.S. **gemæne**, common, belonging to a community, M.E. **imene**, **meene**, N.E. **mean**, low.¹

(β) Intensive: O.H.G. **gān**, **gēn**, N.H.G. **gehen**, A.S. **gān**, to go (from **ga** + **e-**, or **ei-**, to go: cp. A.S. **eode**, went); Goth. **ganoha**, O.H.G. **ginuog**, N.H.G. **genug**, A.S. **genoh**, M.E. **3enoh**, **inogh**, enough; O.H.G. **garo** (adj.), **garawo** (adv.), ready, prepared (= **gi-**, **ga-** + **ear-**: cp. A.S. **earo** [from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ar-}}$] to make ready, finish); N.H.G. **gar**, quite, altogether, O.N. **górr**, ready, finished, A.S. **gearo**, M.E. **zare** (adj.), M.E. **gere** (subs.), N.E. **yare** (adj.), ready, gear (subs.), dress, O.H.G. **garawe**, M.H.G. **garwe**, A.S. **gearwe**, O.N. **gürwi**, preparedness, dress, gear, O.F. **garbe** (fr. M.H.G. **garwe**), M.E. **garbe**, N.E. **garb**, dress O.H.G. **gariwen**, M.H.G. **gerwen**, N.H.G. **gerben**, to make ready, to tan leather (cp. O.H.G. **löder garawo**, a tanner), A.S. **gearwian**, to prepare, dress, adorn, M.E. **3arwen**, **3ærwen**, **geren**, **garen** (cp. 'this gome gered in grene,' this man dressed in green); O.H.G. **garawa**, N.H.G. **garbe**, A.S. **gearuwe**, M.E. **3arowe**, N.E. **yarow**, the mulfoil, because used as a dressing for sores and wounds,² A.S. **geclepian**, M.E. **iclepien**, p. t. **icleped**, **iclept**, now an archaism (**ge** + **clepian**, to call); A.S. **gewiss** (adj.), certain (known), but used later as adv. certainly, M.E. **ywis**, s.s. (= **ge** + **wis** from **witan**, to know); N.H.G. **glaube**, belief (fr. O.H.G. **giloubo** = **gi** + $\sqrt{\text{lub-}}$), A.S. **ge-leafa**; N.H.G. **glied**, fr. O.H.G. **gilid** (= **gi** + O.H.G. **lid**, Goth. **lithus**, A.S. **lidh**, a limb); N.H.G. **gleich**, fr. O.H.G. **gilih**, A.S. **gelic**, Goth. **ga-leiks**, (lit.) having the same body, like (**ga** + **leih**,³ a

¹ This bad sense is probably due to another A.S. **mæne**, O and N.H.G. **mein**, false, O.N. **meinn**, hurtful, from which O. and N.H.G. **mein-eld**, O.N. **mein-eldhr**, A.S. **mæneuth**, **mæneth**, a false oath. The connection of this with Goth. **gamains**, A.S. **gemæne**, is doubtful. Kluge compares Lith. **mainas**, disguise, deception, O. Slav. **měna**, change, alteration, and thinks connection with Lat. **mentiri** improbable.

² See Skeat, ad vb: 'We are told in Cockayne's A.S. *Leechdoms* that Achilles was the first person who applied it to the cure of sword-wounds; hence, indeed, is its botanical name, *Achillea Millefolium*.'

³ This should have been brought under **ga-**, as a prefix with the sense of *like*.

body; cp. N.H.G. *leiche*, Eng. *lych*- in *lych-gate*); M.H.G. *gelich*, O.F. *ghelicque*, M.E. *gleek*, a *game of cards*; N.H.G. *glück*, fr. M.H.G. *geltücke*, *luck*. *QEM, SEM, SPM, SM, SPM, QEM, QM, QEM, QM

(γ) As an expression of completeness: the prefix used in past participles of Teutonic verbs to denote completion of the action, as N.H.G. *gethan*, *done* (fr. *thun*, to do), &c. It has disappeared in this function from English, except in *handiwork*, *handicraft* (= A.S. *hondgeweorc*, *hondgecraft*), (orig.) *that which has been done by hand*, now used also in the active sense, *the doing by hand*.

(4) *sum*, with an indefinite sense, as Goth. *sums*, *some one or other*, *suman*, *some time*, O.N. *sumr*, A.S. *sum*, *some one*, (pl.) *sume*, *some*, M.E. *sum*, *som*, (pl.) *summe*, *somme*, *some*, A.S. *sum* (as adv.), *about*, used before a numeral as *sum-hund*, *about a hundred*, whence the Eng. idiom, *some twenty*, *about twenty*.¹

(5) *sēmi*, *spm-*, *half*, in O.H.G. *sami*, A.S. *sam*, *half*, O.H.G. *sumar*, N.H.G. *sommar*, O.N. *sumar*, A.S. *sumor*, *sumer*, M.E. *somer*, *sumer*, *summer*.

Celtic, *sam-*, *com-*, *con-*, *co-* (= Eur. *sem-*, *sp-*, *qem*, *qpm*, *qpm*, *with*, *together*, *like*, &c.), in Gael. and Ir. *samhach*, *quiet*, *samh*, *pleasant*, *same*, *rest* (Stokes); Gael. and Ir. *samhail*, *like*, O. Wel. *amañ*, N. Wel. *hafal*, Corn. *havel*, *avel*, Bret. *hauañ*, *like* (cp. Gk. *ὁμαλός*), Gael. *samhrad*, O. Ir. *sam*, *samrad*, N. Wel. *samhrad*, Wel. and Corn. *haf*, Bret. *haff*, *hanv*, *summer*, Goth. *sam-huinn*,² *Hallow-tide*, Ir. *samhain*, (early) *samain*, which Stokes explains as *assembly* (cp. Sans. *samanas*), and denoting *the gathering at Tara on November 1*; Ir. *som*, *self*, *the same*, Ir. *san*, *special*, *different*, O. Wel. *han*, *another*, Wel. *hanter*, *hanner*, Bret. *hanter*, *a half* (cp. Lat. *contra*), Wel. *hanneru*, *to halve*; Gael. *comh-* *com-* *con-*, *co-*, *coimh-*, O. Ir. *com-* *co-*, N. Ir. *com-* *co-*, Wel. *cym-* *cyn-* *cyf-*, prefix with sense of *with*, *together*, as Gael. and O. Wel. *comar*, Wel. *cymmer*, Bret. *kemper*, *confluence* (= *com* + O. Ir. *ber*, *to bear*, cp. *συμφέρω*, Lat. *con-fero*), Gael. *comalta*, *a foster-brother* (= *qem* + *el*, *to nourish*), Wel. *cyfal*, *like*, Wel. *Cym-ro*, *a Welshman*, (pl.) *Cymri*, O. Wel. *cym-mro*, *of the same land* = *cym* + Wel. and

¹ Perhaps Goth. *sundro*, *separately*, O.H.G. *suntar*, *especially*, but, N.H.G. *sonder*, *without*, O.N. *sundr*, A.S. *sundor*, M.E. *onsunder*, N.E. *a-sunder*, may be referred to Eur.-Ar. *sum-tara* (= *sum* + comp. term. -*tera*), with the same change of meaning as Lat. *com*, *with*, to *con-tra*, *against*, from *con* + -*tra*. Cp. Brugmann's derivation of Gk. *ἔρεος*, *another*, from Eur.-Ar. *apteros*, a comparative formation from *sem*, *one* (ii. 181), also of *ἔρεπ*, but, *beside*, which he connects with Sans. *sanitar*, *beside*, *except*, *sanitar*, *aside*, *far off*, *away from*, and Goth. *sun-dre* (cp. also Zend. *hanare*, Lat. *sine*, *without*), Wel. *han-ter*, *a half* (fr. *han*, *another*), and says of the Greek and German words that they contain Eur.-Ar. *sp-* as a root syllable (ii. 177). The other derivatives of *sundro*, *ko*, are O.H.G. *suntaren*, N.H.G. *sundern*, O.N. *sundra*, A.S. *sundrian*, M.E. *sundron*, N.E. *sunder*, O.N. *sund*, N.E. *a sound*, *a channel*.

² Generally explained as *for samhain*, *end of summer*.

*QSEM

SEM, SXM

SM, SM

QEM, QM

QEN, QN

Bret. bro, *inhabited land, country* (cp. Allo-broges, *men of another land*, = Celt. ail, *another*, + brog,¹ *country*).

. ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanscrit, Sanscrit.

Greek, (1) hecatomb, Philadelphia, Adelphi, hendyadis, monad, monarch, -y, -ical, monastery, -tic (thr. Lat. loan-words), compounds of mono- as mono-gram, monograph, monologue, monomania, monopoly, monotone, -ous, monody, &c.

(2) Hamadryad, homily, -etic, anomaly, -ous, Homer, homogeneous, homo-usia, homoiusia, homœopathy, and other compounds of homo- or homœo-; œnobite (thr. Lat. loan-word). (3) Compounds of συν-, as synagogue, synæresis, synthesis, -etic, syndic, -ate, syntax, syncope, idiosyncrasy, syllable, syllogism, symbol, symbolic, symmetry, -cal, sympathy, -etic, symphony, system, -atic, &c.

(5) Compounds of ἡμι-, as hemicrania, hemicycle, hemiplegia, hemi-pterous, hemi-sphere, hemistich, *half a line*, &c.

Latin, (1) sempiternal, sigillatim, simple, -ness, simpleton (simple + f. dim. term. -ton), simplicity, -ify, -ification, singular, -ity, single, -ness, sincere, -ity (all thr. Romance), singultus, -ation (med.); (2) similitude, dissimilitude, assimilate, -ion, dissimilate, -ion, simulate, -ion, dissimulate, -ion, simile, simulacrum, simultaneous; (3) compounds of com-, con-, co-, *with*, in words of Lat. origin, as in combustion, commotion, composition, coition, correct, collect, concept, confer, cohere, &c., also with contractions as cogent, cogitate, copious, copula; contra, contrary, -iety, con in the phrase 'pro and con,' &c., and in compounds, as contradict; (5) sinciput, semicircle, semivowel, and other compounds of semi-; sesterce, *a Roman coin*, sesqui (= 1½) in sesqui-carbonate, sesquipedalian, &c.

Lat. Latin and Romance, (1) single, simple, singular, sincere (see under Lat.); (2) semblance, assemble, -bly, -blance, ensemble in the phrase 'tout ensemble'; dissemble, resemble, -blance; (3) compounds of com-, con-, co-, in words of Romance descent, as in combat, compound, concert, countenance, and in many contractions, as in squat, squash, oache, cachet, in the phrase 'lettre de cachet'; cull, coil, couch, couchant, accoucheur; quaint, acquaint, -ance; count (subs. *a title*), county, countess, count (vb.), *to compute*, discount, &c., counter, compteur (subs.), *a board for counting*, cousin, cozen, cover, ourfew, kerchief, covert, congé, copy, costume, custom, accustom, escort, corvée,

¹ Macbain gives brog = mrog, and connects this with Lat. margo, Goth. marka, A.S. mearo, Eng. march, *the border*, and Mercia.

curtain, court, courtesy, -eous, &c. ; from *contra*, *counter* (adj.), *encounter*, and in comp. with words of Romance descent, as *counteract*, *counterfeit*, *counterpoise*, &c. ; (5) *semi-*, *megrim*.

Balto-Slav., *samovar*, a *tea-urn*.

Teutonic, (1) *monk*, -ish, *minster*, *Munich*, *Munster*, from Gk. thr. Lat. ; (2) *same*, -ness, -some in comp. as *winsome*, *buxom*, &c., *sib*, *gossip* ; (3) *ga-ge-* (= cum), in *handiwork*, *handicraft* ; *go*, *ago*, *enough*, *yare* (dial.), *gear*, *garb*, *yarrow*, *iclept*, *iwis* (archaisms) ; (4: inde finite), *some*, *something*, &c. ; (5: *sēmi-*), *summer*, *mid-summer*. To these may perhaps be added (see footnote, p. 229) *sunder*, *sundry*, *asunder*, *sound*, a *narrow channel* (lit. *that which separates*).

Celtic, *Cymric*.

Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{QNE} , to *scratch*, *gnaw*, *bite*, with extensions $\sqrt{QNE} P$ $\sqrt{QNE} D$ $\sqrt{QNU} D$ carrying a similar meaning.

Sanscrit, *kand* (for *knad-*), in *kandu*, *scratch*, *kana*, *grain*, *powder*.

Greek, *κνα-*, *κνο-*, *κνιδ-*, *κνη-θ-*, *κναπ-*, in *κνάω*, *κνύω*, to *scratch*, *κνίζω* (= *κνιδ-ιω*), to *scrape*, *κνίδη*, a *nettle*, *κνήθω*, to *scratch*, *κνάπτω*, to *card or comb wool*, *κνάφαλον*, *wool torn off in the carding*, *κναφεύς*, a *cloth-dresser*, *κονίς*, gen. *κονίδος* (= *κνίς*, *κνίδος*, by anaptyxis), the *eggs of lice*, *κνίψ*, a *kind of aphid*.

Latin, *cnide*, a *nettle* (Gk. loan-word), *cnedinus*, relating to *nettles*, *cinis*, -eris, *ashes*.

L. Latin and Romance, Prov. *cenre*, *cendre*, F. *cendre*,¹ *ashes*.

Balto-Slav., *knis-*, in Lith. *knisu*, to *grub* (as swine), *scratch up* (as birds), Bohem. *hnida*, Lett. and Russ. *gnides*, *nit*.

Teutonic, *hnit-*, *hnut-*, *hnap-*, in O.H.G. *hniz*, N.H.G. *niss*, A.S. *hnitu*, O.N. *gnit*, a *nit* ; O.N. *hnot*, A.S. *hnutu*, M.E. *note*, O.H.G. *nuz*, N.H.G. *nuss*, *a *nut*, O.H.G. *nazza*, *nezzila* (Fick adds an older form, *hnazza* ²), N.H.G. *nessel*, A.S. *netele*, *nettle*, O.N. *hnögg*, Swed. *njugg*, M.E. *nygun*, *niggardly*, 'scraping together, niggling' (the -ard in *niggard* is the same suffix as in *drunk-ard*, *bragg-art*, &c.) ; A.S. *hnoppa*, M.E. *noppe*, the *nap of cloth* (cp. Gk. *κνάπ-τω*, to *dress cloth*, A.S. *gnæt*, O.N. *gnatā*, a *gnat*).

¹ The English *cinders* should be spelt *sinders*, and has no etymological connection with F. *cendre*, although its spelling has been adapted to that of the French word.

² Kluge denies this, and separates the Teutonic names of the nettle ; see his explanation under \sqrt{NE} \sqrt{NEP} . He derives O.H.G. *nus*, A.S. *hnutu*, &c., from \sqrt{hnuw} (cp. Gk. *κνύω*).

Celtic, O. Ir. *cnu*, *a nut*, *cned*, *a sore, wound*, Wel *cneuen*, (pl.) *cnan*, *a nut*, *cneifo*, *to shear*, *cnaif*, *a shearing*, Corn. *cnen*, Bret. *knean*, *a fleece*, Gael. *cnuasnaich*, Ir. *cnuasuighim*, *to collect* (lit. *to scrape together*).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *cinerary*, *cineraria* (from the ash-like down on the leaves).

Teutonic, *nit*, *nut*, *walnut*, *chestnut*,¹ *nettle* (subs.), *nettle* (*to irritate*), *niggard*, *niggle*, *nap* (of cloth), *napless*, *gnat*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{QNAGH}}$ GNAGH , extension of $\sqrt{\text{QNE}}$, only found as a Teutonic base in O.H.G. *gnagen*,² N.H.G. *nagen*, O.N. *gnaga*, A.S. *gnagan*, M.E. *gnawen*, *to gnaw*, Swed. *nagga*, *to nibble*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *gnaw*, *nag*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{QSHEI}}$ $\sqrt{\text{QSHI}}$, *to waste away, destroy*.

Sanskrit, *kshi-*, in *kshinomi*, *destroy*.

Greek, $\phi\theta\iota-$, in $\phi\theta\iota\omega$, $\phi\theta\iota\nu\omega$, *to waste away*, $\phi\theta\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$, *decay, consumption*, $\phi\theta\iota\sigma\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$, *consumptive*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Greek*, *phthisis*, *phthisic*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{QSHER}}$, *to destroy, waste away*.

Sanskrit, *kshar-sati*, *flows away*.

Greek, $\phi\theta\epsilon\rho-$, in $\phi\theta\epsilon\rho\omega$ (for $\phi\theta\epsilon\rho\kappa\omega$), *to destroy*, $\phi\theta\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}$, *destruction*, $\phi\theta\epsilon\rho$, *a louse*, $\phi\theta\epsilon\rho\iota\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$, *morbus pedicularis*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Greek*, *phthiriasis*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{QSHE}}$ $\sqrt{\text{QSHEI}}$ $\sqrt{\text{QSHI}}$, with senses *to abide, dwell, rule, possess*.

Sanskrit, *ksha-*, *kshi-*, in *kshayati*, *kshiyati*, *dwells, rules, possesses*,

¹ The first syllable, *chest-*, is derived from *καστανία*, *a chestnut* (so called from *Castana*, a city in Pontus: cp. *κάρνα Καστανικά*, *nuts of Castana*), Lat. *castanea*, L. Lat. *castania*, O.H.G. *chestinna*, N.H.G. *kastanie*, A.S. *cisten-treām*, *chestnut-tree*, *chestnut*, Ital. *castagna*, Prov. *castanha*, O.F. *chastaigne*, M.E. *chastein*, *chesten*, N.F. *chataigne*, N.E. *chestnut*.

² Kuge regards the initial *g* as a root letter, not as the Teut. prefix *ge-* (so, too, *Noreen*); but see under $\sqrt{\text{negh}}$ $\sqrt{\text{negh-}}$.

kshayas, a dwelling, abode, tribe, *kshayunas*, habitable, *kshātras*, *kshatriyas*, (adj.) relating to the military caste, ruling, (subs.) master, *kshātram*, *kshatriyam*, rule, dominion, *kshitis*, a dwelling, settlement, *kshētram*, a settlement, field, (Hindi) *khēt*, a field; *kshe-payati*, tarries, rests, dwells, *kshup*, night (time of rest).

Zend, *xša-*, in *xšathrem*, O. Pers. *xšaçam*, ruler, Zend, *çoithrem*, settlement, field, *çitis*, dwelling, settlement, field, O. Pers. *Xšayarea*, Xerxes (the ruler), N. Pers. *shah*, *bādshah*, *pādshah*, king, *shahan-shah*, king of kings.

Greek, *κτα-*, *κτη-*, *κτι-*, in *κτάομαι*, fut. *κτήσομαι*, to possess, *κτῆσις*, possessing, *κτῆμα*, anything possessed, *κτητός*, acquired, *ἐπικτητός*, acquired in addition, *Epictetus* (a personal name), *κτῆ-νός*, a possession, an ox or sheep, *κτῆνέα*, flocks and herds; *κτίζω*, to colonise or settle a country, found a city, produce, create, *κτίσις*, a founding, settling, creation, creature, *κτίστης*, founder, creator, *κτίσμα*, a settlement.

L. Latin and Romance, from N. Pers. *shah*, introduced by the Arabs with a semiguttural pronunciation of the final *h*; L. Lat. *scacci*, *scaci*, *scachi*, Ital. *scacchi*, Prov. *escacs*, O.F. *eschecs*, *escacs*, *eschee*, *echez*, M.E. *ches*, *chesse*, *chess* (all plural forms): the game is so named from the word *shah* being called whenever the king was directly attacked, and from the expression *shah mat*, the king is dead; L. Lat. *scacoco*, Prov. *escac*, O.F. *eschee*, *eschac*, M.E. *chee*, *chac*, N.E. *cheek* (i.e. *shah*, king): these are all singular, and used as a call to draw the notice of the player to the danger of his king. The Span. *ajedrez*, Port. *xadrez*, *chess*, are formed, not from *shah*, but from Arabic loan-word *shatrenj*, from O. Pers. *chatr-ang* (*chess*) = Sans. *chatur-anga*, the Indian name of the game, denoting the four divisions of an army (see under *qetqer*); L. Lat. *scaccarium*, Ital. *scacciere*, Prov. *escaquier*, O.F. *eschekier*, M.E. *chekere*, *cheker*, *chequer*, a chess-board; N.E. *chequer* or *checker*, retained until the close of the last century its old sense of chess-board, but since then *chequer*,¹ or its modern form *exchequer*, has the meaning of a table for accounts, the court of *exchequer*²; in the plural, *chequers* is the old name for the games of chess and draughts, and is still used as the 'sign of an inn'³ (the

¹ The name originally referred to the table covered with a cloth divided into squares (like a chess-board), on which the accounts of the revenue were kept by means of counters (see Murray's *Hist. Diet.*).

² This is a mistaken spelling of F. *eschekier*, in which *e* is an addition to facilitate the pronunciation of *sch-* (frequent in F., as O.F. *estude* [from Lat. *studium*], N.F. *étude*, &c.) and has nothing to do with *ex*, the Lat. preposition.

³ Said to be so called because the monopoly of French wine was granted by one

Chequers); **chequer**, **checker** (as a verb) means to *diversify*, as in the expression 'a chequered life.' Port. **xaguate** (from **xaque**), a *repulse*, *check*, Ital. **scacco**, a *defeat*, N.F. **écheo**, a *check*, *repulse*, M.E. **chec**, **chekke**, an *attack*, *hindrance*, *stopping*, N.E. **check** (vb.), to *restrain*, *reprove*, *prevent*, with similar senses as subs., *restraint*, &c., also *cloth of a chequered pattern*, a *token of receipt*, the *counterfoil of a bill or draft for money*, an *order for money* (serving as a check upon fraud): in this sense it is often written *cheque*.

Balto-Slav., sko- ska-,¹ in O. Slav. **sko-tu**, *cattle*, **skoti**, *money*, Russ. **skot**, *cattle and money*, Lith. **ska-tigas**, Lett. **skatigs**, *old Prussian coins or counters*, Russ. **skot-nyca**, a *treasure-chamber*

Teutonic, Goth **skatts**, O.H.G. **scaz**, *money*, a *piece of money*, M.H.G. (to the thirteenth century) **schaz**, *money*, *property*, *wealth*, N.H.G. **schatz**, *treasure*, O.N. **skattr**, a *tax*, *tribute*, in mod. Icelandic, a *share or portion of food*, a *breakfast*, A.S. **sceot**, a *tax*, A.S. **sceatt**, a *small coin*, *money*, *property*, O. Sax. **scat** (s.s.), O. Fries **sket**, *money*, *cattle*. Du Cange gives L. Lat. **scata**, a *small coin*, O.F. **scot**, a *contribution*, *payment*, = O.F. **escot** (s.s.), **escotter**, to *pay your share*. These are derived from one or other of the Teutonic forms.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Zend, **Xerxes**, **Artaxerxes**, **Shah**, **pasha**, **bashaw**. **shahzada**, *prince*, **shahzadi**, *princess*, **shahan-shah**.

Greek, **Epictetus**, pers. n.

L. Latin and Romance, **chess**, **check** (subs. and vb.), **cheque**, **chequer**, **checker**, **exchequer**.

Teutonic, **scot**, (originally) a *tax*, a *payment*, as A.S. **leohtsceot**, *light-tax or payment*, **Rome-scott**, *payment made to Rome*, **scot-free**, *free from payment*, **shot**, vulgar corruption of **scot**.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{QSHEN}}$, to *kill*.

Sanscrit, **kahan-** in **kahan-oti**, *kills*.

Greek, **κτεν-** in **κτείνω** (for **κτέν-ω**), to *kill*.

of the **Henries** to an **Earl of Waranne**, whose coat of arms (a **chequer** of **or** and **azure**) was placed over the inn, as a sign that it had been duly licensed to sell French wines.

¹ **Balto-Slav.** and **Teut.** sko- ska- = **Eur.-Ar.** **qahē**, Gk. **κτε- κτι- κτη**, cp. Gk. **κτῆ-ρος** (**κτῆ-** + **Eur.-Ar.** suff. -na), *money*, *cattle*, with O. Slav. **sko-tu** (= **sko** + **Eur.-Ar.** suff. -to) *money*, *cattle*, and with A.S. **sceatt**, O. Sax. **scat**, O. Fries. **sket**, *money*, *cattle*, *property*. It is doubtful whether the Slavonic and Teutonic terms are independent of each other, or whether one of the two races has borrowed from the other.

Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{QE} \sqrt{QEI} \sqrt{QED} , with variants \sqrt{KE} \sqrt{KEI} \sqrt{KED} , and older forms \sqrt{SQE} \sqrt{SQEI} , and with sense of *covering, overspreading, sheltering, protecting, taking care of, observing, guarding against, seeing*.

Sanskrit, *chha-* (for *çha-*), in *chhāya*, *shade, shelter, dimness, lustre, colour* (cp. Gk. *σκία, shade*),¹ *chhatra*, *an umbrella*, **Anglo-Indian** *chattar*, with same meaning

Latin, *ca-*, *ca-d-* (as from *ke-d-*), in *cassis*, *helmet* (for *cad-tis*), *casa*, *a cottage*, *castrum*, *a camp*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *casa*, *a cottage*, *casino*, *a country house*, *casacca*, *a great coat*, F. *casaque*, *a cassock*, O F. *chez*, *a house* (subs.), 'Je vais a chez Gautier,' 'Vado ad casam Walterii,' afterwards a preposition, 'at the house of,' F. *case*, *a cottage*; Ital. *casamatta*, F. *case-mate*, *a bomb-proof chamber with embrasures*, L. Lat. *ossibula*, *a mantle* (Isidore), Ital. *casubla*, O F. *chasuble*, M.E. *chesible*, *a chasuble*; L. Lat. *castellum*, *a castle*, dim. of *castrum*, Ital. *castello*, O.F. *chastel*, *castel*, M.E. *castel*, N F. *château*, *a castle*, Swiss *chatelet*, *châlet*, *Alpine cottage*, Span *Castilla*, *Castile*, so called from its frontier castles, L. Lat. *castellanus*, O F. *castellain*, -e, *chatelain*, -e, *lord, lady of the castle*, F. *casque* (?), *helmet*.

Teutonic, A.S. *hætte*, O N. *hatt*, *a hat*.

Celtic, Gael and Ir. *cathair*, O. Ir. *cathir*, Wel. *caer*, Bret. *kaer*, *a fort, a city* (loan-words from *castrum*: Stokes and Macbain); Gael. *cathair*, Ir. *cathaoir*, Wel. *cadair*, Bret. *kador*, *a chair, seat*, are from *καθίστα*; Gael. and Ir. *clo*, *mist, covering*, *ciar* (adj.), *misty, shady*, Wel. *cadw*, *to keep, protect*, *caead*, *a cover*, *caddug*, *mist*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, the termination *-caster*, *-cester*, *-eter* in names of places, as *Tadcaster*, *Leicester*, *Exeter*, &c.; *caer-*, prefix in names of places, as *Caerleon*, *Carlisle*, &c. (The latter are thr. Celtic.)

L. Latin and Romance, *casino*, *cassock*, *case-mate*, *chasuble*, *castle*, *Castile*, *chatelaine*, *chalet*, *casque*, *casket*, *cask* (?). An alternative explanation of *casque*, &c., is from Span. *casca*, *a skull, sherd, husk* (fr. Lat. *quassare*), It. *casco*, *a helmet* (see under $\sqrt{qued-}$, variant of $\sqrt{qseqd-}$).

Teutonic, *hat*, *hatter*.

¹ Only the words formed from the younger root, which has lost the initial *s*, are here given. For the many words of Eur.-Ar. descent which have retained the older *s* see under the older forms of the roots and their extensions.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{QE\bar{U}}$ \sqrt{QU} (from older form $\sqrt{SQE\bar{U}}$), with by-form $\sqrt{KE\bar{U}}$ \sqrt{KU} , to observe, note, beware of, avoid, cover, &c., and with extension $\sqrt{KE\bar{U}DH}$ \sqrt{KUDH} , to conceal, cover, protect.

Sanscrit, kav-, ku-, in kavis, a wise man, akuvati, has in view.

Greek, κοφ-, in κοῖω (= κοφ-ῖω) to take note of, ἀκούω, to hear (κοῖ = ἀκούει, Hesych.) with prothetic α; -κωων in proper names, with sense of observing, caring for, as Λαοκόων, Laocoon, caring for the people; κύτος, skin, hide, κεύθω (from $\sqrt{KE\bar{U}DH}$), to conceal, cover.

Latin, cav-, cu-, cu-d-, in cavere, cavi, cautum, prae-cavere, -cautum, to take precaution, cautus, wary, cautio, caution, cautela,¹ a caution; cu-tis,² skin, cuticula (dim.); custos (= cuds-tos from kudh-), a guard, keeper, custodia, custody, custodire, to place under guard.

L. Latin and Romance. L. Lat. and Ital. cotta, O.F. cotte, cote, a peasant's frock, M.E. cote, N.E. coat, originally an under-coat or tunic, cotillon (dim. of cote), a petticoat, a peasant girl's jupon; ³ L. Lat. cota, a hut, cotagium, a cottage, coterius, a tenant of a cottage (Du Cange), O.F. cotier, cottar, cottier, a rillein occupying a cottage with land attached held by service of labour, O.F. coterie, a number of persons so holding (Littré), O.F. coterel (s.s. as cotier); ⁴ N.F. redingote, corrupted from riding-coat.

Balto-Slav., O. Pruss. keuto, skin, Lith. kavoti, guard, protect, Lith. kiautai, husks, Lith. kutas, the hood or crest of a bird, O. Slav. kotici, cell, hut, Russ. kotcy (s.s.), O. Slav. kotyga, a tunic.

Teutonic, hut-, hu-d-, haus-, hus-, in O.H.G. huot, N.H.G. hut, A.S. hod, care, watchfulness, attention, O.H.G. huoten, N.H.G. hüten, A.S. hedan, to heed, take care, Goth. hausjan, O.H.G. hören, N.H.G. hören, O.N. heyra, A.S. hyran, heran, M.E. heren, heeren, to hear, A.S. heronian, hyronian, heoronian, M.E. harkenon, herknen, N.E. harken, hearken (extended forms of A.S. heran) ⁵; O.H.G. hūt, N.H.G. haut, O.N. hud, A.S. hyd, M.E.

¹ Causa, causa (for caut-ta?) and cura have been referred to this root. But cura = coira, and is better referred to $\sqrt{qe\bar{i}}$ $\sqrt{q\bar{i}}$, to complain, notice, regard. If causa be regarded as from cav-, causalis, causativus, accusare, to accuse, ex-cusare, to excuse, recusare, to decline, refuse, will follow suit. L. Lat. causa had the meaning of a matter or thing, which is retained in Ital. cosa, N.F. chose. F. causer, to gossip, is from M.H.G. kōsen (s.s.), of uncertain origin.

² The t in these words is not radical, but represents the participial suffix -ta; -ta, however, has generally a passive sense, in English -ed, not -ing, whereas cutis, skin, has the active sense, 'the covering,' not the covered; so, too, cus-tos, the keeper, kōras, skin.

³ Kluge connects cotta, cotte, coat, cotillon, with O.H.G. chosso, chossa, N.H.G. kotse, a cloak of warm wool, which, together with Beides, Beides, a woman's garment, he refers to a Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{q\bar{u}d}$.

⁴ Cota, a hut, and the words derived from it are from the O.L.G. kot, A.S. cēt, a hut.

⁵ The connection with this root of ἀκούω for ἀκούω-τω, Goth. hausjan, and the other Teut. forms with r = s, is much disputed and must be regarded as doubtful. Kluge considers it more probable that they are all, together with Lat. audire for auq-

hude, huide, N.E. *hide*, *skin*, *covering*, A.S. *hydan*, *hidan*, L.G. *hūden*, *hide*, *cover*, M.E. *huden*, *huiden*, *hiden*, *to hide*, M.E. *hoderen*, *to cover*,¹ A.S. *hydh*, M.E. *hithe*, *a small haven*, A.S. *hýdels*, M.E. *hudels*, *a hiding-place*; O.H.G. *huot*, N.H.G. *hut*, O.N. *höttir*, A.S. *hod*, *a covering for the head*, *hood*, *cap*, *hat*, O.H.G. *hutta*, N.H.G. *hütte*, Du. *hut*, M.E. *hotte*, *a hut*, O.H.G. O.N. and A.S. *hus*, M.E. *hous*, *a house*, literally *covering*, *shelter*; A.S. *hūsþōnda*, O.N. *husbondi* (= *hus* + *boa*, *bu*, *to inhabit*, *build*), *house-owner*, *-holder*, *-master*, A.S. *hus-wyf*, *house-wife*, A.S. *hus-leac*, *houseleek*, O.N. *hus-thing*, A.S. *hus-ting* *a meeting (of householders)*; O.N. *husi*, *a case*, Goth. *huzd*, A.S. *hord*, O.H.G. *hort* (for *hoed*, *host*, by rhotacism), *a hoard*, *secret treasure* (from a pre-Germanic *kudstos*, cp. Lat. *custos* and see Brugmann, i. 347); Goth. *huzdjan*, A.S. *hordian*, M.E. *horden*, *to hoard*; L.G. and O.N. *kot*,² L.G. *kotsete*, A.S. *cotsætla*, *cotsettler*, *a squatter on the common land*, A.S. *cyte*, *cote*, *cote*, *a hut*, *pen for sheep* (a Low German word).³

Celtic, Gael. *cot*, Ir. *cota*, *a coat*, *cotan*, *a little coat*, Wel. *cwt*, *a cot*, Wel. *cuddio*, *to conceal*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, the termination *-oōn* in Greek names, with the meaning of *guardian*, *protector*, *acoustics*, *the science of sound*.

Latin, *caveat*, 'let him beware,' *caution*, *-ous*, *-ousness*, *precaution*, *precautionary*, *cutaneous*, *cuticle*, *-ular*, *custody*, *-ian*, *-ial*.

dire, from a Eur.-Ar. *ous*, *ear*, the *h* in the Teutonic words, and *ak-* in **āk-ōv-jw* being the remains of a prefix. The difficulty of explaining the character of the prefix renders this otherwise very attractive explanation doubtful.

¹ Probably a freq. of M.E. *huden*, *to hide*. The *Century Dict.* connects N.E. *huddle*, *to press close together* (as many persons in the same hiding-place), with *hoderen*, and attributes the change of *r* to *l* to the influence of M.E. *hudels*, *a hiding-place*.

² The initial *k* in *kot* implies $\sqrt{\text{GUD}}$ as a by-form of $\sqrt{\text{KUD}}$, but it is possible that the word may be borrowed from the Celtic or Slavonic.

³ The following Teutonic words may perhaps be referred to $\sqrt{\text{keu-g}}$, an extended form of $\sqrt{\text{keu-}}$, *to heed*: Goth. *hugs*, O.H.G. *hugu*, O.N. *hugr*, A.S. *hyge*, *hige*, *thought*, *intelligence*, Goth. *hugjan*, O.N. *huga*, A.S. *hogian*, *to think*, *care for*, O.N. *hugga*, *to comfort*; O.N. *huginn*, *the wise raven of Odin*; A.S. *hoga*, *care*; M.H.G. *Hug*, L.L. *Huge*, *Hugon*, O.F. *Hugues*, i.e. 'the wise,' O.F. *Huguenot* (dim. of *Hugon* or *Hugues*), found as pr. n. in A.D. 1387, 'Pascal Huguenot, docteur en decret;' Ital. *Ugonotto* (Latinised *Huonoticus* A.D. 1562), Span. *Huqonote*, F. *Huguenot* (A.D. 1566), a nickname given to the French Protestants in the sixteenth century. Another explanation is fr. Du. *eed-genooten*; cp. extract from Bonivard's *Chronique de Geneve*, 1550, cited by Hatsfield and Darmesteter, *Dict. Gén. Franç.*: 'Et alloient les enfans criant, Vive les eigneots!' The following English names may be traced to O.N. *hugr*, A.S. *hyge*: *Hugh*, *Hughes*, *Hew*, *Hewson*, *Howson*, *Huggins*, *Higgs*, *Higgins*, &c., Hubert for *Hugbert*, *bright mind*, *Hubbard*, &c. Kluge also refers to a Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{qūg-}}$ a variant of $\sqrt{\text{qūq-}}$ (?), A.S. *hyh-t*, *hope*, of which A.S. *hopian*, *to hope*, *to-hope* (subs.), *hope*, M. and N.H.G. *heffen* = L.G. *hopen*, are later forms introduced into High German early in the twelfth century. The guttural form of the root retained in A.S. *hyh-t* had become labialised in these, and the old Teutonic **hūg-ŋa* changed to *hepŋa*. If this be correct, Eng. *hope* with its derivatives may fall under this root.

$\sqrt{\text{QK}}$
 $\sqrt{\text{QU}}$
 $\sqrt{\text{KEU}}$
 $\sqrt{\text{KU}}$
 $\sqrt{\text{KEUN}}$
 $\sqrt{\text{KUD}}$

I. Latin and Romance, coat, cotta (eccles.), a tunic, cotillon, a dance (orig.) for eight persons, and perhaps a 'character dance,' cottage, cottar, cottier, coterie, Cottrel (a surname), petticoat, little coat.

Teutonic, heed (subs. and vb.), heedless, -ful, -fulness, hear, harken, hearken, hark, hearsay, &c., hide, skin, hiding (a thrashing), hide, to conceal, huddle, hood, hut, house, housing, covering for a horse, husband, housewife, hussy, houseleek, hustings, hussif (O.N. husi, a case: see Skeat ad vb.), hoard, to store up (subs. and vb.), oot, cottage, cotsquean, -cote in dove-cote,¹ &c., hithe, Rotherhithe, Queenhithe, Lambeth. Perhaps cause, -ation, &c., accuse, -ation, -ative, excuse, recusant.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{QE\bar{U}Q}$ \sqrt{QUQ} , with older form $\sqrt{(S)QE\bar{U}Q}$ $\sqrt{(S)QUQ}$,²
curve, crook, bulge outward.

Sanscrit, kuch-, in kuchati, to contract, crouch, draw oneself together, curve, swell out, kucha, breast of a woman, kukshi, belly.

I. Latin and Romance, O.F. hogue, from O.H.G. hong, a hill, O.F. ahoge, ahuge (=ad + hong, on high).

Balto-Slav, Lith. kaukara, hill, rising ground, O. Slav. kuku, a hill, Lith. kaukas, a boil, swelling.

Teutonic, Goth. hauhs, O.H.G. hōh, N.H.G. hoch, O.N. hār (for hahr), A.S. heah, M.E. heigh, high, O.H.G. hong, N.H.G. hügel (dim.), O.N. haugr, M.E. hogh, N.E. how (found as termination in names of places), a mound, elevation, hill, Goth. hauhei, O.H.G. hahida, A.S. heahdho, hehdh, M.E. heght, heigthe, N.E. height, Goth. hauhjan, O.H.G. hohjan, N.H.G. höhen, A.S. heahan, to raise; M.H.G. huchen, to stoop, squat, crouch, N.H.G. hocken, O.N. huka (s.s.), M.E. hugge, to draw the limbs together, huy, M.H.G. hucke, hoke, N.H.G. hocke, a retailer, pedlar, bagman, Dan. hoker, Du. heuker, a retailer, N.H.G. hocker, N.E. hocker (dial.), hawker, M. Du. heukster, M.E. huckster, a pedlar (probably fr. M.H.G. huchen, O.N. huka, L.G. huken, to stoop under the weight of his bag); M.E. hugge, hogge, huge, hoge, very large (from O.F. ahoge, ahuge). According to Skeat the original form was a-hugge, in which a- is the same as the O.H.G. prefix ur-, N.H.G. er-, as in er-höhen, to elevate; ahugge, therefore, would be a derivative of a corresponding A.S. verb now lost, or from L.G. *a-högen, to elevate.³

¹ Oot, a child's oot, a hammock, is from Sanscrit khatva, an Anglo-Indian loan-word introduced into English at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

² Krug connects the following words with a nasalised form of this root $\sqrt{QU\bar{N}Q}$:—**Sanscrit**, kunchati, tightens, pinches; **Greek**, κῆρυς, causes pain; **Balto-Slav**, Lith. kanka, pain; **Teutonic**, Goth. hahrus, hunhrus, O.H.G. hungar, N.H.G. hunger, A.S. hunger, N.E. hunger, hungry.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

L. Latin and Romance, huge, hugeness,¹ from Teut. *La Hogue*, *Hougemont*, place names (through Flemish).

Teutonic, high, highness, &c., height, heighten, how (=hill: an affix in names of places), hag, hugger-mugger, huckster, hawker, hawk (vb.), hunk, hunch, hunchback, nasalised forms of *huka*, to bend, stoop.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{QE\bar{I}}$ $\sqrt{Q\bar{I}}$; $\sqrt{KE\bar{I}}$ $\sqrt{K\bar{E}}$ $\sqrt{K\bar{U}I}$, to be at rest, stay, dwell, settle at, acquire, possess.

Sanscrit, \sqrt{ci} -, in \sqrt{ci} -ati, rests, \sqrt{ci} ete, lying, \sqrt{ci} -anam, resting-place, camp, \sqrt{ci} va, friendly, \sqrt{ci} va, *Sheva*, name of a Hindu deity.

Zend, \sqrt{ci} -, in \sqrt{ci} itis, a settlement, habitation, \sqrt{ci} ete, resting, \sqrt{ci} eyitis, comfort, place of rest.

Greek, \sqrt{keu} -, in \sqrt{keu} mai, lie, (Hom.) \sqrt{keu} mai, $\acute{\omega}k\tau\alpha$ -vos, lying all around (cp. Sans. $\acute{a}cete$, lying around, cited by Brugmann, 'Comp. Gramm.' ii. 8 and 132), $\sqrt{koit\eta}$, a couch, $\sqrt{koim\acute{\alpha}\omega}$, to sleep, rest, $\sqrt{koim\eta\tau\eta\rho\iota\omicron\nu}$, sleeping room, cemetery, $\sqrt{k\acute{\omega}\mu\eta}$ (for $\sqrt{k\acute{\phi}\mu\eta}$), a village, $\sqrt{k\acute{\omega}\mu\omicron\varsigma}$, a banquet, village feast, $\sqrt{k\acute{\omega}\mu\phi\delta\iota\alpha}$ ($\sqrt{k\acute{\omega}\mu\eta}$ + $\sqrt{\phi\delta\acute{\eta}}$), a coarse rustic song, comedy, $\sqrt{k\acute{\omega}\mu\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron\varsigma}}$, comic.

Latia, \sqrt{civ} -, \sqrt{qui} -, in \sqrt{civ} is, a townsman, citizen (O. Lat. \sqrt{ceiv} is, Bantian Tables \sqrt{cevs}), \sqrt{civ} itas, city, \sqrt{civ} ilis, political, civil, courteous, \sqrt{civ} ilitas, political skill, \sqrt{civ} icus, civic; \sqrt{quies} , rest, $\sqrt{requies}$, rest, relaxation, $\sqrt{inquies}$, unrest, $\sqrt{quiescere}$, - \sqrt{evi} , - \sqrt{etum} , to rest, $\sqrt{acquiescere}$, to become quiet, be satisfied with, assent to, $\sqrt{requiescere}$, to rest, $\sqrt{quietus}$ (p. p. of $\sqrt{quiescere}$), quiet, $\sqrt{inquietus}$, unquiet, $\sqrt{quietare}$, to calm, quiet, $\sqrt{quietudo}$, quietness; $\sqrt{tranquillus}$, quiet, calm (\sqrt{qvi} + suff. - \sqrt{lo} : cp. Teutonic, *hwei-lan*); \sqrt{ceme} terium, $\sqrt{comedia}$, $\sqrt{comicus}$ (loan-words from Greek).

L. Latin and Romance, Prov. $\sqrt{ciutatz}$, \sqrt{ciutat} , Span. \sqrt{ciudad} , Ital. $\sqrt{citt\grave{a}}$, O.F. \sqrt{citet} , $\sqrt{oit\acute{e}}$, M.E. \sqrt{cite} , \sqrt{citee} , a city (from Lat. $\sqrt{civitatem}$), Ital. $\sqrt{citadella}$, F. $\sqrt{citadelle}$, a citadel (as from L. Lat. $\sqrt{*civitatella}$), Ital. $\sqrt{cittadine}$ (as from L. Lat. $\sqrt{civitatinum}$), O.F. $\sqrt{citadin}$ (borrowed from Ital.), $\sqrt{citeain}$, $\sqrt{citeyen}$, N.F. $\sqrt{citoyen}$ (as from $\sqrt{*civitanum}$), M.E. $\sqrt{citescin}$, $\sqrt{citessein}$, N.E. $\sqrt{citizen}$ (the inserted s, z, cannot be accounted for); Ital. \sqrt{quieto} , $\sqrt{chet\acute{o}}$, Span. \sqrt{queto} , Prov. $\sqrt{quet-z}$, O.F. \sqrt{quei} , \sqrt{coit} , N.F. \sqrt{coi} , M.E. \sqrt{quiete} , \sqrt{quiet} , \sqrt{coy} ; L. Lat. $\sqrt{quietare}$, $\sqrt{quittare}$, $\sqrt{quetare}$, Ital. $\sqrt{quitar\acute{e}}$, $\sqrt{chetare}$, Span. \sqrt{quedar} , O.F. \sqrt{ouitar} , \sqrt{quiter} , $\sqrt{quitter}$, to quiet, appease, to leave free from obligation, M.E. \sqrt{cwiten} , \sqrt{quiten} (s.s.), O.F. \sqrt{quitte} (adj.).

¹ It is possible that of the various M.E. forms some may have come through the O.F., while the others are derived directly from a L.G. form.

√**qet**
√**qit**
√**ket**
√**kit**
√**kvi**

M.E. *owite*, *quyte*, *free from, discharged, rid of*, Ital. *quitansa*, O.F. *quitance*, M.E. *quitance*, *a discharge, release*; O.F. *aquiter*, M.E. *acwiten*, N.F. *acquitter*, *to settle a claim, free from a charge*; *Requiem*, *the mass for the dead*, beginning 'Requiem æternam dona eis'¹; Ital. *cimiterio*, Prov. *cimenteria*, O.F. *cimetiere*, M.E. *cymtery*, *a cemetery* (loan-word from Greek through Lat. *cœmeterium*); O.F. and M.E. *hamlet*, dimin. from A.S. *ham*, *a cluster of dwellings*; *Henri* (fr. Teut.).

Balto-Slav., Lith. *kemas*, *kaimas*, O. Pruss. *caymis*, *a village*, O. Slav. *po-čiti*, *rests*, *pokoji*, *rest* (subs.), *po-sivu*, *friendly* (cp. Sans. *çiva*), Lith. *szeima*, *house servants*.

Teutonic, hi-, hwi-, in Goth. *haims*, O. and N.H.G. *heim*, O.N. *heimr*, O. Sax. *hem*, A.S. *ham*, M.E. *ham*, *home, dwelling-place, home*; Goth. **heiwis* (in *heiwa-frauja*, *master of the house*), O.H.G. **hiw-*, in O.H.G. *hirāt*, M.H.G. *hiu-rad*, N.H.G. *hei-rat*, A.S. *hiw*, in *hirēd*, *household goods* (orig. *house-keeping*, afterwards *marriage*), O.N. *hyske*, *hiwisc*, *family, household*, A.S. *hiwan*, *servants*, A.S. *hina*, M.E. *hine*, N.E. *hind*, *a servant*, (spec.) *farm servant*, A.S. *hyr*, M.E. *hire*, *servants' wage*, A.S. *hyrian*, *to hire*; O.H.G. *hiuri* (in *unhiuri*, *terrible*), O.N. *hyrr*, A.S. *hyre*, *mild, friendly*, N.H.G. *ungeheuer*, *monstrous*; Goth. *hweila*, *a time, a wait*, O.N. *hvila*, *a time of rest, a bed*, O.H.G. *hwila*, *a space of time*, *hwilôm*, *at times*, N.H.G. *weile*, *weilchen*, *a little time*, *weil*, *while, because*, A.S. *hwila*, *a time*, O.H.G. *hwilen*, *wilen*, N.H.G. *weilen*, O.N. *hvila*, A.S. *whilan*, *to pass time, tarry, stay*; O.H.G. *Heimarih*, N.H.G. *Heinrich*, *Henry*, (lit.) *house-ruler* (thr. O.F.).

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. *ciuin*, *akin, friendly*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

Sanskrit, *Sheva*, *the Hindu deity*.

Greek, *comedy*, -ian, *comic*, -al, -ality; *cemetery* (through Lat. and Fr.), *ocean*, -ic.

Latin, *civil*, -ity, -ise, -isation, -ian, *civic*; *quiet*, *disquiet*, *quietude*, *disquietude*, *quietness*, *quiescent*, -ce, *acquiesce*, -ent, -ence, *requiescat in pace* (R.I.P.), *tranquil*, -lity, *ise*.

L. Latin and Romance, *city*, *citizen*, -ship, *cit*, *citadel*, *quit*, *quittal*, * *quittance*, *quittrent*,² *quite*, *acquit*, -tal, *requite* (*repay*), *requiem*; *hamlet*, *coy*, *coyness*.

¹ In popular usage any musical service or hymn in memory of the dead.

² The variety of meanings under *quit*, *quite*, is curious; their order seems to have been this: with transitive sense, to *quiet*, to *release* from claims, debts, &c.: to *set free* from, to *grant a receipt* called a '*quittance*,' to *dismiss a charge*, i.e. to *acquit*. In an intransitive sense, to *be quiet* from, to *be rid of*, to *leave a place*, *depart* from. *Quite* originally meant '*free from all changes, entirely free*,' and passed over to the sense '*altogether, without any exception, wholly*.'

Teutonic, **home**, **homely**, **-ham-**, in English place names, as **Southam**, **Northampton**; **hind**, **hire**, **hive**, **while** (adv.), **while** (vb.), **Henry**, **Harry**, **Harrison**, **Hal**, **Hallet**, **Halkin**, **Hawkins**, **Hall** (thr. O.F.), **Henderson**. **Hendrickson** (thr. Teut. **Hender**, **Hendrick**).

Eur-Ar. \sqrt{QEU} \sqrt{QU} , *hack*, *cut*, extended by **D** $\sqrt{QEU-D}$ $\sqrt{QU-D}$,
to *stamp*, *pound*, *beat out*.

Latin, **cud-**, in **cud-ere**, to *strike*, *beat*, *pound*, **incudere**, to *forge with the hammer*, **incus**, gen. **-cudis**, *anvil*.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. **houe**, **hoe**, M.E. **howe**, a *hoe*, from O.H.G. **houwa**, O.F. **hachette**, M.E. **hachet**, a *hatchet*, from L.G. **hacke** (? see $\sqrt{ek-}$), O.F. **hacher**, to *chop*, *mince*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. **kova**, a *fight*, **kau-ju**, **kauti**, to *forge by the hammer*, O. Slav. **kovati** (s.s.), **kovu**, *forged metal*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. **hau-wan** (perhaps for ***hau[g]wan**, as though from $\sqrt{qeu-q-}$: cp. O.N. **hoggva**), N.H.G. **hauen**, O.N. **hoggva**, Swed. **hugga**, L.G. and M.E. **hoggen**, A.S. **heawan**, M.E. **hewen**, to *cut*, *hack*, *hew*; O.H.G. **houwa**, N.H.G. **haue**, a *hoe*: O.F. **houe**, a *hoe*, is borrowed from O.H.G. **houwa**, and **hoe** is probably from the O.F. form; Goth **hawi** (gen.) **haujis**, O.H.G. **hewi**, **houwi**, N.H.G. **heu**, O.N. **hey**, A.S. **hæg**, **hlg** (in which **g** replaces Goth. **j**), M.E. **hei**, **hai**, N.E. **hay**, *cut or mown grass* (cp. Lat. **fenum**, *hay*, from $\sqrt{ghen-}$, to *cut*); O.H.G. **hako**, N.H.G. **haken**, O.N. **haki**, Swed. **hake**, a *hook*, A.S. **haca**, **hæca** (lit. a *hook*, but found only with sense of *bolt* or *bar*), A.S. **hōc**, M.E. **hok**, M. Du. **hoek**, **hoeck**, a *hook*, *corner*, *edge*, Du. **hoeck-boot**, **hoek-boot**, **hoecker**, a *fishing boat*, a *hooker*; O.H.G. **hahhit**, **hehhit**, N.H.G. **hecht**, A.S. **hacod**, **hæced**, M.E. **hakot**, **haked**, a *pike*, Norw. **hake-fisk**, (lit.) a *hook-fish*, used of salmon, trout, &c., N.E. **hake**, a *sea fish resembling a cod*; O. Fris. **hakia** in **to-hakia**, A.S. **haccian** in **to-haccian**, Du., M. and N.H.G. and M.E. **hacken**, N.E. **hack** (vb.), O. Flem. **hæck-buyshe**, M.H.G. **hake-busse**, N.H.G. **haken-büchse** (**haken** + **büchse** with sense of *gun*), from which are derived O.F. **hacquebute**, **hacque-buche**, M.E. **hacquebut**, **hackbut**, and **hackbush**. Through a supposed connection with Latin **arcus** were formed from these Ital. **arco-bugio**, **arco-busio**, O.F. **harque-butte**, **harque-buse**, M.E. **harquebuse**, N.E. **arquebus**. Swed. **häckla** (dim. of **hack**), M.H.G. **heckel**, N.E. **heckle**, **hackle**, **hatchel**, an *instrument to dress flax and hemp*. Du. and M.E. **hekelen**, to *dress flax*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

L. Latin and Romance, **hoe**, **hatchet**, **hash**, **minced meat**, **haggis** (Scot.), **arquebus**.

Teutonic, **hew**, **hewer**, **hay**, **hayrick**, &c.; **hog**, (subs.) a castrated pig, (vb.) to cut, **hogmaned**, **hook**, **hooker**, a fishing boat, **hake** (the fish), **hack**, **hackbut**, **hackbutter** (Holinshed, 1544), **hackle**, **heckle**, **haggle**, **higgle**. Perhaps **hack-** in **hack-ney** from the sound (like that of chopping) made by a trotting or ambling pony.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{QLE\bar{U}}$ \sqrt{QLU} , with older form $\sqrt{(S)QLE\bar{U}}$ $(S)QLU$, both extended by **-D**, to **shut**, **bar**.

Greek, $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\bar{\iota}$ -, in $\kappa\lambda\eta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, Dor. $\kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, for $\kappa\lambda\eta\bar{\iota}$ -, $\kappa\lambda\alpha\bar{\iota}$ -, a key, bolt, hook, $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$ for $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\bar{\iota}$ -, to shut, $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\rho\omicron\nu$, a bar or bolt.

Latin, **clav-**, **claud-**, **clud-**, in **clavis**, a key, **clavicula**, a little key, **conclave** (n), a chamber that may be locked; **clavus**, a bar or bolt, a club, **claviger**, club-bearer; **claudere**, **clausi**, **clausum**, to shut; in comp. **-cludere**, **-clusi**, **-clusum**, as in **concludere**, to bring to an end, close, decide, **discludere**, to keep separate, shut up apart, **excludere**, to shut out, **exclusio**, **includere**, shut in, **præcludere**, shut in front, bar the way, shut off, **recludere**, to unclose, (later) to shut up, **secludere**, to shut up apart, **seclude**; **claustrum**, a lock, bolt, a barricade, entrenchment, fortress, a place shut up, **clausum**, an enclosed space, **clausula**, any section or clause of a law (dim. of ***clausa**), **clusio** (late), a closing, a compartment, **clausura**, a lock, bar.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. **chiave** (chi=cl-), Prov. **claus**, O.F. **clef**, **cle**, N.F. **clef**, a key (Lat. **clavis**), F. **clavicule**, collar-bone, **clavicle**, Span. **clavicimbano** (**clavis**+**cymbalum**), F. **clavecin**, a harpsichord, **clavarium**, F. **clavier**, a piano; Ital. **clavo**, **chiavo**, O.F. **cle**, N.F. **cleu**, a nail, O.F. **cloyer**, N.F. **clouer**, to nail, to fill up with a nail, spike a gun, (metaphorically) to glut, satiate, **cloy** (Lat. **clavus**), Span. **clavo**, a nail, a clove, from its resemblance in shape; the change of vowel in English to o was due probably to the influence of another 'clove,' a slice or stip, as in 'clove of garlic. Ital. **chiudere** (Lat. **claudere**, **cludere**), Span. **cluir**, Prov. **claire**, o. and N.F. **clore** (p. p. **elos**, **close** fem.), M.E. **clösen** (formed from O.F. p. p. **elos**), o. and N.F. **elos**, **close**, (subs.), an enclosed space, plot of ground, O.F. **closet** (dim. of **elos**), **closet**, a small enclosed space, Prov. **clauson** (Lat. **clausion-em**), O.F. **cloisen**, an enclosure, N.F. **cloisonnée**, divided into cells or compartments,

a term applied to Chinese and Japanese enamel work, in which the pattern is marked by thin wire soldered to the material which is to be enamelled, and the enamel of various shades and colours is laid on in the spaces between the wires; Ital. *dischiudere*, Prov. *desclaure*, O.F. *desclorre* (p. p. *desclore*), M.E. *descloren*, to *disclose*; M.E. *enclosen* (similarly formed), to *enclose*; Ital. *chiostro*, *clauastro*, Prov. *claustra*, O.F. *cloistre*, M.E. *cloister*, N.F. *cloître* (Lat. *claustrum*), a *monastery*, *cloister*, L. Lat. *claustrum*, F. *clôture* a *closing*; O.F. *forclorre* (foris + *claudere*), to *shut out*, *debar*, p. p. *forclorre* (foris *clausum*), *debarred*, *foreclosed*; L. Lat. *exclusa*, O.F. *escluse*, M.E. *soluse*, M. Du. *sluys*, N.E. *sluice*, a *flood-gate*.

Teutonic, O. and N.H.G. *kloster*, a *monastery*, A.S. *clustor*, *cluster*, a *prison*, *lock*, M.E. *claustrer*, a *cloister* (loan-word from L. Lat. *claustrum*, introduced by the early German missionaries). For other derivatives see $\sqrt{\text{SQLUD}}$.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *kljuciti*, *lock* (vb.), *kljuci*, *door nail*, *bolt*, Pol. *klasztor*, a *cloister*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *cloi*, a *nail*, N. Ir. *clo*, a *nail*, *stamp*, *print*, *clo-dhaim*, I *print*, *stamp*; Gael. *claidh*, Ir. *claidhim*, O. Ir. *cloim*, to *oppress*, Wel. *cluddio*, to *overcome* (Stokes and Windisch).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *clavicle*, -ular, *conclave*, a *private apartment*, spec. the room in which the Cardinals are locked up until they have chosen a Pope, any packed assembly; *exclude*, *exclusion*, -ive, *include*, -sion, -sive, *conclude*, -sion, -sive, &c., *preclude*, *recluse*, *seclude*, -sion, -sive, *clause*.

L. Latin and Romance, *clef* (in music), *clavecin* (obsolete), *cloy*, *clove*, *close* (vb.), *disclose*, -ure, *enclose*, -ure, *fore-close*, -ure; *close* (adj.), *close* (subs.), a *small field*, the *enclosed precincts* of a cathedral, *close-stool*, a *chamber utensil enclosed in a box*, *closet*, *cloisonnée*, *closure*, *cloister*, *cloistral*: *sluice*, *Helvoetsluys* (Du. place name).

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{QEP}}$, with an older form $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{QEP}}$, to *dig*, and nasalised form $\sqrt{\text{QEMP}}$.

Greek, *κηπη-*, *καπη-*, in *κήπος*, Dor. *kāpos*, a *garden*, *κάπτος*, a *ditch*.

Latin, *camp-*, in *campus*, a *field*, a *plain*, *Campus Martius*, *Field of Mars*, in Rome, where military games, contests, exercises were held.

√QEP-

√(S)QEP-

√QEMP-

It was probably this fact which gave the word and its various derivatives the sense of *contest, fight, &c.* *Campestris*, relating to a field, plain, level ground, *Campania*, an Italian province, literally the low country, the 'plains'; L. Lat. *campio*, -onis, a fighter ('campiones, gladiatores, pugnatore', Isidore).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *campo*, Prov. *camp*, O. and N.F. *champ*, M.E. *champ*, a field, specially of *duel, tournament, or battle*, L. Lat. *campaneus*, relating to flat land, *campanea* (sc. terra), level country, Port. *campanha*, Ital. *campagna*, O.F. *champagne*, *campagne*, (literally) flat open country, but used as a proper name for the *Campagna* near Rome, for *Campania* in South Italy, for the French province *Champagne*,¹ and for the wine grown there; *campana*, a bell, because said to have been first used at *Nola in Campania*; L. Lat. *campiniſ*, Ital. *campignuolo*, O.F. *champignon*, a mushroom (from its bell-like form); F. *champêtre*, relating to a field, *fête champêtre*, feast in the country, O.F. *champart* (Lat. *campi pars*), part of a field, M.E. *champartie*, *champertie*; Ital. *campione*, Span. *campion*, Prov. *campio*, *campion*, O.F. *champion*, M.E. *champion*, *campion* (all fr. O.H.G. *chemphio*), a fighter, a fighter in behalf of another, or of a cause, holder of the first place in a contest; Span. *campar*, to go into camp, Ital. *scampare* (= *ex* + *campare*), O.F. *escamper*, to leave the camp or field, to escape, run away, O. Du. *schampen*, *schampelen*, with similar sense, to run away, O.F. *descamper*, *décamper*, to decamp, (earlier) *discamp*, to leave the camp, make off, run away.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *champf*, a duel, N.H.G. *kampf*, a fight, O.N. *kapp* (for *kamp* by assimilation of *m*: see Vigfusson, ad vb.), eagerness, a contest, A.S. *camp*, *cōmp*, a fight, O.H.G. *champfan*, *chemfan*, N.H.G. *kampfen*, A.S. *campian*, Dan. *kæmpe*, M.E. *kempen*, to fight, Scot. *kemp*, O.H.G. *chemphio*, *chempho*, O. Sax. *kempio*, O.N. *kappi* (for *kampi*), A.S. *cempa*, M.E. *kempe*, a combatant, champion. All these are probably loan-words from Latin *campus*, used in its later special sense of *contest, combat, fight*. Kluge in his 'Germ. Etym. Dict.' regards them as native Teutonic words, and connects them with the Sans. *jang* (= Eur.-Ar. **qeng*), war; but the close similarity of the several forms of the Teutonic with those of the Later Latin and Romance is a very strong evidence of their being borrowed words.

¹ In the sixteenth century the spelling *campagne* took the place of the older *champaigne* in all its senses except as the name of the French province, and from the later form the word 'campaign' was introduced into England in the seventeenth century. At first it retained the general senses, but later was restricted to the special military sense, 'the continuance and operation of an army in the field for a time more or less prolonged.'

Celtic. O. Ir. *cep*, a piece of ground, N. Ir. *ceapach*, a cultivated piece of ground.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, **campestral** (botan. term), growing in a field.

L. Latin and Romance, **Champaign**, **campaign**, -er, **campanula**, the name of a flower, the bell-shaped flower, **campanile**, bell tower, **campanology**, **champaignon**, **champerty**,¹ **champion**; **scamper**, **scamp**, **decamp**, **encamp**; **compound** (Anglo-Indian word), the ground about a house (from Port. *campanha*); **Beauchamp**, **Belcham**, **Beecham** (surnames)²

Teutonic (borrowed from Romance), **camp**, **campstool**, &c.; the surname **Kemp**, literally a fighting man, Scot. **kemp**, to fight; **Capp**, **Capper** (surnames, from O N. *kappi*).

Celtic, **Keppoch**, a common place-name (*Macbain*).

Eur-Ar. √**QES**, to cough.

Sanscrit, *kas-*, in *kasati*, coughs.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *koseti*, cough, O. Slav. *kašili*, a cough.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *huosto*, N.H.G. *hüsten*, to cough (with loss of w), A.S. *hwosta*, to cough, M.E. *hoost*, *host*, a cough; O.H.G. *heisi*, N.H.G. *heiser*, A.S. *häs*, L.G. *heisch*, *heersch*, M.E. *höse*, *hörse*, N.E. *hoarse*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, **hoost**, **host** (provincial), **husky**, -iness, corrupted from **husty**, -iness (see *Skeat*, ad vb.), **hoarse**, -ness.

Eur-Ar. *√**QNEIGH**, to bend, drop, incline.

Latin, *niv-* (by labialisation, or contraction for *nigv-*), in *convivere* (perf. *co-nixi*), to close the eyes, blink, wink, to shut the eyes to, connive,

¹ The earlier meaning of 'champerty' was the share of the produce of land paid to the landlord; as a modern legal term it means the assistance by one person in carrying on at his own expense a suit maintained by another, with the understanding that he should receive a share in the award of the suit in case of success.

² The name *Campbell* is usually referred to Lat. *campus*, as being a contraction of *de campo bello*, of the fair plain, and used as a surname. But there is no 'de Cambel' in the earlier references, and, following the usual form, the name would have been *Belchamp* (cp. *Beauchamp*, *Belcham*, *Beecham*). *De Campo-bello* appears in a document of 1320 as the Latin form, and as the supposed etymology of the name. But the earlier form is *Cambell* (1266), *Cambel* (1467), which, *Macbain* says, represents the Gael. *cambael*, *wry-mouth* (*eam*, crooked, + *beal*, mouth). The names *Camoy*, from Gael. *camas*, *cross-eyed*, *Cameron*, Gael. *Camsroin* (= *cam-sron*, *crook-nose*, from *eam* + *sron*, nose), make this a probable derivation.

conivencia, connivance; nicere, to beckon, nictare (freq.), to wink, blink.

L. Latin and Romance, F. niquer, to shake the head.

Teutonic, Goth. kneiwan, O.H.G. hnigan, N.H.G. neigen, O.N. hneigja, A.S. hnægan, to bend, bow down, incline; O.N. hniga, A.S. hnigan, to bow, incline (intrans.), O.N. hnipa, A.S. hnipian, to be down-cast, droop, sink, O.H.G. nicchen, N.H.G. nicken, to shake the head, Du. nikken, to nod, wink; A.S. hnappian, O.H.G. hnaffezen, M.H.G. nafzen, to slumber, doze, probably from the sinking or nodding of the head when drowsy.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, connive, connivance, nictate, nictitate.

Teutonic, nick, a nod, a point of time, the right moment, nap, a short sleep.

Eur-Ar. * $\sqrt{\text{QNIB}}$, $\sqrt{\text{GNIB}}$, to pinch, nip, pick.¹

Balto-Slav., Lith. knebti, gnybti, to nip, gnybis, a pinch.

*Teutonic, N.H.G. kneifen, kneipen from L.G. knipen, Goth. hniupan, to break (as from $\sqrt{\text{kneup}}$), O.N. hneppa, A.S. *hnipan, *cnipan,² M.E. nipen, to nip, pinch, lop, pick, Dan. knibe, Swed. knippe, to pinch, nip, O.N. hnepper, neppr, pinched, scanty, A.S. nēp in nēp-flod, neap-tide, O.N. kneif, a nipper or pincer, M.L.G. knip, M.H.G. gnippe, genippe, O.N. cnifr, (later) hnifr, a knife, dirk, A.S. cnif, M.E. knif, cnif, N.E. knife, from which F. canif, a pen-knife.*

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic, nip, nibble, nipper, neap-tide, knife.*

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KNEK}}$, $\sqrt{\text{GNEK}}$ (?), imitative sound.

Teutonic, O.N. gneggia, hneggja, A.S. hnægan, O. Du. negen, neyen, M.E. nejen, N.E. neigh, O. Du. negghe, negge, M.E. nagge, a small horse.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic, neigh, (North dial.) nicker, nag.*

Eur-Ar. * $\sqrt{\text{KNEK}}$ * $\sqrt{\text{KNOK}}$, an imitative sound.

Teutonic, M.H.G. knacken, gnacken, to snap or crack the fingers, to make a short sharp sound, A.S. cnucian, cnocian, M.E. kno-ken, N.E.

¹ Perhaps an extension from $\sqrt{\text{que}}$, to gnaw, bite.

² Not found, but to be inferred from M.E. nipen, A.S. cnif.

to **knock**, to **beat**, L.G. **knikken** (a weakened form of **knack**), to **snap**, **crack**, **make a slight noise**.

Celtic, Gael. **cnac**, Ir. **cnag**, Wel. **cnec**, a **crack**, **sharp noise**, Gael. **cnag**, to **knock**, **rap**, Wel. **cnocio**, to **knock**, **beat**, Ir. **cnagaim**, **strikes**, **knock**, Gael. and Ir. **cnag**, a **peg**, a **knot**, **hook**.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Teutonic, **knack**,¹ **knick-knack**. **Knacker**, **knack**, **knocker**, **knock-kneed**.

Celtic, **knag**, a **peg**, **knot**, **knagged**, **knaggy**, full of knots (Prov.), used by Burns.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KNEP}}$, $\sqrt{\text{KNEB}}$, an imitative sound of the noise of a sudden breaking.

Teutonic, L.G. and Du. **knappen**, to **crack**, **crush**, **cut**, L.G. **knapp-sack**, a **bag**, **knapper**, (1) **hard gingerbread**, (2) a **lie**, a **cheat**; Dan. **kneppe**, to **snap the fingers**, Swed. **knep**, a **trick**, M.E. (late) **knap**, to **break** (Ps. xvi. 9, in Bible of 1551: '**knapped** the speare in sonder'), to **eat**, **munch** (Shakespeare, 'as lying a gossip as ever **knapped** ginger');² Dan. **nappe**, to **catch**, **seize**, Swed. **nappa**, L.G. **knibbeln**, **nibbeln**, to **nibble**.

Celtic, Ir. **cnapaim**, I **strike**, Gael. **cnamh**, to **munch**, **chaw**, Ir. **cnam**, a **gnawing**.

ENGLISH DERIV. Teutonic, or Celtic, **knap**, **knapper**, a **stone breaker**, **knap-sack**, a **bag for necessities** (orig. perhaps for food on a journey, from L.G. **knappen**, to **eat**), **nap** in **kidnap**, **nab**, to **catch**, **nibble**.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KNEP}}$ $\sqrt{\text{KNOP}}$, $\sqrt{\text{GNOP}}$, a **projection**, **protuberance**, **button**, **knot**.

Latin, **nap-** (for **cnap-**), in **napus**, a **turnip** (a popular word).

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. **napellus** (dim. of **napus**), O.F. ***navel**, **naveau**, M.E. **navew**, **naphew**, the **wild turnip**, Ital. **napo**, Prov. **nabet-z**, F. **navet**, a **turnip**, **navette**, **rape**.

Teutonic, O. and N.H.G. **knopf**, a **button**, **pommel**, L.G. **knop**, a **knot** in wood, a **button**, Du. **knop**, **knoop** (s.s.), M.E. **knop**, a **button** or **fastening**, a **bud**, L.G. **knobbe**, **knubbe**, M.E. **knobbe**, a **bump**, **swelling**, **knot** in a tree, N.E. **knob**, O.N. **nabbi**, A.S. **cnasp**, M.E. **knap**, the **top** of

¹ Skeat thinks that the Teutonic words are borrowed from Celtic, on account of the initial **k**; this, however, may be due to their imitative character.

² See Skeat under '**knap**.'

a hill, O.N. knappr, a stud, knot, button, hillock, A.S. nesp, a turnip (borrowed from Lat. : Skeat), M.E. nepe, a turnip, M.E. nape, the small knob on the back of the head, O.N. gnipa, a peak.

Celtic, Ir. cnap, a button, knob, hillock, Ir. and Gael. onoc,¹ a hill, hillock, turnip (c for final p), Ir. onocan, a hillock, Wel. onol, a hillock, a knoll, Ir. neap, neip, a turnip.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

L. Latin and Romance, navew.

Teutonic, knob, -by, nob, -by, nobble; nepe, navew, nip in turnip (from Lat. thr. A.S. or Celtic), nape (of the neck), nab, the top of a hill, the Knipe, name of a hill in Ayrshire.

Celtic, -knock in Ir. and Scot. place-names, with sense of hill, as Knock-bogle (onoc buachail), Shepherd's hill; knoll (Wel).

Eur-Ar. *√KNEL- *√GNEL- (?), an imitative sound.

Teutonic, M H G. er-knellen, to resound, N H G. knallen, to crack a whip, make a loud report, Swed knalla, to make a noise, thunder, N.H.G. knall, a loud clap or report, O.N. knilla, beat with a blunt weapon, A.S. cnyllan, onellan, M.E. cnullen, onillen, to strike a bell, A.S. cnyl, M.E. cnull, onel, N.E. knell, knoll (vb. and subs.), sound as a bell.

ENGLISH DERIV. knell, knoll.

Eur-Ar. √QEL √Q̄VEL- √QUL-, with sense of bare, bald, perhaps with a by-form √Q̄HEL-²

Sanscrit, khal, kul-, in khalti, khalvāta, bald-headed, khālatya, baldness, kulvas, bald.

Latin, cal-, in calvus, bald, calva, the hairless scalp, calvities, baldness, calvaria, place of a skull.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. calvo, Prov. calv, O.F. *chalve, chau, N.F. chauve, Calvinus, pr. n. (lit. bald), N.F. Chauvin, N.F. Chauvinisme, inordinate patriotism, said to be so called from a Nicholas Chauvin, who excited ridicule by his intense devotion to Napoleon; O.F. calvarie, Calvary.

¹ Fick, *Diat.* ii. 96 (4th ed.), derives this from a pre-Celtic knog-nos, with sense of protuberances, and connects with it Wel. cnyo, a lump, O.H.G. hnack, N.H.G. nacken, O.N. hnakki, A.S. hnecca, the neck; so also Kluge.

² This root is probably connected with √qer- and √q̄er-, to cut, shear, and perhaps with √q̄el-, to split, cut; cp. Lat. scalpe, Eng. shell.

Teutonic, *chal-*, *cal-*, in O.H.G. *chalo* (gen. *chalwer*, N.H.G. *kahl*, Du. *kaal*, Swed. *kal*, A.S. *calu*, M.E. *calow*, *calowe*, *bald*, *bare*, *unfledged*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, **Calvus** (a surname), **Calvin** (same), **Calvinism**, *-ist*, *-istic*.

L. Latin and Romance, **Chauvinism**, **Calvary** (thr. Lat.).

Teutonic, **callow**, *-ness*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{QLE\bar{U}}\ BH$ $\sqrt{QRE\bar{U}}\ BH$, extensions of $\sqrt{QLE\bar{U}}$ $\sqrt{QRE\bar{U}}$, variants of \sqrt{KLE} \sqrt{KRE} , to *hide*, of which $\sqrt{KLE\bar{P}}$, to *conceal*, *steal*, is an extension (see p. 217).

Greek, $\kappa(\alpha)\lambda\upsilon\pi-$, $\kappa(\alpha)\lambda\upsilon\beta-$ (for $\kappa\lambda\upsilon\pi-$, $\kappa\lambda\upsilon\beta-$), $\kappa\rho\upsilon\beta-$, $\kappa\rho\upsilon\phi-$, in $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\pi\tau\omega$, to *hide*, *conceal*, *cover*, $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\beta\eta$, a *hut*, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\pi\tau\omega$, to *uncover*, *reveal*, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\upsilon\psi\iota\varsigma$, a *disclosing*, *revelation*, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\pi\tau\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, *revealing*; $\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$, 2 aor. $\xi\kappa\rho\upsilon\beta\text{-}\omicron\nu$, perf. $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\upsilon\phi\alpha$), to *conceal*, $\kappa\rho\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, *hidden*, *secret*, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$, to *hide from*, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\omicron}\kappa\rho\upsilon\phi\omicron\varsigma$, *hidden*, of *unrecognised authority*.

Latin, **crypta** (Gk. loan-word), an *underground vault or passage*, **apocryphus** (Gk. loan-word), *uncanonical*, **apocalypsis** (Gk. loan-word).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *cripta*, *critta*, a *vault beneath a church used for burial*, L. Lat. *grupta*, Ital. *grotta*, a *cave*, *pit*, *excavation*, Prov. *crota*, O.F. *crote*, M.E. *crode*, *croud* (obs.), N.F. *grotte*, a *cave*, *subterranean building*, *grotto*, Ital. *grottesco*, *odd*, *strange*, as the decoration and carving found in *old excavated buildings*, F. *grotesque* (s.s.).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, compounds of **crypto-**, as **cryptogram**, **cryptogamia**, **Apocrypha**, *-al* (thr. Lat. loan-word); **apocalypse**, *-tic*.

L. Latin and Romance, **crypt**, a *vault*, **grot**, **grotto**, **grotesque**.

Eur-Ar. $\ast\sqrt{Q\bar{E}NK}$ $\ast\sqrt{Q\bar{N}\acute{E}K}$, *gold*, *yellowish*, *tawny*.

Sanscrit, *kan-*, *kanch-*, in *kanak*, *gold*, name of several plants, *kānchanas*, *golden*.

Greek, $\kappa\eta\eta\kappa-$, $\kappa\bar{\alpha}\kappa-$, in $\kappa\eta\eta\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, Dor. $\kappa\bar{\alpha}\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, *pale*, *yellow*, *tawny*, $\kappa\eta\eta\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, *safflower* (*Carthamus tinctorius*, Linn.), $\kappa\eta\eta\kappa\iota\omicron\nu$, *marjoram*.

Latin, *oniscus*, *opiscus*, the *Carthamus tinctorius* (Gk. loan-word).

Teutonic, O.H.G. *honag*, *honag*,¹ N.H.G. *honig*, O.N. *hunang*, A.S. *huneg*, M.E. *huni*, *hony*, N.E. *honey*, A.S. *hunigkamb*, *honeycomb*, **hunig-suckle*, M.E. *honyuckle*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *honey*, *honied*, *honey-comb*, *honey-suckle*.

Eur-Ar. \sqrt{QERQ} \sqrt{QREQ} \sqrt{QROQ} , from an older \sqrt{SQERQ} $\sqrt{(S)QREQ}$, with sense of *oblique, sloping, aslant*,² with variant \sqrt{SQREG} . (An imperfect reduplication of \sqrt{QER} , to *turn, bend*.)

Latin, *cruc-*, in *crux*, *cruc-is*, a gibbet or other wooden instrument for execution or torture, a cross, *cruciare*, *excruciare*, to put to torture, *crucifigere*, -xi, -xum, to crucify, *crucium*, torture.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *križi*³ (fr. Lat. *cruci*, thr. O.H.G. *chruzi*), N. Slav. *kriz*; Lith. *križius*, N. Slav. *krustu*, Lett. *krusts*, Russ. *krestu* (fr. *Χριστός*), the cross.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *croce*, Prov. *crotz*, O.F. *crois*, N.F. *croix*, Span. and Port. *cruz*, M.E. *crois*, *croys*, *croiz*, *creoiz* (from O.F.), N.E. *cross*, O.F. *croisier*, M.E. *croisien*, to make the sign of the cross, O.F. and M.E. *croiserie*, a *crusade*, Prov. *crozada*, O.F. *croizade* Span. *cruzada*, M.E. (early) *croyzado*, (later) *crusade*, so called because those who took part in it wore the cross as a badge; O.F. *croce*, a hook or crook (of Celtic or Teutonic origin: see below), *crochet* (dim.), a small hook, a quaver in music (Cotgrave), now a crotchet; L. Lat. *croccare*, to hook on. O.F. *crochier*, *crocher* (s.s.), to knit with a hook, O.F. *accrocher*, to hook up, O.F. **encrocher*, to hook on to, M.E. *encroche*, N.E. *encroach*, O.F. (North. dial.) *croquer*, to catch, seize (by a hook), North. F. *croquet* (subs. = *crochet*, *crook*), *hockey stick*, a curl or roll of hair fastened by a hook, an architectural ornament, a crocket; L. Lat. *croccus*, *croccia*, Ital. *croccia*, Prov. *crossa*, O.F. *croce*, (later) *crose*, the episcopal crook, pastoral staff, L. Lat. *crociarius*, O.F. *crocier*, *crossier*, M.E. *crocer*, *croser*, *croysier*, the bearer of the episcopal crook;⁴ O.F. *crochir*,

¹ Prellwitz (*Gh. Etym. Diet.*) gives this explanation of *honey*. Kluge doubtfully suggests a possible connection with *névis*, *dust*, and the meaning of the word to be 'seed' or 'grain-like.' Skeat suggests Sans. *kana*, *grain*, *broken rice*, as cognate, and, like Kluge, regards *honag*, &c., to be adjectival, with the sense of *grain-like*. No one of these explanations can be regarded as established.

² Cp. M.H.G. *schrege*, *across*, *slanting*.

³ Miklosich remarks that *križi* is now used for 'cross' only by the Catholic Slaves, as an evidence of the German origin of their Christianity. The Slaves in communion with the Greek Church use *kristi*.

⁴ In the sixteenth century the crook or pastoral staff was commonly termed the *crozier's staff*, or *crozier-staff*, and later on simply the *crozier*.

to *crook*, used of crooking the shoulders, M.E. *cruchen*, *croche*, *crowche*,¹ N.E. *crouch*, to *stoop down*, *bend*; M.E. *crouch* (subs.), a *cross*, probably a later adaptation of A.S. and M.E. *cruc*, a *cross* (from *crux*), to the Romance form from Lat. *cruci*, as pronounced by Italians or French; M.E. *crouched*, from vb. *crouchen*, *cruchen*, to *make the sign of the cross*, to *mark with a cross*, (later) *crutch*, with p. p. *crutched*, the name given to a minor order of friars who originally carried a staff with a cross at the top, but afterwards wore a red cross on the breast of their habit; O.F. *crucifier*, M.E. *crucifien*, N.E. *crucify*, F. *cruciel*, *crucial*.

Teutonic, O.N. *krokr*,² M.E. *crōk*, *crōc*, a *hook*, *crook*, N.E. *crook* (cp. O.H.G. *chracho*, O.N. *kraki*, a *hook*, a *stake*), O.H.G. *chruccha*, N.H.G. *krucke*, L.G. *krucke*, A.S. *crycc*, M.E. *crucche*, *crycche*, *crytch*, N.E. *crutch*, a *staff with a hook or crosspiece*,³ A.S. *creoca*, M.E. *creke*, a *bend*, *corner*, *inlet*, *cove*, O.N. *kriki*, Dan. *krik*, N.E. *creek*, O.F. *crique*, a *creek*, M.E. *crykke*, a *wrench or twist in the back or neck*; L.G. *kriok*, *kricke*, a *hockey stick*, O.F. *criquet* (ss), from which perhaps Eng. *cricket*: in the seventeenth century *hockey sticks* were used instead of the later cricket-bat; O.N. *krossa*, *cross* (adopted from O. Ir. *crois* = Lat. *cruci*), O.E. *cross* (ss), now only found in local place-names in north and east of England, as *Crosby*, O.N. *crossa-by*, *cross-house or village*, *Crosthwaite*, O.N. *crossa-thveit*, *cross-field*, Scot. *kors* (from Dan. *kors*, a *cross*) in place and proper names, as *Corserig*, *Corstorphin*; L.G. and Du. *kruis*, a *cross*, Du. *kruisen*, to *cross*, (since seventeenth century) to *cross the sea*, to *sail to and fro*, to *cruise*, F. *croiser*, to *cross*, *croiser la mer*, to *sail up and down the sea* (Miege, 1688), M.E. *crossen*, to *crucify*, *cross*, to *pass over*, Du. *kruiser*, a *cruiser*; O.H.G. *chrūzi*, M.H.G. *kriuz*, N.H.G. *kreutz*, a *cross*, Dan. *korsa*, to *cross*.⁴

Celtic, O. Ir. *crois*, a *cross*, adopted from Lat. *cruci*, *croisog*, a *small cross*, Ir. *croc*, a *horn*, a *gallows*, *crochaim*, to *hang*, *crucify*, Gael. *croich*, a *cross*, a *gibbet*, Wel. *croy* (ss.), Gael., *crocan*, a *crook*, a *hook*, Ir. *cruc* (ss.).

¹ See Murray's *Hist. Diet.* The word was first known in the end of the fourteenth century, and is of doubtful origin.

² Skeat explains the anomaly of initial k in Teutonic words derived from a Eur-Ar. q, by regarding √qer-q as a later form of √(s)querq-. Kluge thinks them genuinely Teutonic, but assigns them to no root.

³ As from a Eur-Ar. √qreu-ē-√qru-ē-, to *bend*.

⁴ Irish missionaries were among the first preachers of Christianity in the northern countries of Europe.

⁵ Skeat suggests that A.S. *cursian*, *corsian*, M.E. *cursen*, *corsen*, to *curse*, may be formed on this Scandinavian form, with the special sense of an ecclesiastical sentence or censure, accompanied by the sign of the cross. There is, however no historical evidence of this.

√qer-q
√qer-q
√qer-q
√qer-q
√(s)qer
√(s)qer

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, **crucial** (thr. F.), **crucify** (thr. F.), **crucifix**, -ion, **excruciate**, **cruciform**, **cruciferous**, and other compounds of **cruci**-.

L. Latin and Romance, **crusade**, -er, **crotchet**, a *whim*, a *small hook*, a *musical symbol* (so called from its shape), **crotchety**, **encroach**, **encroachment**, **croquet**, a **croquet**, **crozier**, *pastoral staff*, also a *cross-bearer*, a *pilgrim*, whence **Crosier** (proper name); **crouch**, to *bend*, *stoop*; **crutched** in **Crutched** friars; **crotch** or **crutch**, a *fork*, *forked rest in a saddle*, the *fork of the human body*, from O.F. **croce** (= Teutonic **krok-r**).

Teutonic, **crook**, **crooked**, &c., Scot. **crui** in **Cruikshanks**, **crutch**, a *staff*, a *crutch* (A S **crycca**), **creek**, **crick**, **Crick-lade** (A S **Creccagelad**, *Creek lading-place*), **Crayford** (**Creccanford**, *Creekford*), **cricket** (? from Du. thr. F.); **cross**, **across**, **recross**, **crosslet**, **crossing**, **crosswise**, &c.; **Cros-**, **Cors-** in names local or personal, as **Crosby**, **Crosthwaite**, **Corserig**, **Crosley**, &c.; **cruise**, **cruiser**; perhaps **curse**, **accurse** (see p. 251, n. 5)

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{QSEUD}}$ $\sqrt{\text{QSEUT}}$, with variants $\sqrt{\text{SQUED}}$ $\sqrt{\text{SQUT}}$ $\sqrt{\text{QVED}}$ $\sqrt{\text{QVET}}$ $\sqrt{\text{QUD}}$ $\sqrt{\text{QUT}}$, to *shake*, *pound*, *shatter*, *break to pieces*

Sanskrit, **kshud-**, in **kshudati**, *pound*, *shatter*, **kshudra** (adj.), *small*, *minute*, *low*, *mean*; **Hindi**, **shudra**, a *man of low caste*.

Latin, **quat-**, **cut-**, in **quater**, **quassus**, to *shake*, *shatter*, in comp. -**utere**, as **con-utere**, to *shake together*, **concussio**, **concussus**, a *concussion*, **decutere**, to *shake off*, **discutere**, to *shake apart*, **discussio**, a *discussion*, **percutere**, to *shake or strike through*, **percussio**, a *striking*, *percussion*, **recutere**, to *strike back*, *cause to rebound*; **quassare**, **cassare**¹ (freq. of **quater**), to *shake violently*.

L. Latin and Romance, Prov. and O.F. **cass**, *broken*, O.F. **quasser**, N.F. **casser**, to *break*, Ital. **squassare** (= Lat. **ex** + **quassare**), to *break or shake to pieces*, Span. and Port. **cascar**, to *break to pieces*, *split*, *burst open*, as *ripe seed-pods* (intrans.: as from L. Lat. ***quassicare**), Ital. **cascada**, F. **cascade**, a *waterfall*, *cascade*; Ital. **fraccassare** (= **frag-** from **frangere**, to *break* + **cassare**), Prov. **frascar**, F. (of sixteenth cent.)

¹ Not the same verb, though identical in form with Lat. **cassare**, to *make void*, *annul*, which is from **cassus**, *empty*, *void* (see footnote to Eng. Der. from L. Lat. and Rom. under $\sqrt{\text{qep-}}$, to *hold*). For alternative derivation of **cask**, **cask**, **cassque**, see under $\sqrt{\text{qep-}}$, to *hold*, and $\sqrt{\text{qo-}}$ **qed-**, to *cover*; of **squash**, see **excoacticare** (p. 226).

fracasser, to shatter in pieces, F. *fracas*, a disturbance, quarrel; Ital. *casco*, Span. *casco*, *casca*, O.F. *casque*, M.E. *caske*, a helmet, N.E. *casck*, a barrel, Ital. *caschetto*, O.F. *casquette*, *casket*, *casquet*, Span. and Ital. *cascara* with dimin. *cascarilla*, *bark*, *rind*.¹

Teutonic forms are based on the form of the root with initial 's,' as N.H.G. *schütteln*, Eng. *shoot*, &c

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

Sanscrit, *Sudra*.

Latin, *concussion*, *discuss*, -ion, *percussion*

L. Latin and Romance, *quash*, *squash*, *cask*, *casque*, *casket*, *casquet*, *cascade*, *fracas*, *cascara*, *cascarilla*, *bark* used as a medicine.

Eur-Ar. QETI N OS, a dish, bowl of earthenware.

Sanscrit, *kathina*, a deep earthenware dish or vessel for serving up or cooking food.

Greek (Sicilian), *κατῖνον*, a bowl, dish, *κοτύλη*, *κότυλος*, a cup, *κοτυλήδων*, the seed-lobe of a plant.

Latin, *catinus*, a dish, bowl, *catillus* (dim.), a small bowl or dish, *cotyledon* (loan-word from Gk.).

Balto-Slav., Lith. *katilas*, O. Slav. *kotilu*, Russ. *kotělu*, a kettle (loan-word from Teutonic, according to Miklosisch).

Teutonic, O.H.G. *chezzi*, *chezzi*, a dish or bowl, A.S. *cete*, a cooking pot, O.N. *kati*, a small boat, Goth. *katils*, O.H.G. *chezil*, N.H.G. *kessel*, O.N. *ketill*, A.S. *cetel*, *cytel*, M.E. *ketel*, *ketyl*, *kettyl*, a kettle (loan-words from Lat. *catinus* and *catellus*: cp. O.H.G. *scuzzila*, N.H.G. *schüssel*, a dish, from Lat. *scutellum*); O.N. -*kell*, in personal and place names with the sense of kettle (i.e. the holy cauldron used in sacrifice), as *Ve-kell*, the holy kettle, *Askell*, God's kettle, *Thorkell*, Thor's kettle, *Kettleby*, Kettle village (a town in Yorkshire), &c.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *cotyledon*, *dicotyledonous*.

Teutonic, *kettle*, *kettle-drum*, &c. *Thurkell*, *Askell*, *Kettleby*.

¹ Skeat and the *Century Dict.* include Ital. *casco*, O.F. *casque*, Ital. *caschetto*, O.F. *casquette*, a helmet, head-piece, also M.E. *caske*, a helmet, a barrel for wine, and cite Span. *casco*, with the various meanings *skull*, *potsherd*, *coat of an onion*, *helmet*, *casck*, and connect them with Span. *cascar*, to split open, as given above. Of the three explanations given for these words I incline to that under \sqrt{qe} - \sqrt{qed} , to cover, for *cask*, *casket*, *casque*, but I would refer *cascara*, *cascarilla*, *bark*, to Span.

\sqrt{sc} = L. Lat. *quassare*—also perhaps *cascade*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{QHEIT}}$ $\sqrt{\text{QHEID}}$, from earlier $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{QHEIT}}$ $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{QHEID}}$,
to cut, hew, split, sever, &c.

Sanskrit, *chhid-*, *chhind-*, in *chhin-admi*, *chhin-atti*, to cut, sever, &c., *chhid*, a cutting, *chhidras*, (adj.) torn, lopped off, (subs.) hole, fissure.

Zend, in *çhiñdaya*, to break in pieces.

Latin, *cæd- cîd-*, in *cædere*, *cecidi*, *cæsum*, to cut, strike, kill, *cæduus* (of trees), fit for lopping, *cælum* (for *cæs-lum*), a chisel, burin, *cælare*, to carve, engrave, *cæmentum*, rough unheurn stone, *cæmenta* (plur.), stone or marble chippings, rubble, *cisorium*, a cutting instrument; compounds of *cædere* are *fratri-cida*, *homicida*, *matriocida*, *parricida*, slayer of brother, &c., *fratri-matri-cidium*, murder of brother, &c.; *abscidere*, to cut off, *abscissio*, *concidere*, to cut into pieces, to divide minutely, *concius*, abridged, concise, *decidere*, to cut down or from, to decide a dispute, *decisio*, *excidere*, to cut out, *excisio*, *incidere*, to cut into, *incisio*, *occidere*, to kill, *præcidere*, to cut short, abridge, *præcisus*, stated shortly and distinctly, *præcisio*, *recidere*, to cut back, retrench, *succidere*, to cut down.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *cesello*, O.F. *cisel*, M.E. *chisel*, *chysel*, N.F. *ciseau*, a chisel,¹ O.F. *cisoires*, M.E. *cisoures*, *cissers*, N.E. *scissors*² (Lat. *cisorium*); Ital. *cimento*, O.F. and M.E. *ciment*, *cymment*,³ N.F. and N.E. *cement*, a strong kind of mortar (assumably made of marble chipping or limestone rubble); O.F. *concise*, abridged, O.F. *decider*, to decide, O.F. *excision*, F. *inciser*, to incise, *incisif*, *incisive*, O.F. *precis*, f. *precise*, *precise*, N.F. *précis* (subs.), an abstract.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *fratri- homi- matri- parri- regi-cide*, the killer or killing of a brother, &c., *infanticide*, the killing of infants; *decision*, -ive, *excise*, *incision*, *incisor*, *precision*, -ian.

L. Latin and Romance, *chisel*, *cement*, *concise*, -ness, *excision*, *decide*, *incise*, *incisive*, *precise*, -ness, *précis*, an abstract.⁴

¹ Dies otherwise, through Span. *cincel*, which he regards as from **silicellus* (by change of l to n) for **silicellus*, a diminutive of Lat. *silicis* (from *secare*), a sickle.

² This is a learned or unlearned adaptation to Lat. *scissores*.

³ Op. 'Cyng Alisaunder,' in *Metr. Romances*, i. (Edin. 1810):—

'A clay they haveth verrament
Strong so yren-ston or cymment.'

L Lat. *cementaria*, to build, *cementaria*, masonry.

⁴ Stokes and Bezenberger refer the following Celtic words to $\sqrt{\text{qed-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{qend-}}$, to divide, share, O. Ir. *cuit*, Gael. and N. Ir. *cuid*, Wel. and Corn. *peth*, Bret. *pes*, a part,

Eur-Ar. QESTŪR, a beaver, musk.

Sanscrit, kastūri, musk

Greek, κάστωρ, a beaver, καστόριον, castor, a secretion from the beaver, once used medicinally: 'Castorium helpyth ayenst many syknesses' (Trevisa, in a translation of Bartholomæus' 'De proprietatibus rerum,' A D. 1398)

Latin, castoreum (Gk loan-word)

ENGLISH DERIV **Greek**, castor oil, extracted from the *Ricinus communis* or *Palma Christi*, so called from a supposed resemblance in smell or similarity of effect to castoreum, **castor** or **caster**, colloquial term for a hat, either of beaver fur, or imitation

piece To which may be added from Maxwell's *Scottish Landnames*, p 212, the Pictish word, *pett*, a piece of land, as in *pett-carn*, the millcroft or field, *pett-caisseal*, the castlecroft, *pett-luacharach*, the rushcroft, now known as *Pitcairn*, *Pitcastle*, *Pitlochrie*. The change of the Gael and Ir c to the Wel Corn Bret and Pictish p is due to the labialisation of the Eur Ar q in the latter (cp Gael *ceann*, Ir *cenn*, to Wel and Bret *penn*). From these labialised forms are derived in the Romance, L Lat *petium*, *petia*, *pecia*, Ital *pezzo*, *pezza*, O F *piece*, M E *peesce*, N F *pièce*, a piece, (with verb) to *piece*, -er, -meal, -work, &c, Lat (ante-class) *petilus*, *thin*, O Ital *pitetto*, *petitto*, Prov *petitz*, O F *petet*, O and N F *petit*, M E *petit*, *pettie*, N E *petty*, *small*, *minute*, *trifling*, as in *petty-cash*, *petticoat*, *pettifogger* (cp Wel *plw*, *minute*, *petty*). The occurrence of L Lat. *pedica* = *pecia*, a measure of land, a piece of ground (Du Cange, ad vb), has given rise to the false etymology of *pecia* &c. from *pes* (ped is), a foot (cp Lat *pedica*, a fetter, chain, and see under $\sqrt{\text{ped-}}$). Macbain is inclined to connect these Celtic and Romance words with the Eur-Ar pronom. base *qe-qo-*, and Gael *cia*, Wel *pa*, *who*, *what*, and Bret *pet*, *how much* (cp Lat *quot*), thus making Gael and Ir *cuid* = a quota, a proportionate part. This is attractive, and competes with the derivation here given of Stokes and Bezzenberger. Miklosich, however, connects Lith *kedeti*, to split, burst (which they also, together with O. Slav *cesti*, *apart*, refer to $\sqrt{\text{qed-}}$ with Eur-Ar $\sqrt{\text{sqid-}}$ (*qid-*).

K̃.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{K̃E}}$ (a pronominal demonstrative base), *here, this, he*.

Greek, *καί-*, in *καί-νος*, *ἡ-καί-νος*, *he*, *ἡ-καί*, *there*, *ἡκαίθεν*, *thence*, &c.

Latin, *-ce, -c*, an enclitic, with a demonstrative sense and with intensive force, as in *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc* (= *hi-ce*, *hæ-ce*, *ho-* or *hod-ce*, *this here*), also in adverbs *hi-c*, *here*, *hin-c*, *hence*, *hu-c*, *hither*, O. Lat. *e-ce* (= *E*,¹ pronom. base, + *K̃E*), later *ec-ce*, *this here*, *si-c*, *so*, *illi-c*, *illa-c*, *illu-c*, *there*, *illin-c*, *thence*, *nun-c*, *now*, *ce-ve* (= *K̃E* + *VE*), *ceu*, or, *ci-s*, *citra* (= *K̃E* + *-tera*, comp. suffix), *citerior*, *on this side*, *ceteri*, *the others* (= *K̃E* + *-tera*).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *cio* (*ecce* + *hoc*), Prov. *aïso*, *so*, *ço*, O.F. *ïço*, *ço*, N.F. *ce*, *this*; Ital. (Lomb.), *scia* (*ecce* + *hac*), Prov. *sa*, *sai*, O.F. *ïça*, *ça*, *there*, *that*; Ital. *ci* (*ecce* + *hic*), Prov. *aïssi*, O. and N.F. *ïci*, *ci*, *here*; Prov. *aïcel*, *celh*, *cel* (*ecce* + *ille*), O.F. *ïoil*, *ïcel*, *oil*, *cel*, N.F. (sing.) *celui* m. (*ecce* + **illui*), *celle* f. (*ecce* + *illa*), (pl. m.) *iceux*, *ceux* (*ecce* + *illos*), (pl. f.) *icelles*, *celles* (*ecce* + *illas*), *this*, *these*; Ital. (sing.) *celui*, (pl.) *colei*, Prov. (sing.) *celui*, (pl.) *celli* (*ecce* + **illui*), O.F. (sing.) *ïcelui*, *celui*, (pl.) *ïcelei*, *celei*, *that*, *those*, N.F. *celui*, *that*; N.F. *celui-là* (*ecce* + *illui* + *illac*), *that there*, N.F. *celui-ci* (*ecce* *illui* + *ecce* + *hic*), *this here*, N.F. *ceci* (*ecce* + *hoc* + *ecce* + *hic*), *this one*, N.F. *cela* (*ecce* + *hoc* + *illac*); Prov. (sing. m.) *cist*, *cest*, (f.) *cesta*, (pl. m.) *cestz*, (f.) *cestas* (*ecce* + *iste*, *-a*, *-os*, *-as*), O.F. (sing. m.) *ïcist*, *cist*, *icest*, *cest*, (f.) *iceste*, *ceste*, (pl.) *icestes*, *cestes*, *cez*, N.F. (sing. m.) *cet*, (f.) *cette*, (pl.) *ces*, *this*, *these*; O.F. (sing.) *icestui*, *cestui* (*ecce* + *istui*), (pl.) *icestei*, *cestei* (*ecce* + *istei*), *these*; O.F. *oil* (*hoc* + *illud*), N.F. *oui*, *yes*; O.F. *aveus*, *avues*, N.F. *avec*, *with* (*apud* + *hoc*, *at or with this*). Lat. *apud* acquired the sense of *with*, and is so used in Merovingian documents. In the colloquial language it lost the final *d*, and in some documents was written *apue*. *Ab* is found for *apud* in a document (842 A.D.): ‘*Ab Ludher nul plaid numquam prindrai*,’ ‘*I will have no agreement with Lothaire*’; *apud*

¹ See under $\sqrt{\text{Oq}}$ for a different derivation given by G. Curtius.

hoc thus. became abhoc, and this shortened to aboc (see Brachet, ad vb.),

Teutonic, he- (pronom. base), in Goth. *himma* (d. sing. m.), *hina* (acc. sing. m.), *him*, *hita* (acc. sing. n.), *it*;

A.S.	nom.	he, heo, hit,	N.E. <i>he, she, it</i>
	gen.	his, hire, his,	„ <i>his, her(s), its</i>
	dat.	him, hire, him,	„ <i>him, her, it</i>
	acc.	hine, hi, hit,	„ <i>him, her, it</i>
Sing.			
Plu.	nom. and acc.	hie, hie, heo,	„ <i>they,</i> ¹ all genders
	gen.	hira, M.F.N.	„ <i>their,</i> „
	dat.	him, „	„ <i>them,</i> „

O.N. *hin-n*, *hin*, *hit* (cp. *κεῖνος*), *he, she, it*, O.H.G. *hera*, N.H.G. *hier*, O.N. and A.S. *her*, *here*; Goth. *hidra*, O.N. *hedhra*, A.S. *hidher* (cp. Lat. *citra*), *hither*, O.H.G. *hin*, A.S. *hina*, *from here, away*, O.H.G. *hinnan*, *hinnana*, N.H.G. *hinnen*, A.S. *heonan*, *heonon*, M.E. *hennes*, *hence, from here*, Goth. *hin-dar*, O.H.G. *hintana*, *hintar*, N.H.G. *hintar*, A.S. *hintan*, *hindar*, *behind*. The forms with *-dar -tar*, are old comparatives, retaining the Eur-Ar. termination of comp. *-tera*; Goth. *hinduma*, and A.S. *hindemas*, *hindmost*, are old superlatives with Eur. Ar. superl. term. *-tamas*; all from Teut. *hin-*; O.H.G. *hendrian*, N.H.G. *hindern*, O.N. *hindra*, A.S. *hindrian*, *to keep behind or back, to hinder*.

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. *ce*, *this*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, compounds of *cis-* as *Cis-alpine*, *cis-pontine*.

L. Latin and Romance, '*cestui que trust, cestui que use*' (more fully '*cestui a que [al qui use] le trust est créé*'), *the beneficiary under a trust* (legal term); *cestui* is the O.F. acc. of *cest*, formed by analogy of *le : lui*.

Teutonic, *he, him, his, her, it, its, him- her- it-self, here, herein, -unto, &c., hither, hither-to, -ward, hence, henceforth, &c., hind, behind, hindmost, hindermost, hinder, hindrance*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KE}}$ $\sqrt{\text{KO}}$, *to sharpen, whet, incite*.

Sanscrit, *ça-*, *to sharpen, whet, excite*, in *çi-ça-ti*, p. p. *çatas*, *to sharpen, &c. ça-nas*, *a whetstone*.

Greek, *κο-*, in *κῶνος*, *a cone, the edible seed of the pine, κωνικός*,

¹ For '*they, their, them,*' see under $\sqrt{\text{TE}}$.

conic, κώνωψ, a *gnat*, mosquito (lit. *the sharp or pointed face*), κωνωπίον, an *Egyptian couch with a mosquito net*.

Latin, ca- co-, in *catus*, *sharp*, from which probably the names *Cato*, *Catullus*; *cos*, (gen.) *cotis*, a *whetstone* (from **care*, to *sharpen*: cp. *dōs* from *dare*), *cuneus*, a *wedge*, *conus*, a *cone* (Gk. loan-word), *conious*; *conifer*, *cone-bearing*, *conopeum*, a *net of fine gauze*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *cote*, Prov. *cotz*, O.F. *queux*, a *whetstone*, Ital. *conio*, Prov. *cunhs*, O.F. *coing*, *coin*, a *wedge*, N.F. *coin*, a *wedge*, *stamp*, *die*, a *corner*, *stamped metal*, *coin*, M.E. *coigne*, *coin*, a *coin*, *corner*, Ital. *canope*, O.F. *conopee*, *canape*, *covering over a couch*, *sofa*, M.E. *canape*, *canope*, a *canopy*, orig. a *covering of fine gauze hangings over a bed*.

Teutonic, O.N. *hein*, A.S. *hōn*, a *hone*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *cath*, *wise* (cp. Lat. *catus*).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *cone*, *conic*, -al (through Lat.).

Latin, *cuneiform*, *cuneate*, *coniferous*.

L. Latin and Romance, *canopy*, *coin* (subs. and vb.), *coinage*, *recoin*, *coin* (sometimes spelt *coyn* or *coigne*), a *corner*, as in '*coyn* [*coigne*] of *vantage*.'

Teutonic, *hone*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KEI}}$ $\sqrt{\text{KI}}$, variant of the above, with sense to *incite*, *make eager*, *set in motion*, *move* (trans. and intrans.).

Sanskrit, *çi-*, in *çitas*, *excited*, *moved* (cp. Lat. *citius*, *quick*), *çi-yati*, *goes*.

Zend, *çi-*, in *açita*, *hasty*, *swift*.

Greek, *κι-*, in *κίω*, to *go*, *κινέω*, to *move*, *κίνησις*, *movement*, *κινητικός*, *relating to movement*.

Latin, *ci-*, in *cio*, *cire*, *citum*, *cieo*, -*äre*, *citum*, to *cause to go*, *set in motion*, *accire*, to *call*, *summon*, *accitus*, *summoned*, *citus*, *set in motion*, *rapid* (cp. Sans. *çitas*), *solli-citus*, *wholly moved*, *anxious*, *sollicitudo*, *anxiety*, *sollicitari*, to *trouble*, *make anxious*, *citare* (freq. of *ciere*), to *expedite*, *hasten*, *stir up*, to *summon* (legal term), *ex-in-re-citare*, *ex-in-re-cite*, *suscitare*, to *raise up*, *resuscitare*, *raise up again*, *incitatio*, -*amentum*, *recitatio*, *resuscitatio*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *citare*, to *cite*, to *appeal*, *r. citer*, *ex-in-ré-citer*, *ex-in-re-cite*, Ital. *recitativo*.

Teutonic, A.S. *hig, M.E. hiȝ, hih, *haste*, A.S. higian, M.E. hiȝien, hien, *to hasten*, hie, Du. hijgen, Dan. hige, *to be eager for, crave*, Goth. haitan, O.H.G. heizan, N.H.G. heissen, O.N. heita, O. Sax. hetan, A.S. hāten, M.E. haten, hetan, hiȝten, *to order, call, name*, with pass. sense, 'am called, named,' O.H.G. heiz, A.S. hæss, M.E. hæss, hes, hes-ne, hes-te, *an order, command, promise* ('the land of hest' = *the land of promise*), O.N. heit, *a vow, promise*, O.H.G. biheiz, A.S. behæss, M.E. biheste, beheste, *a promise, assurance, order*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, kinesis, kinetics.

Latin, citate, -ion, -ory, excitation, -ble, incitation, recitation, resuscitate, -ion, solicit, -or, -ous, soli-citation, solicitude.

L. Latin and Romance, cite, excite, -ment, incite, -ment, recite, -al, recitative.

Teutonic, hie (go quickly), hight (called), hest, behest.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KESES}}$, *a hare*,¹ or $\sqrt{\text{KEKES}}$ from $\sqrt{\text{KEK}}$, *to leap*.

Sanskrit, çaç-, in çaças, *a hare*, çaç-ati, *leaps*.

Balto-Slav, O. Pruss. sasn-is, *a hare*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. haso, N.H.G. hase, O.N. heri, A.S. hara (by rhotacism), *a hare*, M.E. harier, *a dog for hunting hares*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic, hare, hare-bell, harefoot (names of plants), hare-lip, harrier.*

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KE}}$, $\sqrt{\text{KEI}}$, with extension $\sqrt{\text{KEED}}$, *to fall*.

Sanskrit, çl-, çad-, cat-, in ciyati, *falls*, p. p. çaçāda, *fallen*, çādas, çāna, *fall, decay*, çātaya, *to drop* (caus.)²; çānta, *ceased*.

¹ The Sanskrit root çaç- in çaçati, 'leaps,' points to a Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KEK}}$, with the same meaning, and perhaps to a Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KESES}}$, instead of $\sqrt{\text{KESES}}$. This, however, would not account for the Old Prussian and Teutonic s (r), which requires an original s.

² Fick and others refer to çātaya (caus. of çl-) Lat. catena, *a chain*, with Ital. catena, Prov. cadena, O.F. chaene, chaine, M.E. chaene, O.H.G. chetinna, obetina, M.H.G. keten, N.H.G. kette, O.N. kedhja, Wel. cadwen, *a chain* (all loan-words from Latin), O.F. chaignon, N.F. chignon, properly *the naps of the neck*, now *the back hair*. The English catenary is formed from Lat. catena, chain, from the French, and chignon is a French loan-word.

✓cad-
✓ced-
✓cad-

Latin, *cad-*, *ced-*, in *cad-ere*, *occidi*, *casum*, 'to fall'; in comp. *-cid-*, as in *accidere*, to happen, *accidens* (subs.), an accident, chance, *decidere*, to fall down, *deciduus*, falling down, *excidere*, to fall out, *incidere*, fall in, happen, *occidere*, to fall down, fall, set (of the sun), *occidentalis*, western, *occasio*, opportunity, *occasus*, fall, setting of sun and constellations, *recidere*, to fall back, relapse, return, *recidivus*, returning, recurring, 'semina recidiva,' said of falling seeds which spring up again; *cadaver*, a fallen body or corpse¹ (cp. *πρῶμα*, a corpse, from *πίπτω*, to fall), *caducus*, inclined to fall, weak, *casus*, a fall, an occurrence, chance, *casualis*, by chance; *causus*,² void, deprived of (Brugmann, ii. 417), *causare*, to annul; *cedere*, *cessi*, *cessum*, to go, be in motion, retire, yield, *cessio*, a yielding, *abs-cedere*, to depart, *abs-cessus*, an abscess (med.: Celsus), *ac-cedere*, to approach, *accessus*, *accessio*, approach, arrival, addition, *accessibilis*, accessible, *antecedere*, to go before, *antecessor*, forerunner, *concedere*, to yield, comply with, grant, *concessio*, a grant, *decedere*, to depart, to die, *decessus*, departure, death, *predecessor*, *discedere*, to go apart, *ex-cedere*, to go out of or beyond, exceed, *excessus*, excess, *incedere*, to go on, advance, *incessus*, gait, pace, *intercedere*, to go between, *intercessio*, *intercessor*; *præcedere*, to go before (of time), *præcessio*, *procedere*, to go before (of space), *processio*, *processus*, *recedere*, to go back, retire, *recessio*, a going back, *recessus*, retiring, a retired spot, *suc-cedere*, to come after, *successus*, a consequent result (gen. in good sense), *successio*, *successor*, *succedaneus*, following after, 'supplying the place of'; *cessare*, -avi, -atum, freq. of *cedere*, to give up, cease from, *cessatio*, ceasing, *incessans*, not ceasing.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *cadere*,³ Prov. *chazer*, O.F. *cheoir*, (earlier) *chaer*, *cader* (from Lat. *cadere*), 3rd p. pres. *chiet*, p. p. *cheut* (from L. Lat. **cadutus*, Ital. *caduto*), pr. p. *cheans*, N.F. *choir* (p. p. *chu*), to fall, O.F. *cheoite*, *chêtte*, N.F. *chute*, a fall, a rapid in a river, a slide or trough for timber &c. from a high to a low level; Ital. *cadenza*

¹ See Brugmann, ii. 417, who refers both *cadaver* and *causus*, void of, to ✓ked-.

² Dies derives Ital. *carosassa*, F. (of the sixteenth century) *carcasse*, *carosse*, N.E. *carcass*, *carcase*, from Lat. *car(ne)* *causa*, devoid of flesh; but there are earlier forms, *carcois* (Anglo-Fr.), O.F. *charcois*, M.E. *carkeys*, *carkays*, which were used as the terms: (1) for the whole trunk of a slaughtered animal, as (1399 A.D.) 'Le carcois de boef,' (1814) 'carcois de mouton'; (2) as the term for a dead body of man or beast as (1340) 'stinkand carcays,' (1400) 'carkeys, corpus cadaver' This use of the words makes Dies's derivation improbable even for *carosassa*, and it is untenable for the earlier form *carcois*, *charcois*. Another derivation is from L. Lat. *tarcasius*, loan-word from Pers. *tarkaash*, a quiver, from which Ital. *tarcasso* and *carcasso*, Port. *carcas*, a quiver, N.F. *carquois* (s.s.), and some confusion between the last-mentioned and preceding words may be suspected; but the derivation from *tarkaash* is no more probable than Dies's from *car(ne)* *causa*, and the correct one has still to be found.

³ The vulgar Latin changed *cadere* to *cadere*.

(as from a L. Lat. **cadentia*), O.F. *cheance*, N.F. *chance*, M.E. *cheance*, *chaunce*, N.E. *chance* (lit. *a falling*), O.F. *mescheance*, *mis hap*, *mescheant*, *unlucky*, N.E. *méchant*, *wicked* (L. Lat. minus *cadens*, *ill-falling*), Ital. *scadere* (ex + late Lat. *cadere*), Prov. *eschaser*, O.F. *eschecoir*, N.F. *échoir*, to fall out, lapse, as a legal term, to revert to the superior lord, O.F. *eschete*, *eschaete*, *eschecoite*, M.E. *eschete*, *chete* (cp. O.F. 3rd pers. pres. *chiet*; it falls), property which lapses to the superior lord, 'chete for the lord,' *caducum*, *confiscatorium*, (in bad sense) booty, spoil, levying of contributions, O.F. *eschetour*, M.E. *eschetour*, *chetour*, one who looks after the king's *eschets*, (in bad sense) extortioner, deceiver, swindler, M.E. *cheten*, for *escheten*, to seize as an *eschete*, to confiscate, later (in 16th century), to defraud; Ital. *casso*, void, null, in vain, Ital. *cassare*, O.F. *casser*, to bring to naught, from which N.H.G. *cassiren*, Du. *casseren*, N.E. *cashier*, to dismiss from service, with earlier spellings *casseer*, *casseir*, *caszier*, introduced from the Du. at the end of the sixteenth century; O.F. *decaer*, *dechaoir* (de + *cadere*), to fall down, M.E. *decaie*, N.E. *decay*, O.F. *occasion*, M.E. *occasionn*, N.E. *occasion*, F. *occident*, the west, N.F. *récidive*, second offence, O.F. *cas*, M.E. *cas*, N.E. *case*, O.F. *exceder*, M.E. *exceden*, N.E. *exceed*, O.F. *excez*, M.E. *exces*, O.F. *deces*, M.E. *deces*, N.E. *decease*, *proceed*, M.E. *proceden*, N.E. *proceed*, O.F. *procedure*, O.F. *proces*, M.E. *proces*, *procese*, N.E. *process*, O.F. *precedent*, O.F. *succeder*, M.E. *succeden*, N.E. *succeed*, O.F. *sucoes*, O.F. and M.E. *successour*, O.F. and M.E. *ancessour*, *ancestre* (Lat. *antecessor*), N.E. *ancestor*, O.F. *cesser*, M.E. *cessen*, *cesen*, *ceasen*, N.E. *cease*.

Celtis, Wel. cwyddo, Corn. cothe, Bret. coezaff, *to fall* (Fick, 4th ed.); Gael. casair, *sea-drift*, Ir. casair, *a shower*, Wel. cesair, *hail* (Macbain).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, accident (thr. F.), *accidental, accidentee, that part of grammar which treats of the accidentia* (n. pl. Quintilian), i.e. *the inflections of words, desiduous, decadent, -ce, incident, -ce, -al, coincident, -ce, occidental; eede, cession, abscess, antecedent, -ce, accede, access, -ible, -ion, -or, intercede, -cession, -cessor, predecessor, precedence, procession, procession, recede, recess, succession, -ve, succedaneous; cessation, incessant, casual, casuist, -ry, casualty, cadaverous.*

L. Latin and Romance, cadence, chance, escheat (vb. and subs.), -or, cheat, -er; decay, -al, decess, occasion, -al, recidivist (N.F. loan-word, *an old offender*); case (*an occurrence*), ancestor, -ial, ancestry,

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exceed, excess, -ive, precedent,¹ unprecedented, proceed, process, procedure, succeed, success, -or; cease, -less, unceasing.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\tilde{K}E}Q$ (perhaps an extension of $\sqrt{\tilde{K}E}$), *excrement*.

Sanscrit, *çak-*, in *çak-an*, *çakṛt*, s.s.

Greek, *κακ-*, in *κάκκη*, *excrement*, *κακάω*, *to relieve nature*, *κόπ-ros*, *dung* (labiovelar $q = \pi$).

Latin, *cac-*, in *cacca*, *cacare*, s.s.

Celtic, O. Ir. *caco*, s.s.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

¹ **Greek**, *copro-lite* (see p. 218 for alternative derivation).

Celtic, *cack*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\tilde{K}EN\tilde{K}}$ $\sqrt{\tilde{K}E\tilde{K}}$, *to be in doubt, suspense, to hang*.

Sanscrit, *çaṇç-*, in *çaṇçati*, *is in sorrow, doubt, anxiety, swings*.

Latin, *cunc-t-*, in *cunetari*, *to delay*, *Cunctator*, 'the delayer,' a surname of Quintus Fabius.

Teutonic, *hah-*, *hang-*, in Goth. and O.H.G. *hahan* (for *hanh-an*), *to leave in suspense, to hang*, M.H.G. *hahen* (p. t. *hieng*, p. p. *gehangen*), N.H.G. *hangen*, O.N. *hanga*, A.S. *hōn* (p. t. *heng*, *hangen*), M.E. *hangen*, *to hang* (in intrans. sense), O.H.G. *hangēn*, N.H.G. *hängen*, O.N. *hengja*, A.S. *hangian*, M.E. *hongien*, *hongen*, *hangen*, *to hang* (in trans. sense); L.G. *henge*, *hänge*, M.E. *henge*, N.E. *hinge*, O. Du. *hengelen*, Du. *hunkeren*, *honkeren*, *to hanker after*, M.E. *hanken*, *to bind, fetter*, M.E. *hank*, *a loop, a skein of wool &c. fastened by a loop*, in provincial Eng. *the fastening of a gate*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *hang*, *hanger*, *hangman*, *hung*, *hinge*, *hank*, *hanker*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\tilde{K}E\tilde{T}}$ $\sqrt{\tilde{K}E\tilde{D}}$, *to be hostile, fight and prevail*.

Sanscrit, *çat-*, in *çaçadus*, *destroy*, *çat-ru*, *an enemy*.

Zend, *çad-*, in *çadra*, *pain, vexation*.

Greek, *καρ-*, in *κόρος*, *wrath*, *κῆδος*, Dor. *kâdos*, *grief, care*.

¹ The accent on the first syllable, instead of on the second, as in *precedence*, marks the French origin of *precedent*.

Teutonic, A.S. *headhu*, O.H.G. (in comp.) *hadu*, *war*, Goth. *hatis*,¹ O.H.G. *haz*, N.H.G. *hass*, O.N. *hadr*, A.S. *hete*, *hate*, Goth. *hatjan*, O.H.G. *hazzan*, N.H.G. *hassen*, O.N. *hata*, A.S. *hatian*, *to hate*, A.S. *hetelich*, *hateful* (cp. N.H.G. *hässlich*, *hateful*, *nasty*, *ugly*), A.S. **hetermeden*, M.E. *hatereden*, *hatered*, *hatred* (*hete* + suffix *-ræd*).

Celtic, O. Ir. *cath*, *war*, *fighting*, *cath-charpat*, *war chariot*, Catu- in prop. names, meaning *war*, Lat.-Gall. *Catu-riges*, *Catu-slogi*, N. Ir. *cath-fear*, *a soldier*, Wel. *cad*, *war*, *cadwr*, *a warrior*, Corn. *cadwur*, *a soldier*, Ir. *cais*, *hatred*, *enmity*, Wel. *cās*, *hatred*, *cadam*, *ruin*, *cadamach*, *ruinous*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *calamity* (see note, and under $\sqrt{\text{qel}}$, p. 190, '*calamitas*').

Teutonic, *hate*, *hateful*, *hatred*.

Celtic, several Welsh and Irish names compounded with *Cad-*, *Cath-*, as *Cadwallader*, *Caturiges*, *Cassivellaunus*, Latinised form of *Catuvellaun*, *Cadman*, *a soldier*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KĒNK E}}$, *a shell*.

Sanscrit, *çāṅkha*, *a muscle*, *a conch-shell*.

Greek, *κόγχη*, *κόγχος*, *a muscle*, *anything like a muscle shell*, *κογχύλιον* (dim.), *a cockle*, *κοχλίας*, *a snail with a spiral shell*, *κόχλος*, *a shellfish with a spiral shell*, used for dying purple, sometimes as a trumpet, *κοχλιάριον*, *a spoon*.

Latin, *coolea*, *cochlea*, *a snail*, *snail-shell*; *cochlear*, *coclear*, *cocleare*, *a spoon*, *spoonful*; *conchylum* (Gk. loan-word), *a shellfish*, *concha* (Gk. loan-word), *a shell*, *the Triton's trumpet*, in form like a snail-shell; *congins*, *a liquid measure* ($=\frac{1}{2}$ of an amphora).

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. *cocca*, *coocus* ($=$ *concha*), Ital. *conca*, *cocca*, *muscle*; F. *conque*, *a conch*, F. *coque*, *a shell*, *eggshell*,

¹ Benzenberger (see Fick, fourth edition, vol. ii. p. 68) places Goth. *hatis* &c., Ir. *cais*, Wel. *cas*, under a form $\sqrt{\text{Kād}}$, and connects with the same Zend *çadra*, *pain*, *vocation*, Gr. *κῆδης*, Dor. *κῆδης*, *trouble*, *sorrow*, Osc. *cadeis* (s.s.), Lat. *calamitas* (for older *cadamitas*), *plague* (cp. Ir. *cadam*, *ruin*, *cadamach*, *ruinous*, Wel. *cawdd*, *offence*, *anger*, *coddio*, *to vex*); but *κῆδης* he connects with $\sqrt{\text{Kēd}}$. Kluge connects *κῆδης*, Goth. *hatis*, and the other Teutonic words for enmity with a Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{Kēt}}$ $\sqrt{\text{Kēd}}$, which may fairly be regarded as a variant of $\sqrt{\text{Kēt}}$ $\sqrt{\text{Kēd}}$, and not an entirely distinct root. If *cadamitas* is the original form, the derivation of *calamitas* from *calamus* is a popular etymology, and the Eng. *calamity*, belongs to this root and not to $\sqrt{\text{qel}}$. This explanation seems very probable when the not infrequent change of *d* to *l* in Lat. is considered; cp. O. Lat. *dacrima*, *dingus*, to N. Lat. *lacrima*, *lingua*.

✓**KKK-E**

nutshell,¹ Sp. *coca* (Diez), a *muscle- or nut-shell, the skull* (cp. Sard. *conca, a skull*), Port. *occo, a skull* (Skeat, 'coco'), a *grinning face*,² *ugly mask, bugbear*, Ital. *cocca, a boat*; F. *cocoon* (from *coque*), a *cocoon* (sixteenth century), the *silky covering of the silkworm in the chrysalis state*, L. Lat. *cocchilia*, Ital. *cocchiglia*, O.F. *coquille, cokille*, M.E. *cokylle, cockel*, orig. *the shell of bivalve molluscs*, later of *the edible muscle, &c.*, N.E. *cockle-shell, cockle, a small shallow boat*; O.F. *coquioule*, N.F. *coquiol, coquiole, a wild barley*, M.E. *cokul, cockole, cockyll*, N.E. *cockle, rye-grass, tares*; F. *coquiller* (Cotgrave, 1611), to *form 'coquilles,' i.e. the little blisters formed during baking on the crust of a loaf, to bulge out so as to form an uneven surface on cloth or paper, to rumple the leaves of a book*.

Teutonic, A.S. *coccel, coccul, tares*, perhaps a loan-word from Lat. *cocculus*.

Celtic, Wel. *cwch*, Corn. *coc*, Ir. *coca*, Bret. *koked, a small boat*, Ir. *cochal*, Gael. *cochull, pod, husk, shell*, Gael. *cogal, tares, cockle*.³

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *conchology, -ist, conchoidal*.

Latin, *cochleate, twisted like a snail shell, cochlea, the spiral cavity of the internal ear*.

L. Latin and Romance, *conch, conch-shell, 'eggs à la coque,' eggs*

¹ Diez, who is followed by Skeat and Korting, is disposed to derive 'coach' from L. Lat. *cocca, coccus*, from a supposed resemblance of shape to a shell, but Murray (*Hist. Dict.*) refers it to the Magyar word *Kocsi*, formerly written *Kotsi*. In full it should be 'Kocsi szekér, the cart of Coc, i.e. a cart made or used at the place called Coc, south of Comorn, between Raab and Buda. The equivalents in other languages were formed from this in the sixteenth century: Germ. *kotschie, kutschie*, Du. *kots*. It was rendered in L. Lat. *cocius currus* (1499), *kotsi currus* (1526), 'Ungaricum currum quem cocsi vulgo vocant' (1560); from the L. Lat. *cocius*, the Span. Port. and F. *coche*, with Ital. *coccio*, were formed. This seems to be the true explanation of *coach*.

² The *Century Dict.* refers the modern word *cocoa* to Gk. *κένυ, the cocoa-nut palm* (Liddell and Scott), Lat. *cuci, a kind of palm* (Lewis and Short, *Lat. Dict.*) connected with *κύνε, an Egyptian kind of palm* (probably an Egyptian word) mentioned by Theophrastus. Lat. *cuci* is found in Pliny. It is uncertain whether these names denoted the *cocoa-palm*, but even if it were so, there is no evidence that they could have been known to the Portuguese. Murray derives *cocca* from the Port. *occo*, which the Portuguese and Spanish writers of the sixteenth century agree in identifying with *occar, to grin, make a grimace*, and he denies any etymological connection with *concha, a shell*. But if the verb *occar* is derived from the noun *occo* (as Lat. *jocare* from *jocus*) there seems to be no reason for disputing the derivation accepted by Diez and Skeat. The early writers from A.D. 545 to the end of the fifteenth century knew the *cocoa-nut* only as *the Indian nut*. *Coques* is the spelling of the name first found in 1489 A.D.; in 1526 and onwards it is spelt *occo*, and referred to the Span. and Port. *coco, a head, a mask, &c.*

³ The Gaelic and Irish *cogal* is probably a loan-word from A.S. *coccel*, which, if a loan-word from *cocculus*, must be referred to Gk. *κύνος, grain*; in this case neither the A.S., N.E., nor the Celtic words for *tares* belong to this root.

in *their shell*; *cocoa*,¹ *cocoa-nut*; *cock-boat*, *cockswain* (or from Celtic), *cocoon*, *cockle*, a *boat*, *cockle*, an *unevenness*, *rumpling in cloth or paper*, *cockle* (vb.), to *rumple*, *pucker*.

Celtic, *cockle*, the *weed* (through A.S. loan-word?).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KES}}$, to *slay*, *cut to pieces*.

Sanscrit, *cas-*, in *cas-ati*, *slay*, *cut to pieces*, *çastra*, a *sword*, *knife*, *dagger*, *viçastas*, *cut up*.

Greek, *κεσ-*, in *κεστός*, *pricked*, *stitched*, (subs.) an *embroidered giraffe*, *κείστρος*, a *dart*.

Latin, *cas-*, in *castrare*, to *castrate*, *cestus* (Gk. loan-word), *cestrum*, an *engraving tool*.²

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *cestus* (thr. Latin), a *girdle*, a *boxing glove*.

Latin, *castrate*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KEK}}$, to *be able*, *prosperous*, *help*.

Sanscrit, *çak-*, in *çakyati*, to *be able*, *prosperous*, *successful*, *çakras*, *strong*, *çakti*, *strength*, *power*.

Zend, *çach-*, in *çachaiti*, *helps*.

Teutonic, *hag-*, in O. Sax. *bihagon*, N.H.G. *behagen*, A.S. *onhagian*, to *please*, *fit*, *satisfy*, O.N. *haga*, to *arrange*, to *suit*, O.H.G. *bihagan*, N.H.G. *behaglich*, *fresh*, *comfortable*; O.N. *hagr*, M.E. *hazger*, *hawer*, *clever*, *able*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KETH}}$, *free from*, *loose*, *clean*.

Sanscrit, *çith-*, in *çith-ira*, *çithila*, *loose*.

Greek, *καθ-*, in *καθαρός*, *open*, *clear*, *free from dirt or stain*, *clean*, *pure*, *καθαίρω*, to *cleanse*, *purify*, *clear*, *καθαρικός*, *cleansing*, *purgative*.

¹ The marks of the lower end of the cocoa-nut were supposed (or else by help of a few strokes were made) to resemble a mask, and the Portuguese mariners gave it the name *occo*. English sailors for a similar reason fancied a resemblance to a monkey, and called sucking a cocoanut (previously filled with rum) 'sucking the monkey.' See Captain Marryat's *Peter Simple*. This resemblance was noted at an earlier date by the Portuguese: see Pigafetta, 1598, 'The Indian nuts called *cocoas*, because they have within them [i.e. within their outer husk] a shell like an ape.'

² $\sqrt{\text{Kes}}$ is probably an extension of $\sqrt{\text{Ke-}}$, to *sharpen*.

Teutonic, haid-, heid-, in O.N. heidh, *clear sky* (subs.), O.H.G. heitar,¹ N.H.G. heiter, O.N. heithr, A.S. hǣdor, O. Sax. hedar, *clear, cloudless* (of the sky), *bright, in good spirits*, Goth. haithi, O.H.G. heida, N.H.G. heide, O.N. heidr, A.S. hǣdh, M.E. heth, *hethe*, *open uncultivated land*; Goth. haith-no (for Ἑλληνίς, *a Grecian woman*), O.H.G. heidan, N.H.G. heide, O.N. heidhen, A.S. hǣdhen, *non-Christian*, i.e. the unconverted people living in wild, open country districts: cp Latin paganus from pagus, *a country district*. This word came into use in the last half of the fourth century, and Krüge conjectures that the corresponding German word haithno was first used among the Goths as a translation of Lat. paganus, and from them spread to the other German peoples with the sense of *heathen, gentiles*. O. Du. heyden, N. Du. heiden (from O. Du. heyde, *a heath*), *a gipsy, vagabond*, N.E. hoyden, *a romping girl*, but orig. *a rough uncouth man*; M. and N.H.G. ketzer, *a heretic, a dissolute man* (from καθάρως, *pure*), a popular rendering of Cathari, the self-given name of a sect in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, who were charged with the Manichæan heresy and gross immorality, and accordingly persecuted; Gazari was the name given by the Italians, also a perversion of Cathari.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, cathartic, Cathari, *the pure*, assumed as their sect-name by the Novatians in the third and the Albigenes in the twelfth century; Catherine, Catharine, Kate, Kitty, Katrine, Kathleen.

Teutonic, heath, heather, heathen, hoyden.

Eur-Ar. √**KED**, to excel, distinguish oneself.

Sanscrit, cad-, in çaçadmahe, *distinguished*; cp. Gk. κατα-μένος, s. s.

Greek, καδ-, in κάζω (=καδ-ω), to excel, surpass, καταμένος, part., κέκασμαθα (Hom.), Κάδμος,² *the distinguished?* (Fick), καδμεία, καδμύλα (sc. γῆ, *earth*), *calamine*.

¹ This explanation is uncertain. Kluge connects heitar &c. with √qet-, Sans. chit-, *bright, shining*. Brugmann refers καθάρως to Sans. cithras, and Liddell and Scott connect καθάρως and heiter.

The origin of the Germanic words for heath, heathen, is also disputed. Kluge connects them with the Sans. 'kshetram for sketram,' but the root meaning of that word is that of *possessed and tilled land*, and the modern Hindi 'khet' means *a cultivated piece of ground*, the very opposite to the sense of heath, *wild untilled land* (see p. 238). Skeat connects heath with Sans. √ohit- = Eur-Ar. qet-.

² This must be considered doubtful. Liddell and Scott suggest a Hebrew origin, 'qedem,' *east*, which does not seem probable.

Latin, *cad-*, in *castus* (= *cadtus*), *pure*, *chaste*, *castitas*, *chastity*, *incestus*, *impure*, *incestuosus* (late); *incestuosus*; *castigare*, *to chastise*, *castigatio*, *chastisement*.

L. Latin and Romance, Port. *casta*, *race*, *tribe*, *pure descent*, *breed*, F. *caste*, *race*, O.F. *caste*, N.F. *chaste*, *chaste*, Ital. *castigare*, Prov. *castejar*, *castiar*, O.F. *castier*, *castoier*, *chastier*, *chastoier*, M.E. *chastien*, *chasten*, *chastisen*, formed later from *chastien* by adding *-isen* (= Lat. term. *-izare*), N.E. *chastise*, O.F. *chastiment*, *chastoiment*, M.E. *chastiment*, *chastisement* (from the later *chastisen*); L. Lat. *calamina* for *cadamina* (cp. *dingua* = *lingua*).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *cadmia*, *calamine*, *cadmium*, *a metal resembling tin*, discovered by Stromeyer in 1817.

Latin, *incest*, *incestuosus*, *castigate*, *castigation*.

L. Latin and Romance, *caste*, *chaste*, *-ness*, *chastity*, *chasten*, *chastise*, *chastisement*, *calamine*, *a name given by the old writers to the native silicate of zinc*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KES}}$ $\sqrt{\text{KENS}}$ $\sqrt{\text{KNS}}$, *to praise*, *appraise*, *arrange*, *order*.

Sanskrit, *ṣas-*, *ṣams-*, in *ṣamsati*, *praises*, *ṣasta*, p. p., *praised*, *ṣastam*, *hymn of praise*, *ṣasman*, *a eulogium*, *ṣastra*, *a recitation*.

Zend, *ṣanh-*, in *ṣanh-āmi*, *I recite*, *ṣasti*, *a word*, *order*, *fra-ṣasti*, *praise*.

Greek, *κοσ-* (= Eur-Ar. *kps*), in *κόσμος* (Brugmann, ii. 210), *order*, *arrangement*, *the universe*, *κοσμέω*, *to order*, *adorn*, *κοσμητικός*, *adorning*, *κοσμικός*, *cosmical*.

Latin, *cas-*, *cens-*, in *car-men* (= *casmen*: cp. Sans. *ṣasman*), *a chant or song*, *Camena* (= *Cas-mena*), *the Muse of song*; *censere*, *-ni*, *-um*, *to estimate*, *assess*, *think*, *census*, *an estimate*, *numbering*, *censor*, *a Roman magistrate*, originally having charge of the Roman people and their property, in later time the regulator of public morals, *censura*, *the censorship*, *a severe judgment*, *recensere*, *to review*; *carminare* (post-class.), *to make songs*, (later) *to charm*.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. *charme*, *an incantation*, *charm* (Lat. *carmen*), Ital. *in-giarmare* (fr. Milanese *in-germà*, contracted from *ingermina*, *a charm*, loan-word from O.H.G.), O.F. *charmer*, *to charm*; N.F. *cosmétique*, *decorative*; Ital. *sensale*, F. *censal*, *a broker*.

Teutonic, Goth. *hagan*, O.H.G. *hāren*,¹ *to celebrate, praise*; O.H.G. *garminon* (loan-word fr. Lat. *cardinare*), *to charm*.

Celtic, *-chas-*, in Ir. *senchas*, *seanchas*, *old tradition*, Gael. *seanachas*, *old stories*, *seana-chaidh*, *reciter of ancient things* (Fick, 'Dict.' ii. 69, fourth ed.), Gael. *cain*, *a tribute*, Ir. *cain*, *law*, Ir. *cais*, *affection, regard*, Ir. *caint*, *speech, language*, 'whence cant' (Fick, 'Dict.')?

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanskrit, *shastras*.

Greek, *Kosmos*, *cosmical*, *macro-cosm*, *micro-cosm*, *cosmo-gony*, *-graphy*, *-logy*, *-polite*, *-an*, &c.

Latin, *census*, *ensor*, *censure*, *ensorial*, *-ous*, *recension*.

L. Latin and Romance, *charm*, *-er*, *encharm*, *cosmetics*.

Celtic, *cant* (?).

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KĒPE}}$, $\sqrt{\text{KŌPE}}$,² *a hoof*.

Sanskrit, *çāpha*, *a hoof*.

Zend, *sāfa*, *hoof*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *huof*, N.H.G. *huf*, O.N. *hofr*, A.S. *höf*, M.E. *hofs*, *huf*, N.E. *hoof*.

Balto-Slav., *kopyto*, *hoof*, Russ. *kopyto*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *hoof*, *hoof-less*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KEN}}$, $\sqrt{\text{KENT}}$, *to stab, prick, pierce, injure, slay*.

Sanskrit, *çnath-*, in *çnath-ati*, *strikes*.

Greek, *κντ-*, in *κντρώ*, *to prick, goad*, *κντρον*, *a goad, any sharp point, the stationary point of a pair of compasses, the centre of a circle*; *κντρός*, *a punting pole*.

Latin, *cent-*, in *centrum* (Gk. loan-word), *centre*, *centralis*, *central*, *cento*, *a patchwork garment, a poem made up of verses of various poems, a medley*, *percontari*, *to inquire*, (literally) *to try the depth by a pole* (so Fick, but it is generally regarded as a variant of *percunctari*).

Celtic, Ir. *cinteir*, Bret. *quentr*, *a spur* (loan-words), Wel. *cethr*, *a point, prick, nail*.

¹ Meyer derives N.H.G. *herold*, a *herald*, from O.H.G. *haren*, but Dies, who is followed by Klinge, from O.H.G. *hariwaldo*.

² Probably connected with $\sqrt{\text{qep-}}$, $\sqrt{\text{(s)qep-}}$, *to dig*; cp. Russ. *kopati*, *to dig*. The Sans. and Zend, however, indicate $\sqrt{\text{kep-}}$.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, centre (thr. Lat. centrum, Fr. centre), *eccentric*, -ity, *concentric*, *helio-centric*.

Latin, *central*, *centrical*, *centralise*, -ation, *decentralise*; *centri-* in comp. as *centrifugal*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KENE}}$, *hemp*¹

Sanscrit, *çanas*, *hemp*

N. Pers , *kanab*, *hemp*.

Greek, *κάνναβις*, *hemp*, *κάνναβινος*, *made of hemp*.

Latin, *cannabis*, *hemp* (Gk. loan-word).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital *canape*, Prov *caneba*, *cambre*, O. and N F *chanvre*; Ital *canavaccio* (from *canape*), Prov *canabas*, F *canevas* (introduced in the fifteenth century from Ital *canavaccio*), *coarse hempen cloth*, M E *canevas*, *canvasse* &c , N E. *canvass*, *coarse cloth of hemp or flax*

Balto-Slav , O Slav. *konoplja*, Lith. *kanapes*, *hemp*, Lith. *kanapinis*, *hempen*.

Teutonic, Goth. **hanaps*, O.H.G. *hanaf*, N H.G. *hanf*, O N. *hampr*, A.S *hænep*, *hemp*.

Celtic, Ir. *cnaib*, Gael. *cainb*, Bret. *canap*, *hemp*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *Cannabis indica*, *the botanical name of the plant*.

L. Latin and Romance, *canvass* (subs), *canvass* (vb): see Murray's 'Hist Dict' for development of meaning to its present sense, *to ask for votes*.

Teutonic, *hemp*, -en, *hemp-seed*, &c.

¹ Schrader infers from the close agreement of the European forms that the original name passed into the several languages by borrowing, and this may be true with regard to the Greek, Latin, O. Slav and Lithuanian; but, with regard to the Teutonic, Kluge considers that the regular change of consonants indicates that the Teutonic forms of the word are genuine German, as there is no loan-word from Greek or Latin that has undergone the old regular German change of sound. The original form, however, seen in Sans *çanas* has no final b, which is against his view. O.H.G. *hanaf* is the etymological equivalent of the Pers. *kanab*, and all the European names, retaining the labial termination, p, b, must be regarded as starting from the Persian.

The Greek name is first used by Herodotus (iv 74), and corresponds so closely with the Pers *kanab*, itself probably an Old Pers word, that we may suppose it to be a Pers. loan-word. The Scythians cultivated hemp and knew its narcotic qualities; it was also freely grown in districts inhabited by Medo-Persian races, and Humboldt regards it as having been brought to Europe from Persia.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KÉR}}$ $\sqrt{\text{KĒ}}$ $\sqrt{\text{KĒL}}$ $\sqrt{\text{KĪ}}$, to boil, heat, bake, cook.

Sanscrit, *ḡra- ḡri-*, in *ḡrayati*, boils, roasts, *ḡrinati* (s.s.), *ḡṛtas*, boiled, roasted.

Greek, *κερ-*, in *κέραμος*, potter's clay, a tile, *κεραμικός*, of or relating to pottery, *κηρός*, wax, *κηρώη*, a cerate (?) (see alternative explanation under $\sqrt{\text{qer-}}$, *ker-*, to mix, p. 199).

Latin, *cre- cal-*, in *cremare*, *crematus*, to burn, *crematio*, a burning, *cremor*, broth, *car-bo* (*ḡra-* + suffix *-bhu*, cp. *superbus*), *-onis*, charcoal, *carbunulus*, a little coal, a precious stone of a bright red colour, a boil or carbuncle; *cervisia*, beer (of Celtic origin?); *calēre*, to be warm, to be excited, *calescere*, to grow warm, *calor*, warmth, *calidus*, *caldus*, warm, *calefacere*, to make warm; *cera*, wax, *ceratum*, a cerate, *cerussa*, white lead, *ceruse*.

L. Latin and Romance, *Ital. calere*, to be warm, take interest in, matter, 'mi cale,' it warms me, interests me, *Prov. caler*, o. and n.f. *chaloir*, (lit.) to be hot, to be important, with pres. p. *chaland*, interested in, caring for, n.f. *nonchaloir*, to be indifferent about, *nonchalance*, indifference (Lat. *non* + **calentia*); *Span. calentar*, to be hot, *Sp. calentura*, f. *calenture*, a fever incident to sailors within the tropics, in which it is said the patient fancies the sea to be green fields, and wishes to jump into it; o.f. *chald*, n.f. *chaud*, *Ital. caldo*, hot, warm, *Ital. caleffare*, to mock, make angry by mocking, *Port. calfar*, to heat (from **calfare*, for *calefacere*), o.f. *chaufier*, m.e. *chaufen*, n.f. *chauffer*, to heat, with comp. *échauffer*, *réchauffer*; *Ital. scaldare*, o.f. *escaldier*, n.f. *échauder* (*ex* + *calidare*), to heat, m.e. *scalden* (p. p. *yscalded*), n.e. *scald*; *Ital. calderone*, o.f. and m.e. *caldron*, *caudron*, *chaldron*, *chaudron*, n.e. *chaldron*, *caldron*, a large kettle, a measure for coals; **L. Lat.** **caldellum* (fr. *caldus*), o.f. *caudel*, *chaudel*, n.f. *chaudeau*, m.e. *chaudel*, *caudel*, n.e. *caudle*, a warm drink; *Span. carbonada*, a grill, *Ital. carbonaro*, a charcoal burner, *Carbonari*, name of a secret society in Italy; *Ital. carbonchio*, o.f. *carbuncle*, a carbuncle; *cire*, wax, *cirer*, to smear with wax, *cerement*, a waxed cloth, *cerat*, a wax salve; o.f. *creme*, cream, from a **L. Lat.** **crema*, cream.¹

* **Teutonic**, o.h.g. *herd*, ground, hearth, n.h.g. *herd*, a.s. *heorth*, n.e. *hearth*, Goth. *haurja* (pl.), coals, a fire, o.n. *hyrr*, fire, from Teut. base *her*, to heat. (See Kluge ad vb.)

Celtic, Ir. *coirm*, Wel. *cwrw*, Gall. *κοῦρμ*, beer.

¹ Dies makes **L. Lat.** *crema* a corruption of *Lat. cremor*, broth, thick juice. Another explanation, referred to by Körting as improbable, connects o.f. *crema* with o.f. *chreme*, *chreame*, the consecrated oil.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, ceramic.

Latin, cremate, -ion, -orium, carbon, -ic, -ise, -aceous, -iferous &c., carbuncle, carbuncular (thr. O.F.), caloric, calorific.

L. Latin and Romance, non-chalant, -ce, calenture, chafe, to warm by friction, to rub, irritate, chaff, to mock, réchauffée, scald, chaldron, caldron, caudle, cream (?), cerate, ceruse, cerement, cere-cloth; carbonari, carbonade, carbonado, (subs.) a grill, (vb.) to cut and slash as a grill.

Teutonic, hearth.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KEU}}$ $\sqrt{\text{KU}}$ $\sqrt{\text{KUE}}$, to swell, be pregnant, be strong, hollow, empty.

Sanscrit, çav-, çu-, çva-, in çavas, strength, growth; çî-çu-s, a child, youth, çu-çu-vas, prevailing, çu-ras, strong, a hero, sva-çuras, father-in-law (sva + çuras, own lord), çvayati, is strong, swells, çv-an, gen. çu-nas, a dog, çuni, a bitch, çunyas, swollen, hollow, empty.

Zend, çu-, çav-, in çuras, strong, çu, to be swift, strong, çav-ayati (caus. of çu), to make use of, çpan, çpā, gen. çunō, qasura, father-in-law.

Armenian, skesrair, father-in-law, skesur, mother-in-law.

Greek, κοf-, κο-, κφε-, in κοῖλος (for κόϊλος), hollow, κόϊλος, κώϊλος (dialectic forms), κοιλία, the belly, Κοίλη Συρία, Cœle Syria, the valley between the Lebanon and Antilibanus; κύαθος, a cup, κύλιξ, a cup, κόος, for κόφος, a hollow, κύτος, a hollow, κύστις, a bladder, κύνω, κύω, to be or make pregnant, ἄγκυος, pregnant, κύος, an embryo; κύων, gen. κυνός, a dog (the often pregnant), κυνικός, dog-like, cynic, a name given to a philosophical sect, so called either because the members met in the Cynos-argos gymnasium, or from their coarse way of living; κυνάγη, dog's-pain, the dog-quinsy, κυνός-ουρα, the dog's tail,¹ a name given to the constellation of Ursa Minor, which contains in its tail the Pole star, κυνοκέφαλος, the dog-faced baboon; κύμα, κυμάτιον (dim.), a wave ('the swelling sea'), a waved or ogee moulding, κύμα, a sprout of a plant, κύαμος, bean, 'the swelling'; κύρος, lordship, supreme authority, κυρώω, to ratify, make sure, κύριος (adj.), possessing lordship, κύριος (subs.), lord, the Lord, κυριακόν (sc. δῶμα), κυριακή (sc. οἰκία), the Lord's house, i.e. a church, κυριακή

¹ 1896: 'The cynosura of the purest thought.'—Fitzgeffray. 'The cynosure of neighbouring eyes.'—Milton.

√**κρυ-**
√**κυ-**
√**κρυε**

(sc. *ἡμέρα*), the *Lord's Day* (these titles came into use in the Greek Church during the first half of the fourth century); *κυρός, κυρά*, father-mother-in-law (lit. 'own lord'); *κενός, κενός*, for *κενέος*, empty, *κενοτάφιον*, an empty tomb, cenotaph, *κένωσις*, an emptying.

Latin, *cav-*, *cu-*, in *cavus*, hollow (cp. Gk. *κόφος*), *cavea*, a hollow, a pit, an enclosure for criminals, den or lair of beasts, a cage, *caveola*, dim., a cage, *caverna*, a cavern, *cavernosus*; *cavare*, to hollow, *excavare*, to hollow out, *concavus*, *concave*; *calix* (Gk. loan-word), a cup (gen. *calicis*), *cælum*, for *cavi-lum* (cp. Gk. *κοῖλος*, for *κόφίλος*), the vault of the sky, the heaven, *cælestis*, heavenly, *cæruleus* (by dissimilation from *cæluleus*:¹ Brugmann), heavenly blue, dark; *inciens* (for *in-cui-ens*), pregnant; *queo*, *quivi*, *quire*, *quitum*, to be able, *nequeo*, to be unable, *nequam*, worthless, *nequitia*, worthlessness; *cu-mulus*, a heap, *cumulare*, to heap up, *accumulare*, to accumulate; *cymatium*, the volute of an Ionic pillar, a waved moulding, *cyma*, gen. -atis (from Gk. *κύμα*), a young sprout, a summit ('*cyma est enim summitas arborum*,' Isidorus); *socer*, a father-in-law, *so-crus*, *socra*, a mother-in-law; *canis*, a dog, *caniculus* (dim.), *caninus*, dog-like, *canicula*, the dog-star, *Insula Canaria*, the dog-island, said to be so called from its large dogs, the Canary Island ('Cent. Dict.').

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *cavo*, hollow, Ital. *cavea*, the pit of a theatre, the cage of a wild beast, N. Prov. *gavi*, O.F. *cave*, *caive*, a cave, O.F. *caige*, N.F. *cage*, a cage, Ital. *gabbia*, *gaggia*, a cage, Venet. *cabbia*, a cage, a basket, Ital. *gabione*, O.F. *gabion*, a defence made of baskets filled with earth, a gabion, Ital. *gabbiniola*, *gabbiola* (cp. Lat. *caveola*), O.F. *jaiole*, *jaole*, *gaiole*, *gaole*, M.E. *gaiole*, *geole*, *gaole*, a jail, prison. Besides this there is an O.F. *jagele*, *gaol*, *jagelier*, *gaoler*, from which the variant spelling *jail*, *jailer*, may have arisen. L. Lat. *caveolare*, O.F. *cageoler*, to sing as a bird in a cage, N.F. *cajoler*, to decoy, coax, N.E. *cajole*; Ital. *cielo*,² O. and N.F. *ciel*, heaven, the canopy or covering over a bed, M.E. *ciel*, *seile*, *cyll*, *syle*, to cover the inner roof of a room, M.E. *celure*, *syllure*, a canopy; 'ceelyn with syllure,' perhaps covering the rafters of the roof with cloth (still done in India);

¹ Doubtful: perhaps connected with *caesus*, *whisk grey*, and for *caeruleus* by change of s to r; but cp. the Romance forms *cier*, *cieruri*, heaven, *cierese*, heavenly.

² The derivation of the word ceiling, *celure*, is obscure, whether from *celare*, to conceal, *celare*, to carve, engrave (from *cælum*, a chisel, instrumental noun of *cædo*, to cut), or from *cælum*, heaven. There is no apparent doubt that the English ceiling is connected with Ital. *cielo*, F. *ciel*, in the sense of canopy, but there is an Ital. *celata*, a helmet, and an O.F. *celes*, *cieles*, a cover, which appear to come from *celare*, to engrave, emboss, rather than from *celare*, to conceal, and to mean a carved covering. This word, the original meaning being forgotten, may have become confused with and changed its form to *ciel*, heaven. Murray connects *celure*, O.F. *celure*, with *celatura* or *celatura*.

Ital. *cumulo*, O.F. *comble*, *heap*, Prov. *comel*, *full*, Ital. *cumulare*, O.F. *combler*, *to heap*; Ital. *ingombro*, O.F. *encombre*, *hindrance*, Ital. *ingombrare*, O.F. *encombrer*, M.E. *combren*, *to cumber*, M.E. *combrance*, N.E. *encumbrance*; *inciente*, *pregnant* (but not *enceinte*, which is from *incincta*, *ungirt*: see under $\sqrt{\text{ken-k-}}$); Ital. *cane*, Prov. *can-s*, O.F. *chen*, N.F. *chien*, *a dog* (Lat. *canis*), O.F. *chenil*; Norm. F. *kenil*, M.E. *kenel*, *a kennel*, Ital. *canaglia*, Fr. *canaille*, *the rubbish*; N.F. *chenille*, Prov. *canilha* (Lat. *canicula*), *a hairy caterpillar*, *a kind of velvety cord used as a trimming for dresses*, so called from its resemblance to a caterpillar (cp. Eng. *catkins* applied to the bloom of nut trees, &c.); Ital. *schinancia*, O.F. *esquinancie*, *squinancie*, M.E. *squinzie*, N.E. *quinsy* (Lat. *cynanche*); Span. *cima*, O.F. *cyme*, N.F. *cime*, *a summit*, *mountain top*, Span. *cimarron*, (subs.) *a runaway negro who takes refuge in the hills*, (adj.) *wild, unruly* (fr. *cima*, *a mountain top*), Eng. obs. *symaron*, N.F. *marron* (with loss of *ci-*), N.E. *maroon*, (subs.) *a runaway slave*, *a sailor put on a desert shore or island*, (as vb.) *to punish by putting on shore in a desert place*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *szeszuras*, O. Slav. *svekru*, *a father-in-law*, O. Slav. *svekry*, *mother-in-law*, Lith. *szu*, *a dog* (gen. *szuns*), O. Pruss. *sunis*, *a dog*, O. Slav. *suka*, *a bitch*, O. Slav. *criki* (tenth century), *cruky*, (late) *crucuve*, *circove*, O. Pruss. *kirkis*, Russ. *cerkov*, *a church*.

Teutonic, Goth. *swaihra*,¹ O.N. *svara*, O.H.G. *swehur*, A.S. *sweor* (**sweohor*), *father-in-law*, M.H.G. *swager*, N.H.G. *schwager*, *father-in-law*, *son-in-law*, O.H.G. *swigar*, N.H.G. *schwieger*, A.S. *sweger*, O.N. *svera*, *mother-in-law*; Goth. **kyreika*, O.H.G. *chirihha*, N.H.G. *kirche*, O.N. *kirkia*, *kyrkja*, A.S. *cirice*, *cyrice*, M.E. *chiriche*, *chirche*, *cherche*, *churche*, North E. *kirkke*, *kirke*, *kirk*, all borrowed words from Gk. *κυριακόν* (sc. *δῶμα*), and now meaning *a church*. Kluge says that up to 1000 A.D. the Gk. word *κυριακή* (sc. *ἡμέρα*) was always applied to *Sunday*, and only from the eleventh century *κυριακόν* was used in the sense of *Church*. Walafrid Strabo, in the ninth century, ascribes the German knowledge and use of the word to the German mercenaries who were engaged in military service under the Byzantine empire,

¹ That the name given to the husband's father in every one of the Eur-Ar. languages is from the same root is considered by Schrader (*Prehist. Antig.*) to indicate that the notion of relation by marriage was developed in the earliest period, before the division of the people, solely as between the wife and the husband's family. There are very many Eur-Aryan equations to mark the relations of the wife to the husband's family, but few to denote the relationship of the husband to the wife's family, and from this it would appear that the wife was identified by her marriage with the husband's family, without a corresponding connection of the husband with the wife's relatives. (See Schrader, p. 375.)

√**KEU-**√**KU-**√**KUE-**

and refers particularly to the Goths in the Greek provinces. O.N. *kirkjuganga*, Dan. *kirkegang*, *the going to church*, especially of a woman after childbirth, A.S. *circe-lærd*, M.E. *chirche-yeard*, *churchyard*, O.H.G. *chirihwihi*, N.H.G. *kirchweih*, O.N. *kirkju-vigsla*, *the consecration of a church and its anniversary, church-wake (?)*, A.S. *cirio-wæcce* (s.s.), *cirio-weard*, *churchwarden*; Goth. *hunds*, O.H.G. *hunt*, N.H.G. *hund*, O.N. *hundr*, A.S. *hund*, *dog*, N.E. *hound*, with special sense of *dogs used in hunting*: as a generic name A.S. *docge* (dog) has usurped the place of A.S. *hund*, but Chaucer still uses *hound* in *houndfish* for *dog-fish*.

Celtic, Corn. *hwegeren*, Wel. *chwegrwn*, *father-in-law*, Corn. *hweger*, Wel. *chwegr*, *mother-in-law*; Ir. *cumas*, *strength*, Ir. *cur*, *caur*, Wel. *cawr*, *a giant*, Gael. *curaidh*, Ir. *curadh*, *a champion*; O. Ir. *cu*, Gael. *cu* (gen. coin), *a dog*, Ir. *culleann*, *a whelp (?)*; *cuas*, *a hollow*, *cuasach*, *concave, hollow*, Wel. *cwm*, Corn. *cwm*, *a hollow*, Ir. *cumar*, *a valley*; Wel. *ceubal*, *a boat, a dugout*, M.E. *coble*, N.E. *cobble*. Perhaps Wel. *cwd*, *a bag, pouch, husk*; or from √**qud-**, *to cover* (see p. 236).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *celiac* (κοιλία), *relating to the bowels*, hydrocele and other words compounded with *-cele* (=κοίλη), *Cœle Syria*, *cyar*, *the orifice of the inner ear*, *cyathus*, *a small liquid measure*, *cymatium* (through Lat. loan-word), *cyme*, *cyto-* in comp. as *cytoblast*, with sense of *hollow*, *cynosure*, *cynocephalus*, *cynic*, *-al*, *-ism*, *cystis*, *the bladder*, *cyst*, *a bladder*, *a vesicle*, *cystous*, *cystose*, *cysto-* *cysti-*, with sense of *bladder*; *Kyrie*, in the prayer 'Lord, have mercy on me' (*Kyrie, eleëison*), *cenotaph*, *kenōsis*, *an emptying* (theological term).

Latin, *cavity*, *cavern*, *-ous*, *excavate*, *-ion*, *concave*, *celestial*, *cœrulean (?)*, *cumulate*, *accumulate*, *-ion*, *canine*.

L. Latin and Romance, *cave*, *gabion*, *cage*, *encage*, *gaol*, *gaoler*, *jail*, *jailer*, *jail-bird*, &c., *cajole*, *ceiling*, *ciel* (vb.), *cumber*, *-some*, *cumbrous*, *encumber*, *incumbrance*, *kennel*, *canaille*, *chenille*, *quinsy*, *Canary Isles*; *maroon*, subs. and vb.

Teutonic, *church* (Gk. loan-word), *churchgoing*, *church-wake*, *churchyard*, *hound*, *Houndsditch*.

Celtic, *Combe*, found in many place and personal names, as *Woolcombe*, *Compton*, *Coombs*, *Combes*, &c., *cobble*, *a boat*, *a skiff*, *collie*, *a dog*; *cod*, *a bag or husk, the scrotum*, as in *peascod*, *bean-cod*, *cod-piece* from A.S. *cod* (loanword)?

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KEL-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{KL-}}$, to cover, hide, shelter, with older form $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{KEL-}}$ $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{KL-}}$, and variant $\sqrt{\text{QEL-}}$.

Sanscrit, çal-, in çāla, a house, shed, hall, room.

Greek, καλ-, κυλ-, in καλία, a hut, a barn, καλίος, a cabin, hen-coop, prison (Hesych.), κάλυξ, a covering, seed-vessel, cup of a flower, καλ-ύβη, a hut, shelter, καλ-ύπ-τω,¹ to hide, Καλυψώ, 'the hidden or hiding,' the goddess Óalypso, ἀποκάλυψις, unveiling, revelation (see under $\sqrt{\text{qrup-}}$, $\sqrt{\text{qlup-}}$); κύλον, eyelid, ἐπικύλια, ἐπικυλίδες, uγκητ eyelids, κύλιξ, a cup.

Latin, cal-, cel-, cil-, cul-, in calyx (Gk. loan-word), the seed-vessel, cup of a flower, calix, a cup, gen. calicis (Gk. κύλιξ), O. Lat. caltim, callim, Class. clam, secretly, clandestinus for clamdiestinus (Corssen), secret; cilium, eyelid, supercilium, eyebrow, superciliosus, disdainful (cilia, pl. of cilium, as a medical term, denotes the minute hair-like organs found on most animal tissues); celare, to conceal, concealare (s.s.), cel-la, a store-room, cabinet, cell, cellula (dim.), cellarium, a larder, pantry, cellarius, (adj.) relating to a pantry, (subs.) a butler, cellararius, a butler; oculere, -ui, -tum, to hide, occultatio, a concealment; cucullus, cuculla, a cowl; color, colour.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. calice, chalice, a cup; F. concealer, to conceal, Prov. cella, O.F. and M.E. celle, a cell, Ital. cellario, O.F. celier, M.E. celer, N.F. cellier, cellar, Prov. cellarier, O.F. celerier, M.E. celerer, a cellarer, cellarman; Ital. cuculla, Prov. cogula, O.F. coule, M.E. conel, a cowl; Span. elmo, elmete, O.F. healm, M.E. helmet (fr. O.H.G. hēlm); O.F. halebard, halberd, O.F. halebardier, a halberdier (from Teutonic), O.F. cale, a kind of cap, calotte, a skull-cap (from Celtic); O.F. hale, N.F. halle, from Teut. halle, a hall; O.F. and M.E. colur, colour, N.F. couleur, colour.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. šelmu, N. Slav. šlemu, a helmet, Lith. szalmas (s.s.).

Teutonic, Goth. hulan (in us-hulan), to hollow, huljan, cover, O.H.G. helan, N.H.G. hehlen, hüllen, O.N. hylja, A.S. helan, helian, to cover, hide, M.E. helen, hilen (s.s.), also to tile a roof, M.E. healer, hilier, a tiler; N.H.G. halle (introduced by Luther), O.N. höll, A.S. healle, a room, hall (cp. Sans. çāla); Goth. helms, O.H.G. hēlm, N.H.G. helm, O.N. hjalmr, A.S. helm, a helmet, M.H.G. helm-barte,² N.H.G. helle-barte (= helm + bart, an axe), a halberd; Goth. hulistra, O.N. hulstr,

¹ Cp. for similar formation in Latin voluptas from $\sqrt{\text{vel-}}$, to will, choose.

² Helm- in this word may represent either M.H.G. helm, halm, a staff (in which case helmbarte = axe with a handle), or helm, a helmet: its meaning would then be an axe to smash the helmet. Kluge prefers the latter (see *Etym. Diet.* ad vb.).

√~~kel~~√~~ki~~√(s)~~kel~~√(s)~~ki~~√~~qel~~

A.S. *heolstor*, a cover or case, a holster, formed with suff. -ster from adj. *hol*, hollow; Goth. **hula*, O.H.G. *hol*, N.H.G. *hohl*, O.N. *holr*, A.S. *hol*, *hohl*, M.E. *hohl*, *holgh*, *holw*, *holow*, N.E. *hollow*, O.H.G. *hole*, N.H.G. *höhle*, A.S. *hol*, M.E. *holh*, a hollow place, a hole; Goth. *halja*, O.H.G. *hella*,¹ N.H.G. *hölle*, O.N. *hel*, A.S. *hel*, *hades*, *hell*, A.S. *hellefyr*, *helle-geat*, *helle-hund*, *helle-pina*, O.N. *Hel*, the goddess of the dead;² O.H.G. *hulsa* (for **huli-sa*), N.H.G. *hulsee*, A.S. *hulu*, M.E. *hoole*, *hul*, a hull or shell of beans &c.; A.S. *hule*, M.E. *hulke*, a hut or cottage, L.G. *hölken*, M.E. *holken*, Scot. *howk*, to dig out, M.E. *hold* (of a ship), from A.S. *hol*, a hole, hollow: cp. Du. 'het hol van een schip.'

Celtic, Gael. *cill*, *ceall*, O. Ir. *ceall*, a cell or chapel, found in many Celtic place-names, as *Kil*-, with sense of church, N. Ir. *ceal*, a covering, *ceal-airm*, a hiding place, *cealladh*, custody, Wel. *celu*, to hide, *celim*, I hide; Ir. *calla*, O. Gael. *call*, a veil or hood, M.E. *calle* (from Celtic), a net for the hair, a caul, a membrane sometimes covering the head of a newborn child, regarded as a sign of good fortune, also as a safeguard from drowning; Wel. *celt*, a covert, Wel. *Celtiad*, a dweller in covert, a Celt; Gael. *ceil*, to conceal, *ceiltich*, Celts, Gael. *coilteach*, a dweller in woods, a Celt.³ This explanation is not accepted by Macbain, who connects Gael. *coille*, a wood, with √*qled*-, to cut (see p. 204, 'Celtic').

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *calyx* (of a flower, thr. Lat.), *Calypso*, apocryphse, -tic.

Latin, *clandestine*, *cilia* (scientific), *ciliary*, supercilious, *cellule*, *cellular*, *occult*, *occultation*.

L. Latin and Romance, *chalice*, *cell*, *conceal*, *concealment*, *cellar*,

¹ Skeat suggests the derivation of harlequin from a L.G. **hierlekin*, a corrupted form of an O.N. *heljarkin*, A.S. *hellekin*, *hell's brood*, through the O.F. form (of the thirteenth century) *helle-kin*, *hellequin*, *hierlekin*, *herlekin*, with sense of demon. The word appears in the phrase, 'li maisnie hierlekin,' a troop of demons, who haunted lonely places: cp. M.E. *Hurlewayne's kynne* or *meyne* (s.s.). The other forms of the word are O.F. *harlequin*, Ital. *arlecchino*, Swed. *harlekin*, Du. *harlekijn*, and perhaps N.H.G. *erl-könig*.

² This implies a belief among the German races in heathen times of an 'abode of the dead,' which was known under the names given above. These were afterwards adopted by the Christian missionaries to express *hades*, the place of departed spirits, or *hell*, the place of punishment.

³ The origin of *Celt*, Celtic, is much disputed. Wh. Stokes, *Diet.* ii. 83, connects it with Lat. *cellere*, p. p. *celsus*, Lith. *keltas*, *swelled*, from Eur.-Ar. √*qel*-, *go*, *rise*, *spring up*, and meaning perhaps *the swift, active, or swelled people*. The *Cent. Diet.* is in favour of the explanation given in the text from Eur.-Ar. *kel*-, to conceal. A third explanation connects it with Gk. *kalós*, Goth. *hails*, A.S. *hæl*, *sound*, *healthy*, O. Slav. *celu*, *complete*, Ir. *cel*, a good augury, with perhaps the meaning of *noble, fortunate*, from Eur.-Ar. *qel*-, *good, fortunate*.

cellarer, cellarman, cowl; helmet, halberd, halberdier, hall; colour, discolour, colourable, &c.

Teutonic, helm, holster, hollow, -ness, Holland (*the hollow or low land*¹), hole, hell, -ish, hell-fire, -gate, hell-hound, 'pains of hell,' hull, howk, hold, hulks (?), helyer, a tiler, now found as a surname, Hillier.

Celtic, caul, Kil-patrick, Kil-kenny, Kilbride, Kilbirmie, Kilchrist, Icolmkil, the church of St. Patrick &c.; perhaps Celt, Celtic.

Eur.-Ar. √**ĀKER**, with an older form √(S)**ĀKER** (?),² and an extension √**ĀKER DH**, (as subs.) crowd, herd, army, (as verb) to be strong, defiant

Sanskrit, çardh-, in çardh-as (adj.), strong, defiant, çardh-ati, is strong, defiant, çardh-as, (subs.) a crowd, troop, host, çardha-nīti, leading the host (of the Maruts).

Zend, çaredha-s, a kind, species, group, O. Pers. kāra, an army.

Balto-Slav., Lith. karas, war (older meaning³ an army), Lith. karauna, to carry on war, O. Pruss. karjis, an army, O. Slav. kara, strife, O. Slav. čreda, a herd, Serv. kerd, a herd.

Teutonic, Goth. harjis, acc. sing. hari, O.H.G. hari, heri, N.H.G. heer, O.N. herr, A.S. here, army, O.H.G. herion, to plunder, N.H.G. heeren in verheeren, to lay waste, O.N. herja, to make a plundering raid, A.S. herigan, hergian, M.E. herizen, herzien, herwen, N.E. harry, harrow, to make a raid, plunder, O.H.G. herizogo, N.H.G. herzog, O.N. hertoge, A.S. heretoga, leader of an army, A.S. here-geatu, military apparel and equipments, M.E. heriet, N.E. heriot⁴; O.H.G. hariberga, heriberga, military encampment, station, N.H.G. herberg, shelter, lodging, inn, O.N. herbergi, A.S. hereberga, M.E. hereberze, here-berwe, herbor, encampment, shelter for ships, an inn, N.E. harbour, a place of safety (spec.) for ships,

¹ This is the general explanation, and it is followed by Skeat. The *Cent. Dict.*, however, cites, on the authority of Wackernagel, an O. Sax. Holtland as the right spelling of Holland, meaning woodland.

² Compare O.H.G. skara, a crowd, A.S. scealu, a shoal of fish.

³ The Balto-Slav. forms seem to be based on a double form of the root √**qer-**, as well as √**ĀKER**.

⁴ The here-geatu were the military equipments of the vessel surrendered at his death by his heir to the lord. Skeat quotes a will of the middle of the tenth century: 'And [I bequeath] to the king my herlots, viz. four swords and four spears and four shields, and four torques . . . four horses, and two silver vessels.' See Skeat, under 'heriot.'

~~HER-~~
~~(S)HER-~~
~~HER-DH-~~

O.H.G. *heribergen*, N.H.G. *herbergen*, O.N. *herbergja*, A.S. *herebirigan*, M.E. *herbergen*, *herberen*, N.E. *harbour*, to grant shelter, protection, hospitality; O.H.G. *hāring*, N.H.G. *hāring*, A.S. *hæring*, M.E. *hering*, a herring (perhaps so-called from its coming in shoals), Goth. *hairda*, O.H.G. *herta*, N.H.G. *herd*, O.N. *hjordh*, A.S. *heord*, *herd*, *hyrd*, M.E. *herd*, a flock, herd, a lot of persons, Goth. *haird-eis*, O.H.G. *hirti*, N.H.G. *hirt*, O.N. *hirdh-r*, A.S. *heorde*, *hyrde*, *hirde*, M.E. *hirde*, *herde*, N.E. *herd*, O. Du. *herdeman*, M.E. *herdeman*, N.E. *herdman*, *herdsman*; O.H.G. *hari* enters into the composition of many personal names, as *Hlodhari*, glory of the army, *Heri-*, *Hari-brecht*, bright army, *Hari-wald*, *Waldhari*, ruler of the army, from which are formed N.H.G. *Luther*, Ital. *Lothario*, O.F. *Lothair*, N.H.G. *Lothringen*, N.F. *Lorraine*, N.H.G. *Aribert*, N.E. *Herbert*, L. Lat. *Gualtērius*, O.F. *Gualtier*, N.F. *Gautier*, N.E. *Walter*, with its derivatives; O.F. *harasser*, to harass, perhaps formed from O.N. *herja*.

L. Latin and Romance, O. Ital. *alberja* (for older *arberja*), N. Ital. *albergo*, Prov. *alberga*, O.F. *herberge*, encampment, *alberge*, lodging house, N.F. *auberge*, Ital. *albergare*, Prov. *albergar*, *arbergar*, O.F. *herbergier*, *albergier*, to provide shelter and camping ground for troops, to afford hospitality, O.F. and M.E. *herbergeour*, an officer who goes in advance to arrange quarters for troops or to prepare lodgings, also a host, N.E. *harbinger*, a fore-runner.

Celtic, O. Ir. *cuire*, a crowd.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Teutonic, prop. name *Herbert*, *Hereward*, guardian of the army, *Heriwald*, ruler of the army, *Harold*, *Walter*, with (dim.) *Wat*, *Watkin*, and various derivatives, as *Walters*, perhaps *Waters* (=son of *Walter*), *Watts*, *Watson* (son of *Wat*), *Watkins*, perhaps *Gwatkins* (son of *Watkin*: a Welsh form), &c.; *Luther*, *Lowder*, *Lauder*; *harbour*, -age, *heriot*, *harry*, *harrow* (vb.),¹ *herd* (flock), *herd* (the caretaker of a herd), *herdsman*, *shepherd* (used commonly as a surname), *swine-herd*, *goat-herd*, *neat-herd*, *stot-herd* (bullock-herd), now disused, but

¹ *Harrow*, to distress, shock, is from M.E. *harowen*, to harrow a field, which is connected probably with Dan. *harv*, O.N. *herd*, a harrow, of unknown origin. O.F. *hæree*, N.F. *hæree*, N.E. *hæree*, is from Ital. *erpicce* = Lat. *irpice(m)*, a harrow, connected perhaps with Gk. *ἄρσις*, a thorn-bush, the primitive *harrow* (a derivative from *ἄρσις*, to snatch, seize, detach hold of). Neither harrow nor hæree are connected with Eng. *harry*, *harrow*, to glunder. The mediæval hæree was a frame for holding candles with cross slips of wood which in appearance was like a harrow; later the frame on which the body was laid was so called, then the carriage which bore it to the grave (see Skeat ad vb.).

remaining still in the surnames Stoddard, Stotherd, as Goatherd may be found in Goddard, cowherd in the surname Coward.

L. Latin and Romance (borrowed from Teutonic), harbinger; Lothario, Lothair, Lorraine, harass.

Eur.-Ar. √**KREI** √**KRI** √**KLEI** √**KLI**, to incline, slope, lean, lie.

Sanskrit, *çri-*, in *çra-yati*, inclines, *çrita*, clinging to, *Çri*, a name of *Çiva*, the god, *çri-* in comp. an honorific title, *blessed*, *happy*, *favourable* as *çri-inanas*, *well-minded*, *well-disposed* (cp. Lat. *clemens*, *mild*, *gentle*), *çriya*, *welfare*, *bliss*, *çri-s*, *beauty*, *magnificence*, *çreyams*, *çreshtha*, comp. and superl. of *çri*.

Zend, *çri-*, in *çrira*, *çrika*, *beautiful*, *çri*, *beauty*, *çrayno*, *çraesta*, comp. and superl. of *çri*.

Greek, *κρι-*, *κλι-*, in *κρείων*,¹ a ruler, lord, in *κλίνω*, lie, rest upon, *κλίνη*, a couch, *κλισία*, a lying-down place, a temporary hut for shepherds or for soldiers, a camp, tent, *κλινικός*, relating to a bed, *κλινικοί*, physicians who visit patients in bed, *κλίμα*, (gen.) *κλίματος*, a slope, disposition as to latitude, heat, dryness, &c., *κλίμαξ*, a ladder, a rhetorical method, a climax, *κλιμακτήρ*, the round of a ladder, (metaph.) a critical time of life, *ἐνιαυτὸς κλιμακτηρικός*, a climacteric year, every seventh year, *ἐγκλιτικός*, a word leaning its accent on one before.

Latin, *cli-*, in **clinare*, to lean, slope, rest upon, *clivus*, a hill, slope, *clivus*, unfavourable (of omens), i.e. from the left hand, *ac-clinare*, to lean against, *acclivis*, -us, ascending, *acclivitas*, *acclivity*, *declinare*, to slope downwards, turn away from, (in gram.) to inflect, *declinatio*, turning away from, *inflection*, *declivis*, sloping downwards, *declivitas*, *declivity*, *inclinare*, to turn or slope, bend in any direction (spec.) towards (trans. and intrans.), to be favourably disposed to (intrans.), *inclinatio*, a sloping, bending, *proclinare*, to bend or slope forwards, *proclivis*, -vus, bending forwards, disposed towards, *proclivitas*, tendency, *reclinare*, to lie back, *tri-clinium*, a Roman dining-room furnished with three couches, *clivus*, a hill; *clima*, *climax*, *climactericus*, *clinicus*, *encliticus* (Gk. loan-words); *clēmens* (cp. Sans. *çrimanas*), *mild*, *gentle*, *kind*, (of places) having a gentle slope, *clementia*, *clemency*, *Clemens*, a proper name.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *clinare*, Prov. *clinar*, O.F. *cliner*, M.E. *clinen*, *clynen* (now obs.), O.F. *decliner*, M.E. *declinen*, N.E. *decline* (vb.),

¹ See Brugmann, II. 404, and cp. with Sans. *çre-yams* (above), *beautiful*, *splendid*.

✓**KREI-**✓**KRI-**✓**KLEI-**✓**KLI-**

O.F. and M.E. *declin*, a *decline*, O.F. and M.E. *declination*, *declination*, *declension*, O.F. *encliner*, *incliner*, M.E. *en-in-clinen*, *incline*, O.F. and M.E. *inclinacion*, *inclination*; O.F. and M.E. *clement*, O.F. and M.E. *clemencie*, N.E. *clemency*, O.F. *climas* (in fourteenth cent.), N.F. *climat*, M.E. (end of fourteenth cent.), *climat*, *climate*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *szlyti*, *incline towards*, *szlėti*, *lean upon*, *szlaitas*, a *slope*, *hill* (cp Gk. *κλίτος*).

Teutonic, *hli-* in O.H.G. *hlinen*, *linen* (intrans), *hlein*, *leinen* (trans.), N.H.G. *lehnen*, to *lean*, *slope*, *bend*, O.N. *hleina* (once found), to *favour*, A.S. *hlinian*, *hleonian* (intrans), *hlsen* (trans.), to *lean*, *slope*, *bend*, Goth. *hlai-ns*, O.N. *hleina*, a *rock projecting into the sea*, Goth. *hlai-vs*, a *hill*, *barrow*, A.S. *hlæw* (s.s.), O.N. and A.S. *hlidh*, a *slope*, *hillside*; O.H.G. *hald*,¹ N.H.G. *hold*, O.N. *hollr*, A.S. *hold*, *inclined towards*, *favouring*, *gracious*, O.H.G. **hleitir*, *leitara*, N.H.G. *leiter*, A.S. *hlædder*, *hlædar*, *ladder*, Goth. *hleithra*, O.N. *hleidhr*, a *tent* (cp Gk. *κλισία*); O.N. *hle*, A.S. *hleow*, *hleow*, M.E. *leow*, *leo*, *lee*, a *sheltered spot* (subs), used (adj) with sense of *warm*, *sheltered*, cp O.H.G. *hlao*, *lao*, N.H.G. *lau*, O.N. *hly-r*, *hlæ-r*, *warm*, *mild*, prov. Eng. *lew*; perhaps A.S. *hlidan*, to *shelter*, *cover*, A.S. *hlid*, a *covering*, M.E. *lide*, *lid*, a *bul*, A.S. *hlidgeat*, O.N. *hlidh*, a *gateway*, Goth. *hleiduma*, *left*.

Celtic, Ir. *claon*, *prejudice*, *error*, (as an adjective) *partial*, *claoanadh*, a *deviation*, *proclivity*, *claoanta*, *bent*, Wel. *cleiniadd*, *lying at full length*, O. Ir. *cle*, *prejudiced*, *left*, Gael. *cli*, Wel. *cledd*, *left* (cp Lat. *clivius*, Goth. *hleiduma*), Ir. *cleith*, *cleath*, a *roof*, Gael. *cleith*, a *stake*, Bret *clet*, a *warm place*, Wel. *clyd*, a *shelter* (Macbain).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *climate* (thr. Fr.), -tic, -ology (thr. Lat. Fr.), *acclimatise*, *climax*, *climacteric*, *clinic*, -al, *enclitic* (thr. Lat. Fr.).

Latin, *incline*, *decline*, *inclination*, *declination*, *declension* (thr. Fr.); *acclivity*, -ous, *declivity*, -ous, *proclivity*, *reclined*; *clement*, the surnames *Clement*, *Clements*, *Clementson*, *clemency* (thr. Fr.); *trichinium*.

L. Latin and Romance, *decline*, *incline* (subs.).

Teutonic, *lean*, -ing, *heel*, to *lean to one side*, *lowe*, a *hill* (Scot.),

¹ Klinge suggests from an old Teutonic form of the root, ✓*hal-*, cp O.N. *hal-la*, to *lean forward*, A.S. *hly-dan*, *hal-dan*, M.E. *hil-dan*, *hal-dan*, to *tilt*, *incline*, N.E. *heel over* (with loss of *d* cp. Palgrave, quoted by Skeat, 'the bote begynneth to hyde,' and Wyclif, Mark xiv. 8, 'she heide it [poured by tilting] on his head'). The *d* was probably dropped in modern English by its being regarded as marking the past tense, instead of being a radical letter.

law, a hill, ladder, lee, leeward, lew, luke, an unexplained variant of lew, lukewarm, lid, eyelid, Lidgate, Lidyatt, Lidgetter, Ludgeter, gatekeeper (surnames).

Eur-Ar. KLŌN IS, *the buttock, haunch.*

Sanskrit, grōnis (s s).

Zend, craonis (s s.).

Armenian, srun-k, *bone of the leg*

Greek, κρόνις, the 'os sacrum.'

Latin, clūnis (s s.), **crus**, **cruris**, *a leg (?)*; perhaps **lum-bus**, *a loin* (for *clun-bus), **lumbago**, *pain in the loins* (by loss of initial c, and change of n to m before b).

L Latin and Romance, Ital. **lombo**, Prov. **lomb-s**, O.F. **logne**, M.E. **loyne**, **loine**, Scot **lungie**, **lunyie**, N.F. **longe**, *a loin*, O.F. **surlogne**.

Balto-Slav, Lith **szlaunis**, O. Slav. **led-vi**, **led-vija**, *the loin*.

Teutonic, O.N. **hlaun** (s s), O.H.G. **lenti**, **lentin**, N.H.G. **lende**, O.N. **lend**, *the loin, haunch*, A.S. **lenden**, (pl.) **lend-enu**, M.E. **lendes**, *the loins*.

Celtic, O. Wel. **clun** (s s).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, **crural**, **lumbar**, **lumbago**

L. Latin and Romance, **loin**, **sirloin** (for **surloin**).¹

Eur-Ar. √KREŪ √KRU √KLEŪ √KLU, *to hear, obey, be heard of, proclaim, &c.*

Sanskrit, **gru-**, in **gru-no-ti**, *to hear*, **grav-āyati**, *causes to hear*, **grutas**, *heard, famous*, **gruti**, *hearing, rumour*, **grushti**, *hearing, obedience*, **crotra**, *the ear*, **gravas**, *sound, call, fame, glory*, **gravasya**, (adj.) *ambitious*, (subs.) *glory*.

¹ The connection of Latin **lumbus**, O.H.G. **lenti**, O. Slav **ledvija**, is very problematic. The different vocalism is one objection; yet, notwithstanding this, Brugmann accepts the identity of Gk. κρόνις with Sans. grōnis, Lat. clūnis. Another objection is the variation of suffix; viz. the assumed base **clon-** takes in Latin the suffix **-bus**, and drops initial c; the O. Slav. omits the nasal, has lost the initial c, and uses the suffix **-vi**; the O.H.G. loses the initial h (= Eur-Ar. **Ĥ**), and uses the suffix **-ti**. On the other hand, O.N. **hlaunn** retains the original h, and has the same vocalism as Sans. grōnis, Lith. **szlaunis**. It is nevertheless possible to suppose later variants of the root without the initial consonant of the Eur-Ar. **KLōn** and with varying vocalism, as **lōn-**, **lōn-**, **lūn-**, **lān-**, with different suffixes, and producing the forms **lum-bus**, **len-ti**, **len-de**, and the unnasalised **led-vi**.

✓**√KREU-**✓**√KRU-**✓**√KLEU-**✓**√KLU-**

Zend, *gru-*, in *grūidyai*, to *hear*, *grāota* (subs.), *hearing*, *grāothra*, *making hear*, *calling*, *grāoman*, *hearing*, *fame*, *gravanh*, a *word*, *grāosa*, *obedient*, *grusti*, *hearing*, *obedience*, cp. O.N. *hlust*, Sans. *gruta*, *heard*, *famous*.

Armenian, *lu-* (for *slu-*), in *lu*, *audible*, *lur*, *hearing*.

Greek, *κλυ-*, *κλεφ-*, in *κλύω*, to *hear*, *κλυτός*, *celebrated*, in *κλέος* (for *κλέφ-os*), *glory*, *-κλέης* (Ion.), *-κλήs* (Att.), termination of many Greek compound names with meaning of *famous*, as in *Περικλήs*, &c., *κλειτός*, *celebrated*, *Clitus*, nom. pr., *Κλειώ*, the *Muse of History*.

Latin, *clu-*, *clo-*, *clau-* (= *clav-*), in *cluere*, to *hear oneself called*, *be named*, *praised*, *celebrated*, *cluens*, (later) *cliens* (lit. *one who hears*), *one who obeys*, an *attendant*, *client*, *clientela*, *chantage*; *inolutus* or *inolutus*, *celebrated*, *cluior* (Isidorus), *more noble*, *Clu- Clo- Claud-* (= *famed*), in Roman names, as *Clu-ilius*, *Clodius*, *Claudius*; *laus* (for *claus*: cp. Sans. *grav-as*, Gk. *κλέος* for *κλέφος*), *praise*, *renown*, *laudare*, *-avi*, *-atum* (for [e]*laudare*), to *praise*, *laudator*, *laudabilis*, *collaudare*, to *praise exceedingly*; *glōria*, *glory*, for *glovosia* (= *clovosia*, cp. Sans. *gravasya*), contracted to *glōsia* (= *gloria*, by rhotacism, cp. *Aurelii*: *Ausellii*), *gloriarī*, to *glory*, *glorificare*, *glorify*, *gloriosus*, *boustful*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *laude*, *lode*, *praise*, Prov. and L. Lat. *lausa*, Span. *losa*, a *grave-stone on which the rank and titles of the deceased were engraved*,¹ O.F. *los*, *praise*, also a *diamond-shaped tile*, a *service of the Roman Church*, '*Lauda*,' M.E. *los*, *loos*, *lose*, *praise*, *fame* (Lat. *laus*, *laud-em*); Ital. *lodare*, Prov. *lauzar*, L. Lat. *lausare*, O.F. *aloser*, Norm. F. *loser*, M.E. *losen*, *alosen*, N.F. *louer*, to *praise*, O.F. *aloer* (= *alo[s]er*),² M.E. *alouen*, *alowen*, to *approve*, *allow* (Lat. *adlaudare*); Ital. *lusinga*, *praise*, *flattery*, *coaxing*, Prov. *lauz-enga*, O.F. and M.E. *losenge*, *losange*, *flattery*, *deceit*, N.F. *louange*, *praise*, O.F. *losengeor*, M.E. *losengour*, *losenger*, N.F. *louangeur*, a *flatterer*, *deceiver*, O.F. and M.E. *losengerie*, *flattery*, *deceit*, O.F. *loange*, *praise*, used also in the sense of *payment made to the lord of a fief for his consent to its alienation*, from L. Lat. *laudemia* (s.s.), O.F. *losenge*, M.E. *losinge*, *losenge*, N.F. *losange*,³ (1) a *diamond-shaped field in a shield or coat of arms, showing noble descent, rank, dignity* (heraldic); (2) a *diamond-shaped confection of sugar* &c.; L. Lat. *Ludovicus*, *Clovis*, Ital. *Ludovico*, Prov. *Aloys* (m.), *Aloyse*, F. *Louis*, *Louise*, *Héloïse*, *Alise*, *Elise*, all from

¹ Körtling disputes this derivation, and prefers that from a Hispano-Celtic *laus*, a *diamond-shaped rhomboid*, to which he also assigns *losange*, &c.

² In L. Lat. '*laudes*' was used to express the *lord's consent to sales*, and also the *payment which the tenant had to make for the same*; hence O.F. *loda*, the *lord's dues on sales*.

³ This is the same word as O.F. and M.E. *losenge*, *praise*, *flattery*.

Teutonic **Hlodwig**, **Chlodwig**, *famed in war*, Ital. **Lothario**, *f. Lothaire*, *f. Lorraine* (N.H.G. Lothringen), from Teut. **Hlod-hari**, **Clota-chari**, *famed in war*, **Clotilde** from **Chlothilde**, '*the famous heroins*'; N.F. *clientèle*, *a following*, *a number of dependents*, Ital. *gloria*, O.F. and M.E. *glorie*, *gloire*, N.E. *glory*, O.F. *glorier*, M.E. *glorien*, *to glory*, Prov. *glorificar*, O.F. *glorifier*, M.E. *glorifien*, *to glorify*, O.F. *glorios* (Lat. *gloriosus*), M. and N.E. *glorious*; L. Lat. *slāvus*, *selavus*, Ital. *schiauo*,¹ Prov. *escaus*, O.F. *esclo*, *esclave*, *a slave*, from O.H.G. *sklav*, *a term originally applied to the Slavonian prisoners of Charlemagne*.

√ **KLAV**
√ **KLAV**
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√ **KLAV**

Balto-Slav, O Slav. *slovo*, *a word*, *slava*, *fame*, O Slav. *slyša*, *slysati*, *to hear*, *sluchu*, *hearing*, Lith. *klausa*, *obedient*, Lith. *slove*, *honour*, Lett. and Russ. *slava*, *glory*, *fame*, O Slav. *sloveninu* (N.Gr. corruption *σκληβήνος*), *Slavonic*, *Slovenic*, meaning '*the noble, famous people*', **-slav** (*noble*) is the termination of many Slavonic names, as *Wenceslav*, *Bogislav*, *Wratislav*, *Stanislav*, &c.

Teutonic, *hlu-*, in O.H.G. *hlūt*, *lūt*, N.H.G. *laut*, A.S. *hlūd*, M.E. *lūd*, *loud* (orig. pp of **hlu-an*, *to hear*, **hlūda*, **hlūta*: cp Gk. *κλυτός*), *heard*, *audible*. There are traces of another Teutonic **hluda*, **hloda*, **chluda*, **chloda*, with a short vowel, having the sense of *famous*, in the old German names **Hlodwig**, **Chlodwig**, **Hlodhari**, **Chlothilde**, **Hlo-derich**, *rich in fame*, and now **Ludwig**, **Lothar**, **Luther**, **Clothilde**, **Lowry**. Goth. *hluma*, *a sound*, *hearing*, O.H.G. *hlumunt*,² *liumunt*, N.H.G. *leumund* (f), *a cry*, *fame*, *rumour*, O.N. *hljomr*, A.S. *hleodhor*, *sound*. O.N. *hljodh* has the double meaning of *sound and silence*; the original sense is *hearing*, *a hearing*: the expression '*bidja hljodhs*' means '*to beg a hearing*,' i.e. *request silence*; O.N. *hljodhna*, *to become silent*, i.e. *to want a hearing*, *hljodha*, *dumb*, *silent*, i.e. *ready to hear*. O.H.G. *hlosen*, N.H.G. *lauschen*, A.S. *hlosnian*, *hear*, *listen*, O.N. *hlust*, *ear*, A.S. *hlyst*, *hearing*, A.S. *hlystan*, *to listen*, O.H.G. *lustren*; O.H.G. **Hlod**-in **Hlodwig**, **Hlod-hari**, N.H.G. **Ludwig**, **Luther**, **Lothringen**, O.H.G. **Chlothilde**, &c.

Celtic, Ir. *clos*, *hearing*, *cluisim*, *cloisim*, *I hear*, *cluitech*, *famous*, *chuinsin*, *hearing*, *a report*, *clu*, *fame*, Gael. *cliu*, *fame*, *praise*, *cluinn*, *to hear*, *cluas*, *the ear*, Wel. *clwyf*, *sense of hearing*, *clwyed*, *to hear*, *clod*, *fame*, *praise*, Ir. and Gael. *cluas*, Wel. *clust*, *the ear*; Ir. *clot-ri*, *rich in fame*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, names compounded with **Cleo-**, **Clei-**, **Cle-**, **Cleobulus**, **Cleit-us**, **Cleander**, &c, with **-clitus**, as **Heraclitus**, with **-κλῆς**, as **Patro-cles**, **Themisto-cles**, **Peri-cles**, &c.

¹ The Ital. Prov. and O.F. words had also the sense of *a coarse frock worn by pilgrims*; probably from its resemblance to the usual garment of a slave.

² The O.H.G. nominal suffix *-munt* corresponds to the Gk. *-μντ-*, Lat. *-mento-*.

Latin, *olient*, -age, -ship, *laud*, *Lauds*, *part of the nocturn office*, *laudation*, *laudable*, *laudatory*, *glorification*.¹

L. Latin and Romance, *clientele*, *allow*, -al, -ance, -able, *disallow*, *lozenge*, *the medical confection*, also *a pane of glass of a diamond shape*, *glory*, *glorious*, *glorify*, *Ludovico*, *Louis*, *Lewis*, *Louisa*, *Ludovic*, *Clovis*, *Aloys*, *Héloise*, *Elise*, *Eliza*, *Alice*, *Alicia*, *Lothario*, *Lothaire*, *Lorraine*, *Olotilda*.

Balto-Slav., *slave*, -er, -ery, -ish, *enslave*, *Slavonic*, *Slavonian*, *Slovenia*, *Slovenic*, recent formations from the O. Slav. *slava*, *fume*, *Wratislaw*, *Wenceslaus*, *Stanislaus*, recently Latinised forms of *Wenceslav*, *Stanislaw*.

Teutonic, *loud*, -ness, *aloud*, *list*, *listen*, the surnames *Lutwich*, *Lowther*, *Lowder*, *Lauder*, *Loder*, *Lowry*, *Luther*, -an, *Lothringen* (*Lorraine*).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\tilde{\text{KRU}}}$ $\sqrt{\tilde{\text{KLÜ}}}$, *to clean, flood*.

Sanscrit, *çrav-*, in *çravayan*, *to flow* (Fick, 4th ed. i. 48).

Greek, *κλυ-*, in *κλύζω* (for *κλύ-δ-ζω*, *to wash away, swill, cleanse*, *κατακλύζω*, *to flood, dash over*, *κατακλυσμός*, *a deluge, inundation*, *κλύδων*,² *a wave*, *κλυστήρ*, *a clyster*.

Latin, *clu-*, in *clu-ere*, *to clean, wash off*, *clo-āca*, *a sewer*, *Cloacina*, *Cluacina*, *the purifier*, a title of *Venus*, said to be so called because the Romans after the Sabine war purified themselves near a statue of the goddess with myrtle branches; *cloacalis*, *relating to sewers*, *clyster* (Gk. loan-word).

Balto-Slav., *Lith.* *szlu-ju*, *to clean, swill, sweep*.

Teutonic, *Goth.* *hlutrs*, *O.H.G.* *hluttar*, *luttar*, *N.H.G.* *lauter*, *A.S.* *hlutter*, *clean*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *clyster*, *glyster*, *cataclysm*.

Latin, *cloacal*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\tilde{\text{KERD}}}$ $\sqrt{\tilde{\text{KRD}}}$ $\sqrt{\tilde{\text{KRED}}}$, *heart*, as seat of feeling and mental activity, and as an organ of the body.

¹ *Laudanum* is commonly explained as a contraction of *Laudandum*. Skeat rejects this and regards *Laudanum* as corrupted from *Ladanum*, *a sweet-smelling gum*, Gk. *λῆδανον*, *λῆδον*, Pers. *ludan*. F. *lait d'anon* is a popular etymology.

² *ἑρπεκλύδων* (N.T.) is a doubtful word of which there are various readings, the most probable being *εὐπρεπύδων* (from *Eur-aquile*, *north-east wind*), which blows violently in the spring, a loan-word from Lat. and corrupted in the Gk. to *εὐπρεπύδων*.

Sanskrit, *hṛd*,¹ *the heart*, *hṛdaya* (s.s.).

Zend, *zard-*, in *zaredya*, *the heart*.

Armenian, *sirt*, *heart*.

Greek, *καρδ-*, *κραδ-*, in *καρδία*, *κραδίη* (Epic), *κάρξα* (Æol.), *heart*, *καρδιακός*, *relating to the heart*, *περικάρδιος*, *near, about the heart*; *κέρδος*, *craft, gain*, *κερδοσύνη* (s.s.), *κερδῶ*, *the wily one, thief*, *a name of the fox*.

Latin, *cord-*, in *cor*, *cord-is*, *heart*, *accordare*, *agree*, *concora*, *agreeing with*, *concordia*, *agreement*, *concordare*, *to agree with*, *concordatus*, *an agreeing*, *disconra*, *disagreeing*, *discordia*, *discordare*; *misericonra*, *pitiiful*, *misericondia*, *pity*; *so-conra*, *dull*, *sluggish*, *so-cordia*, *sloth*, *ve-conra*, *insane*, *vecordia*, *madness*; *recordari*, *to remember*, *præcordia*, *the diaphragm*, *cordatus*, *prudent*, *wise*, *corculum*, *dim. of cor*, *a little heart*; *cerdo*, *a handicraftsman*, *cp. Gk. Κερδών*, *name of a slave*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *cuore*, Prov. *cors*, O.F. *cor*, *coer*, N.F. *cœur*, *heart*, M.E. *core*, *the core of fruit*, Ital. *coraggio* (as from L. Lat. *coraticum*), Prov. *coratge*, O.F. and M.E. *corage*, N.F. *courage*, *courage*, O.F. and M.E. *corageus*, N.F. *courageux*, *courageous*; Ital. *accordare*, Prov. *accordar*, O.F. *acorder*, M.E. *acorden*, N.F. *acorder*, *to accord*, O.F. and M.E. *concorde*, *concord*, O.F. *concordance*, M.E. *concordaunce*, *agreement*, *concordance*, F. (16th cent.) *concordat*, *an agreement*, O.F. and M.E. *disconra*, *desconra*, *discord*, Ital. *discordare*, O.F. *desconra*, *discord*, *to disagree*, *pres. p. discordant*; O.F. *desconrager*, *encourager*, M.E. *discourage*, *encourage*, Ital. *ricordare*, O.F. *recorder*, M.E. *recorden*, *to record*, Ital. *ricordo*, O.F. *record*, *a record*; O.F. and M.E. *cordial*, (adj.) *hearty*, (subs.) *a cordial*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *zird-is*, O. Slav. *sridice*, *heart*.

Teutonic, Goth. *hairts*, O.H.G. *herz-a*, N.H.G. *herz*, O.N. *hartja*, A.S. *heorte*, M.E. *heorte*, *huerte*, *harte*, *heart*, M.H.G. *herzeliche*, O.N. *hjartaliga*, M.E. *heorteliche*, *heartily*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *cride*, N. Ir. *cridhe*, *croidhe*, Wel. *craidd*, Gael. *cridhe*, *heart*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *cardiac*, *pericardium*.

Latin, *coronula* (*a small seed*), *præcordia*.

L. Latin and Romance, *core* (*of fruit*), *courage*, *-ous*, *discourage*, *-ment*, *encourage*, *-ment*, *acord*, *-ance*, *-ing*, *concord*, *-ant*, *-ance*,

¹ Phonetically the Sans. words cannot be assigned to Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KRD}}$; they require a Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KRDH}}$. It is difficult, however, to separate the Aryan words for heart from the European, and $\sqrt{\text{KRDH}}$ may have been a dialectic variant of $\sqrt{\text{KRD}}$.

$\sqrt{\text{KRD}}$
 $\sqrt{\text{KRD}}$
 $\sqrt{\text{KRD}}$

concordat (fr. Lat. concordatum), discord, -ant. -ance, record, -er, cordial, -ly.

Teutonic, heart, -y, -ily, heart-ache, heartfelt, &c., hearten, dishearten, hardhearted, &c.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KRED DH}}$ ($=\sqrt{\text{KRED}} + \sqrt{\text{DHE}}$), to be defiant, have confidence, trust, believe in; probably a variant of $\sqrt{\text{KER}} \sqrt{\text{KER DH}}$, to be strong, defiant (see p. 277).

Sanscrit, çrad-dhā-,¹ in çrad-da-dhā-ti, trust, believe in, çrad-dhā, (adj.) trustful, faithful, (subs.) fidelity, çrad-dhi-va, credible

Latin, crēd-, in crēd-ere, -idi, -itum (for crēd-dere), to believe, credibilis, creditor, a creditor. creditare (intens), to believe firmly, credulus, easy of belief, credulitas; discredere, to be incredulous towards, incredulus, not believing, accredere, to yield belief to.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. credere (p. p. creduto), Prov. creire (p. p. crezut), O.F. creire (p. p. orut), N.F. croire (p. p. cru), to believe, Ital. credenza, Prov. creansa, O.F. credence, creance, M.E. credence, creauce, faith,² a buffet, a side-table (see note); **Credo**, as a name for the Apostles' Creed, from its first word 'Credo' (I believe), is common to all the Romance languages; Ital. credito, F. crédit (fifteenth cent.), faith, trust, repute, Fr. créditer, to give credence or credit to, with compounds acrédiiter (s s), discréditer, to refuse credit, formed from Lat. creditare, or from Fr. crédit; O.F. creanter, craanter, cranter, also greanter, graanter, granter, M.E. granter, graunten, to grant, either from L. Lat. credentare, or from O.F. créant, surety, bail (L. Lat. credentum), M.E. creauant; all these are based upon credens, pres. p. of credere; Ital. miscredente, F. mescréant, miscréant, M.E. miscreant, an unbeliever, heathen, Ital. ricredente, orig. going back to a false faith, afterwards losing faith, courage, cp. Prov. and O.F. se recreire, to be faint-hearted, O.F. recreant, M.E. recreant, an apostate, faint-hearted (=Lat. minus-

¹ Eur-Ar. Kred-dhe-, Sans. çrad-dha-, Lat. cred-ere, are all compounds formed from dhe-, to place, +kred-, trust, to place confidence in, believe. It is one of the comparatively few compounds that can be traced with certainty to the original language.

² In M.E. credence meant also the *tasting or assaying of food* in royal and noble houses, to guard against poisoning, and then, the *table* on which the food was placed before it was served. The name is now given to a table on which the bread and wine to be used in the Lord's Supper are placed before consecration. The officer in charge of the *tasting table* was called in L. Lat. credentiarius, Ital. credenziere, F. crédencier. Cp. a passage cited by Murray (*Hist. Diet.*) circ. 1480 A.D.: 'Credence is used and tastynge for drede of poysonynge.'

credens, re-credens), O.F. **croidible, crédible**, O.F. and M.E. **creditour** (fifteenth cent.), **creditor**, O.F. **credule, credulité** (twelfth cent.).

Teutonic, A.S. **creda**, M.E. **crede**, *the Creed*.

Celtic, O. Ir. **cretim**, N. Ir. **creidim**, *I believe*, N. Ir. **creatair**, *faithful*, **creidteor**, *a believer*, Gael. **creud**, Ir. **creidh**, Wel. **credo**, *the Creed*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, Credo, the Apostles' Creed.

L. Latin and Romance, credence (in all its senses), **credential**, **credit**, **creditor**, **credible**, **creditable**, **credulous**, -ity, &c ; **grant**, -or, **grantee**, **miscreant**, **recreant**, **accredit**, **discredit**, -able.

Teutonic, creed (fr. A.S. loan-word).

Eur-Ar $\sqrt{\text{KER}}$, with varying suffix, KER S , KR S , KER N , KER U , KER T , *horn, head, projecting point, peak*, probably fr. $\sqrt{\text{KER}}$, *hard*, a by-form of $\sqrt{\text{QER}}$ (see p. 202).

Sanscrit, çer- , çṛs- , çṛ-n- , in çir-as , çir-shan , *head*, çṛn-ga , *horn, tu-k, syringe*, çṛn-ga-vant , *horned, peaked*, çṛngāyate , *to butt with the horns*, çṛn-ga-vera , *ginger* (antler-shaped), çṛ-gāla , *a jackal* (also, but rarely, sṛ-gāla , s.s.).

Zend, çara , N. Pers. sar , *sir, head, ruler*, Zend çṛ-va , N. Pers. çuru , *horn*, N. Pers. **zanjābil**, *ginger*, **shaghāl**, *a jackal*.

Greek, καρ- , κρα- , κερ- , κορ- , with varying nominal suffix, in κάρᾱ^1 (Ion. κάρη), for κάρασα , *head* (gen. καράατος , καρήατος), κάρᾱνον , for κάρασνον (from a base καρᾱσν-), *head, summit*, καρωτόν (from κάρᾱ), *the vegetable with a head or knob* (cp. Gk. κεφαλωτός , *headed*, and N.H.G. *knoblauch*) ; κόρη , *one of the temples*, κράς , *head*, acc. pl. κράτα , *heads* (for κράσατα), κρήνη , Dor. κράνῃ , Lesb. κράννα , for κράσ-να , *a spring, the fountain-head*, κράνιον (for κράσ-νιον), *skull*, ἡμικράνιον , *pain on one side of the head or face* ; κέρας , gen. κέρατος (base κερατ-), *a horn*, κεράτιον , *little horn, the bean of the κερατία*, *the carob or locust tree*, *a weight* = $\frac{1}{2}$ of an obol (cp. Lat. *siliqua*, *a bean* = $\frac{1}{2}$ of a scruple), κεραός (for κεραφός), *horned* (cp. Lat. *cervus*), κεράεις (= κεράφεις , for *κεράφεις , cp. Sans. çṛn-ga-vant), *horned* ; μονόκερως , *unicorn*, ῥινόκερως , *rhinoceros*, κεράστῃς , *a horned serpent*, κεράμβυξ , *a horned beast* ; κρίός , *a ram* (the *horned*), κρά-νος , *helmet*,

¹ κάρᾱ serves sometimes as periphrasis for a person, as Οἰδίῳ κάρᾱ (= *Œdipus*).

√**KER-**
~~**KER-S-**~~
~~**KR-S-**~~
~~**KER-N-**~~
~~**KER-U-**~~
~~**KER-T-**~~

κράνον, κρίνεα, the cornel tree, καρσός, καρσία, cherry tree,¹ καρσίον, a cherry, from its hard stone; ζγγίβρις, ginger (Pers. loan-word).

Latin, car-, cer-, cor-, with varying nominal suffix, in *cara*, prob. Gk. loan-word from *κάρα*, with the sense of *face*, found in Corippus, an African poet of the sixth century: 'postquam venere verendam Cæsaris ante caram' ('De Laude Justini'); *cerebrum* (for *cer-es-rum*²), *brain*, *cerebellum* (dim. of *cerebrum*), *crabro*, gen. -onis, for *cras-ro*, a *hornet*, so called from its antennæ (*cras*=Gk. *κράς*, a *horn*, *antenna*), Lat. *carota*, a *carrot* (Gk. loan-word); *cernuare*, for *cers-nuare*, to *throw down or fall headlong*, *cernuus* (*cers-nuus*), with the *face downwards*, *cer-vus*, a *stag* (cp. Gk. *κεράος*, for *κεράός*, *horned*), *cervinus*, relating to a *deer or stag*, *cer-vix*, the *neck* (*cers*=Sansk. *çiras*, + *vincio*? to *bind*); *cornu* (=Eur-Ar. *ker* + nom. suffix -*nu*), a *horn*, *angle*, *point*, *wing of a place*, *corneolus*, *horny*, *cornutus*, *horned*, *unicornis*, *unicorn*, *cornum*, the *cornel cherry*, *cornu-copiæ*, *horn of plenty*; *hemisranium*, or -a, a *pain on one side of the head or face*, *cerasum*, a *cherry* (loan-word from Gk.); *zingiber*, *ginger* (Gk. loan-word).

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. *chiere*, *face* (a meaning still retained till the sixteenth century), *friendly or unfriendly look and manner*, *reception*, *entertainment*, *hospitality*, *feast*; Ital. *cera*, *ciera* (according to Diez borrowed from O.F.), Span. and Port. *cara*, M.E. *chere*, *chiere*, N.E. *cheer*, *face*, *countenance*, *expression of countenance*, *state of mind*, *feeling*, M.E. *cheren*, to *cheer*, *comfort*; Ital. *cervello*, O.F. *cervel*, N.F. *cerveau*, *brain*, Ital. *cervellata*, F. (sixteenth cent.) *cervelat*, N.F. *cervelas*, *sausage* (orig. of *brains*), O.F. *carote*, N.F. *carotte*, a *carrot*; O.F. *corn*, later *cor*, a *corn on the foot*, also a *horn*, L. Lat. *corua*, F. *corne*, *horn of a beast*, a *projecting corner*, Ital. *cornetta*, a *standard* (orig.) with *two points or horns*, a *troop of horse*, O.F. *cornette* (dim. of *corne*), lit. a *little horn*, a *ladies' head-dress with lappets at each side*, the *head-dress of Sisters of Charity*, also a *pennon*, *flag*, or *standard*, a *company of cavalry under a flag*, the *officer carrying the flag*, Ital. *cornetto*, O.F. *cornet*, a *little horn*, *cornet à piston*, a *cornopean*, introduced into England about 1883; L. Lat. *cornerium*, O.F. *cornier*, M.E. *cornyer*, *corner*, *corner*, a *corner*, *angle*, L. Lat. *Cornubia*, *Cornwall*, from original

¹ Curtius rejects the usual derivation (accepted from Pliny), from the town of Cerasus in Pontus, and connects it with this root. In this he is followed by Liddell and Scott, Kluge, Skeat, and Müntzer.

² Cp. *funebis* for *funes-ris*, *crabro* for *cras-ro*, *membrum* for *mens-rum*, *tenetibus* for *temes-ris* (= Sans. *tamisra*, *dark*).

Celtic; **Cornvjos*, -ja (cp. *Kopvaίoi*, Ptol., Lat. *Cornvii*, used of *British tribes*, though not in Cornwall); Ital. *emigrania*, *magrana*, Span. *migrana*, F. *migraine*, M.E. *migrene*, *migreym*, *migrim*, N.E. *megrim* (Latin *hemierania*); Ital. *corniolo*, -a, O.F. *cornouille*, *cornoille*, *cornille*, M.E. *corneille*, *cornoille*, *cornel* (appearing first in herbalists of the sixteenth century, and as a translation of the German *kornel*, O.H.G. *cornul* from L. Lat. *cornolium*), L. Lat. *cornelius* (corrupt form of *corneolus*), Ital. *cornalina*, O.F. and M.E. *corneline* (other M.E. forms were *corniolin*, *cornelion*, N.E. *cornelian*¹); Ital. *carato* (through Arab. *qirāt*, *quirrāt*, from Gk. *καράτιον*, the bean of the carob tree), F. *carat*, now a weight = $3\frac{1}{8}$ grains; L. Lat. **ceresea*, Ital. *ciriegia*, Prov. *cerisca*, O.F. *cerise*, a cherry; Ital. *zenzevero*, *zenzero*, *gengero*, Span. *gengibre*, *gengivre*, O.F. *gengibre*, M.E. *gyngever*, *gingiver*, *gyngere*, *gynger*, N.E. *ginger*; Ital. *sciactal*, Span. *chacal*, Port. *chacal*, *jacal*, O.F. *jakal*, *jackal*, fr Sans. thr. Pers. and Turk. forms.

Balto-Slav, Lith. *szvisz-u*, O. Slav. *srusa*, a wasp, Lith. *szirsz-one*, O. Slav. *sruseni*, O. Pruss. *sirsilis*, a hornet, Lith. *karve*, O. Slav. *krava*,² a cow, O. Pruss. *kurvis*, *ox* (cp. Lat. *cervus*), O. Slav. *čresinja*, Serv. *krijesa*, a cherry

Teutonic, O.H.G. *hirni*, N.H.G. *hirn*, O.N. *hjarne*, A.S. *hærne*, M.E. *harnes*, *harna*, *brain*, Dutch *hersen*, *brains*, *hersen-pan*, *brain-pan*, *skull*, M.H.G. *hersenien*, *cap worn under the helmet*, indicate an original Teutonic base *herzn-*, *heran-* (= Eur-Ar. *ķersn-*), from which came the later forms O.H.G. *hirni*, &c.; in O.H.G. *hornuz*, N.H.G. *hornisse*, A.S. *hyrnet*, Du. *horzel*, a hornet, the analogy of Lat. *crabro* (for original *cras-ro*), Lith. *szirsz-one*, O. Slav. *srus-eni*, points to an original Teutonic base *horz-*, *hors-* (= Eur-Ar. *ķers-*); Goth. *haurn*, O. and N.H.G., O.N. and A.S. *horn*, O.H.G. *hrind*, *rind*, A.S. *hryther*, M.E. *rother*,³ an ox, neat (the horned); O.H.G. *hiruz*, *hirz*, N.H.G. *hirsch*, O.N. *hjártr*, A.S. *heorot*, *heort*, M.E. *heort*, *hert*, *hart*, a hart, deer, stag, from an original **herut* (for **herw-ut*, **herw-ot*), the horned; O.H.G. *cornul*, N.H.G. *kornel*, *cornel-cherry* (L. Lat. loan-word); A.S. *hyrne*, M.E. *hurne*, *huirn*, a corner, angle, now obsolete, Alem. *chriesi*, O.H.G. *chirsa*, N.H.G. *kirsche*, O. Du. *kerse*, A.S. *cyrs*, a cherry, M.E. *cheri*, *chiri*, N.E. a cherry (a corruption according to Skeat from *cheris*, *chiria*, the s being regarded as a plur. termination), A.S. *cyrs-treow*, M.E. *cheritre*,

¹ There is a M.E. *carneol* for *corneol* (Lat. *corneolus*). The change of spelling is from a supposed connection with *caro*, *carnis*, *flesh*. *Cornelian* is sometimes spelt *carneelian* from the same error.

² The *k* in these two words implies the velar form QER- rather than the palatal KER-.

³ Kluge doubts the connection of *rind*, &c., with this root

chirître, N.E. *cherry-tree*;⁴ A.S. **gingiber**, L.G. **gingiber**, from a Romance form, as also the M.E. **gingiver**, *ginger*.

Celtic, Wel. **carw**, Corn. **carow**, Bret. **caru**, a *hart, stag*, Ir. **cearn**, a *corner*, **cearnan**, *angle, horn-work*, Gael. **ceard-dubhan**, **ceard-aman**, *hornet, dung-beetle*, Ir. **cearnabhan**, *hornet*, Wel. **Kernow**, **Cernyw**, Bret. **Kerneo**, **Kerne**, the *district of Cornuailles* in Armorica, cp. A.S. **Corn-weallas**, the *foreign corner*, from a Celtic **corn** or **cearn**, a *corner, head-land*, + A.S. **weallas**, *foreign*; Ir. **ceart**, *rock, pebble*, Gael. Ir. Wel. **carn**, a *heap of stones*, from $\sqrt{\text{ker}}$, or $\sqrt{\text{qer}}$, *hard*, Gael. **carraig**, O. Ir. **carrie**, Wel. **careg**, O. Wel. **carrecc**, Bret. **karrek** (= **kersekki*), a *rock*.²

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Zend, **sirdar** (thr. N. Pers.), *chief, head-man*.

Greek, **cerastes**, **cerambyx**, **rhinoceros**, **cranium** (thr. Lat.), **cranio-logy**.

Latin, **cerebral**, -ation, **cerebro-** in comp., as in **cerebro-spinal**, **cernuous** (of flowers, *drooping downwards*), **cervine**, **cervical**, **cornute**, **unicorn**, **cornucopia**.

L. Latin and Romance, **cheer**, **cheerful**, **cheery**, **cheerless**, **cervelas**, a *kind of sausage*, **carrot**, **corn** (on the foot), **cornet**, the *officer carrying the colours in the cavalry*, **corner**, **corner-wise**, &c., **cornet**, a *horn*, **cornet à piston**, **cornopean**, **megrim**, **cornel-tree**, **cornelian**, **ginger**, **jackal** (from Sans. thr. Pers. and Romance).

Teutonic, **harns** (dial.), **hornet**, **hart**, **hartshorn**, **horn**, **horny**, **horned**, **horn-beam**, -blend, -book, -pipe, **horn-work**, *projecting defences*, **Rother-hithe**, *landing place for cattle*, **Rother-field**, **Rotherham**, place names, **cherry** (from A.S. loan-word).

Celtic, **Corn-** in **Cornwall** (-wall is an A.S. word meaning *Celtic, foreign*), **Chert**, *rocky, stony ground*, **Cherts-ey**, '*stony isle*,' **Carrick-fergus**, **Cairn**, **Carnac**, **Carne** (pr. n.).

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{*KEM}$, of uncertain meaning, perhaps *to cover*, and identical with \sqrt{KEM} -, *to curve, vault*.

Sanskrit, **çam-** in **çamulya**, a *woollen shirt*.

¹ The cherry, plum, peach and pear were introduced into Germany from Italy some time before the seventh century, and were known under names borrowed from the Latin of that period.

² These words are cited also under \sqrt{qer} - (see p. 202); etymologically they may be placed under either form of the root.

Latin, camisia, loan-word from O.H.G. *hemidi*, a *linen under-garment*, adopted in the beginning of the fifth century, and found in Isidor. 'Orig.' xix. 22, 29: 'Camisias vocari quod in his dormimus, in camis, id est, stratis nostris.' Its meaning was probably a *night-dress*, used by soldiers in camp.

L. Latin and Romance, camicia, camiscia (with dim. *camisciola*), Prov. *camisa*, O.F. *chemise* (with dim. *chemisette*), a *linen under-garment*, A.S. *cemes*, M.E. *kemes*, *kemse*, a *shirt, under-garment* (borrowed directly from Ital. or Lat.), see Rob. Br. 122, 14, 'Withouten kirtle or *kemse*.' Span. *camisa* (with dim. *camisola*), Ital. *camice*, O.F. *canse*, *cainse*, *chainse*, a *vest, waistcoat, jacket*; F. *camisade*, a *night attack*, F. *Camisard*,¹ Prov. *camsil* (dim.), O.F. *chainsil*, a *short surplice for choristers* (L. Lat. *camisillum*).

Teutonic, ham-, in Goth. *ana-hamon*, to *cover, to clothe oneself*, O.H.G. **hamo* (a lost noun), *covering, shape*, but retained still in O.N. *hams* for *hamis*, a *snake's slough*, A.S. *homa*, *hama*, O.N. *hamr*, a *covering*, and in the compounds O.H.G. *lih-ham*, M.H.G. *lich-hame*, N.H.G. *leichnam*, A.S. *lik-homa*, the *body, the covering of flesh* (cp. A.S. *flæsc-homa*, the *fleshy covering*), the *body*, O.H.G. *hemidi*, M.H.G. and L.G. *hemde*, N.H.G. *hemd* (dim of O.H.G. **hamo*), a *shirt*.

Celtic, Wel. hefis, a *woman's garment* (loan-word from Teut.), O.Ir. *caimnse*, a *garment*, prob. a *surplice* (loan-word from Romance).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

L. Latin and Romance, chemise, chemisette, camisole, camisade, camisard (fr. Teutonic).

Teutonic, hamer-cloth (sixteenth cent.), now *hammer-cloth*.

Eur.-Ar. √KEM-, to *labour, toil, undergo fatigue, be quiet, cease, be extinguished*, with transitive sense to *allay, extinguish, kill, harm*.

Sanskrit, çam-, in *çam-yati*, to *labour, fatigue oneself, çamayati, destroys, çamnoti, harms*.

Greek, καμ-, in *κάμ-ω* (second aor. *ἔ-καμ-ον*), to *labour, καμ-όντες, those who have done their work* (defuncti), the *dead, κάμνοντες, the sick, κάμ-απος, aconite*.

Latin, cammaron, aconite (Gk. loan-word).

¹ The Camisards were Protestants of the Cevennes, who took up arms to defend their liberties, and were so called from their smock-frocks.

Teutonic, *hem-*, in O.N. *hemja*, N.H.G. *hemmen*, *to restrain, hold back, keep in bounds*, A.S. *hemm*, *a border, boundary*,¹ O.H.G. *hemera*, N.H.G. *hemern* (dial.), *hellebore*, A.S. *hem-lic*, M.E. *hem-lok*, N.E. *hemlock*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *kemerai* (pl.), O. Slav. *čemerika*, *hellebore*, *čemer*, *poison*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *hem*, *a border*, especially of a garment, *hem* (vb.), *to bind by sewing, make a border*, *hem*, *to obstruct*, *hemlock*, *hamper*, *to hinder* (see note), *hamble*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KEL}}$ $\sqrt{\text{KIL}}$ $\sqrt{\text{KER}}$, *to freeze*

Sanskrit, *çir-*, in *çi-çir-as*, *frost, cold*.

Teutonic, O.N. *hel-*, in *hela*, *hoar-frost*

Balto-Slav., Lith. *szalu szalti*, *to freeze*, O. Slav. *slota*, *winter*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KERM}}$ $\sqrt{\text{KREM}}$, *to be weary, torment oneself*

Sanskrit, *çram-*, in *çram-ati*, *be weary, take pains, çrama*, *weariness, exhaustion, toil*.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *sramu*, *shame* (Miklosich).

Teutonic, O.H.G. *haram*, *harm, blame, abuse, offence*, O.N. *harmr*, A.S. *hearm*, *injury, hurt*, (as adj.) *bitter, ill-doing, hurting*, A.S. *hearmian*, *to harm, hurt*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *harm*, *-ful, -less*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{KVEI}}$ $\sqrt{\text{KŪI}}$, *to kindle, give light, shine*.

Sanskrit, *çvi-*, in *çvitas*, *white, çvitrās*, *whitish, çvetati*, *be white, çvaitya*, *whiteness, çvas*, *to-morrow* (cp. Gk. *αὔριον*, *dawn and tomorrow*, N.H.G. *morgen, morning and morrow*), *çvindati*, *is light*.

¹ Kluge suggests another derivation of O.N. *hemja*, from O.N. *hām*, *the shank*, N.E. *ham*, cp. *hemill*, *a leg-bather*, *hemingr*, *the skin of the shank of the hido*. This was used in the ceremony of adoption. The adopted son and his nearest heirs put their feet in a shoe made from the skin of the right leg of a three-year-old ox. *Hemingr*, pr. n., probably denoting an adopted son. This explains the English surname, *Hemming*. The *Century Dict.* connects with O.N. *hemja*, O. Fris. *hemma*, *to stop, hinder*, O.H.G. *hamelon*, M.H.G. *hameln*, O.N. *hamla*, A.S. *hamelian*, M.E. *hamelen*, N.E. *hamble*, *to mutilate, lame*, also M.E. *hamperen*, *to hinder, obstruct*, O.H.G. *hamal*, N.H.G. *hummel*, *a wether*, O. Scot. *hummel*, *a cow without horns*.

Greek, *καί-*, in *καίω* (for *κάί-ω*), to light, kindle, burn (fut. *καύσω*), *καύμα*, burning heat, the heat of the day, *καύσις*, a burning, *καυστικός*, capable of burning, corrosive, *ἔγκαιστικός*, burning in, *ἐγκαιστός*, burnt in, *καυτήριον*, a burning-iron.

√*καυ*
√*καυ*

Latin, *cauterium*, *cauterizare* (loan-words from Gk.).

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. *encaustum*, the purple ink used by the later Roman emperors; Ital. *inchiostro*, O F. *enque*, M.E. *enke*, N.F. *encre*, N.E. *ink*; *cauma*, heat of the sun, hottest part of the day (Jerome, Isidore), Languedoc, *caumas*, mid-day heat, Prov. *chaume*, time of rest for cattle during the heat of the day, O.F. *chomer*, to rest from work; Ital., Span., Port., *calma*,¹ F. *calme*, cessation of wind, calm, Ital. *calmare*, F. *calmer*, to calm down, quiet; O.F. *encaustique*, burnt in.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *zvaititi*, O. Slav. *svitati*, to whiten, O. Slav. *svetu*, (adj.) white, (subs.) light, Lith. *zvintu*, to dawn, Lith. *kvetejs*, wheat, loan-word from Teutonic.

Teutonic, Goth. *hweits*, O.H.G. *hwiz*, *wiz*, N.H.G. *weiss*, O.N. *hvittr*, A.S. *hwit*, white, Goth. *hwaiteis*, O.H.G. *weizzi*, *weizi* (earlier **hweizi*), N.H.G. *weizen*, O.N. *hveite*, A.S. *hwæte*, wheat.

Celtic, Gallic (Latinised) *Vindus*, *Venta*, *Vindo-*, prop. names, with the meaning white, as in *Vindus*, *Vindo-bonus*, *Venta Belgarum*, Winchester (venti castra); O. Ir. *find*, white, N. Ir. *finne*, whiteness, *fionn*, white, pale, Finn-geinte, the white people; Wel. *gwynn*, white, fair, happy, Corn. *guyn*, Bret. *guenn*, white, Wel. *gwynnaeth*, happiness, Ir. *Fionn-uisg*, the white water, corrupted to *Phoenix*, in 'Phoenix Park,' *fionnag*, a white trout; *Gueniver*, *Guiniver*, female name, 'the white wave,' *Gwynn* hwfar; Macbain, 'Gael. Dict.' derives *Vindus*, *find*, &c., from √*qid-*, to see.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *caustic*, *cautery*, -ise, *encaustic* (thr. F.), *ēremacausis* (*ἡρέμα*, slow, + *καύσις*), slow combustion, digestion.

L. Latin and Romance, *calm*, *becalm*, *calm-ness*; *ink*, *inky*, *ink-stand*, &c.

Teutonic, *white*, *whiten*, *whiting*, *whiteness*, *whitesmith*, &c.; *Whitsunday*,² *wheat*, *wheaten*, *wheat-bread*, &c.

¹ The irregular change from *au* to *ai* is probably due to a supposed connection with Lat. *calere*, to be hot. An O.F. *chaume*, a shed covered with straw or reeds, has been connected with *καύμα*, but it is derived from Lat. *calamus*, straw, by regular change of *ai* to *au*.

² White Sunday, 'Dominica in albis, so-called from the admission of catechumens clothed in white robes to the sacrament of baptism on the eve of this festival.' In the Western Church repeated efforts were made to confine the administration of baptism to the two seasons of Easter and Pentecost. At the end of the

Celtic, Winchester, Winton, Gwinneth, Gwendoline, Guinever, Jennifer (prop. names of women), Gwynn, Gwynnet (names of men); Phinn, M'Phinn, Fin-, in several names of Celtic origin, as in Fingal, Finlay, Findon, Phoenix (Park), finnack (Scot), a *white trout*, perhaps also in Finland.

Eur-Ar. KŪES, to sob, sigh, lament.

Sanscrit, çvas-, in çvas-imi, *breathe heavily, sigh*.

Latin, ques-, in quer-or, questus, queri (r changed to s between vowels), to *complain*, quer-ela, a *complaint*, querulus, *complaining*, querimonia, *complaint*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. querela, F. querele, M.E. querele, quarel, N.F. querelle, *complaint, quarrel*.

fourth century Siricius, Bishop of Rome, wrote 'that all Churches agreed with that of Rome in the exclusive administration of baptism at Easter and Pentecost'; but erroneously, as many Churches baptised on the festival of Epiphany. A capitulary of Charlemagne, 804 A.D., directs 'ut nullus baptizare præsumat nisi in Pascha et Pentecosten.' The objections to this explanation are: (1) that the Dominica in albis was not Whit-Sunday, but the Sunday after Easter; (2) that the real word is not Whit-Sunday, but Whitsun-day, as shown by the old name for the two following days, Whitsun Monday and Tuesday; there is also a mention of Whitsun farthinge (Pentecostal offerings). Dr. Neale therefore considers Whitsun a corruption from the German Pfingsten, itself corrupted from the Gk. Pentecost. Others, again, connect Whit-Sunday with the Welsh 'wyth,' *eight*, Whit-Sunday being the eighth Sunday, i.e. the fiftieth day, after Easter. The objection to this lies in the composition of a Celtic with a Teutonic word. The true explanation seems to be that of Vigfusson. White was closely associated in the minds of the Scandinavian Christians with their new faith. Candidates for baptism were dressed in white garments and called by the name 'hvit-vad-ungr,' *one dressed in white clothes*. Hvita Kristr, *the White Christ*, became the favourite name of our Lord, and churches at their consecration were dressed out with white. When Christianity was introduced into Norway, Yule, Easter, and Pentecost, but especially the two last, were the great seasons for baptism, Easter being preferred; hence the Octave of Easter was called Dominica in albis. But in Norway, owing to the greater cold of Easter, Pentecost seems to have been the appointed season, and the festival week was called 'hvita-dagar,' *the white days*, Hvitedaga-vika, *White-day week*, while the day of Pentecost had the name of Hvit-Drottinsdagr, *the White Lord's-day*, i.e. Whit-Sunday. The name that at last prevailed was Hvita-sunna-dagr, *Whit-Sunday*, i.e. White-sun-day. Whit-Sunday itself was called Hvita-sunna-dagr, White + Sun-day, *the day of the White Sun*, or *the White Sunday*, and the week Hvita-sunna-dags-vika, *Whitesunday's-week*. The Norse name was probably adopted from the A.S. Hvita-sunnandæg, White-Sunday, M.E. hwite-sunedel, which, in naming the season and the week, was shortened for convenience sake to Whitsun-, as in Whitsun-tide, Whitsun-week, and later to Whit-, as in Whit-Monday for Whitsun-Monday. This contraction set in at an early date, as we find in Layamon 'whitesune-tide' and even 'whitesune-del.' It may therefore be considered established that Whit-Sunday is derived from A.S. hwit, and means the White Sunday, and that Whitsun- and Whit- now in general use are only contracted forms of Whitsunday.

Teutonic, A.S. *hweos-an*, to wheeze, O.H.G. *hwispalon*, M.H.G. *wispeln*, N.H.G. *wisperm* (orig. L.G.), A.S. *hwisprian*, N.E. *whisper*, A.S. *hwistlung*, *whistling*, from **hwistlian*, Dan. *hvisle*, to *whistle*, *hiss*, O.H.G. *weisunt* (for older **hweisunt* ?), A.S. *wasend*, M.E. *wesande* (original pres. p.), 'the wheezing,' the wind-pipe, M.E. *whist*, to keep or enjoin silence by a hissing sound, *whist* (interj.), *hist*, *huishte*, a sound enjoining silence.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, querulous, querimonious.

L. Latin and Romance, quarrel, quarrelsome.

Teutonic, wheeze, whisper, whistle, weasand, whist, the game of cards, hist, hush.

G.

Eur-Ar $\sqrt{\text{GEM}}$, $\sqrt{\text{GM}}$, $\sqrt{\text{GA}}$, to walk, step, go, come.

Sanskrit, gam-, ga-, in ji-ga-ti, gam-yate, go, move, come, gach-chhati (inceptive), go (cp. Gk. βάσκω), gatas, gone, gatis, a going, gantus, a way, course, gamas, going to, cohabitation, adhi-gam-ati, takes to wife, marries.

Zend, jam-, in jam-çati, goes, jaçaiti (s.s. inceptive).

Greek, βα-, βα-, in βαίνω (= βάνω, βάμω), go (fut. βήσομαι, aor. ἔ-βα, βῆ), Epic βίομαι (p. p. βεβαώς, Att. contr. βεβώς, fut. βήσω, with causative sense, I will make to go), βατός, passable, βάδος, a walk, βάδην, step by step, βάσις, going, stepping, a step, a foundation, base, ἀνάβασις, an ascent, expedition; βασι-λεύς, leader of the people¹ (βασι- with causative sense, as in βήσω, + λαός [?], the people, cp. N.H.G. herzog), βασιλική (sc. οἶκλα, house), a palace, βασιλίσκος, dim. of βασιλεύς, name given to a kind of serpent, βασιλικόν, royal, applied to a particular ointment or plaster, basilicon, also to a herb, the basil; βῆμα, a raised platform to speak from, a tribunal, βωμός, an altar, ἀμφίσβαινα, a fabulous serpent that goes backwards or forwards, ἀμφισβητέω, to disagree, dispute, βά-κ-τρον, βακτηρίον, a staff, walking-stick, βαδίζω, to go, βι-βάζω, to lift up, to mount (trans.), βαθμός, βασμός, a step; γάμος, marriage, γαμέω, to marry.²

Latin, bæ-, be-, bi-, ven- (for ben-), in bætere, betere, bitere, to go, come, ar-biter³ (ar=ad + biter), one who approaches, a witness, spectator, umpire, arbitrium, decision, arbitrari, to decide, arbitrator, ar-

¹ Prellwitz suggests also a connection with $\sqrt{\text{gen}}$ with change of the labiovelar g to β, and cites Zend jaiti, house, family, Lith. gimtis, race, O.H.G. chuning, king, head of the family or clan; but this explanation does not account for the termination -λεύς.

² Prellwitz connects γαμέω with $\sqrt{\text{gen}}$, and compares Sans. jami, Zend sâmi, relationship, of which he gives gâmi- as the equivalent Eur-Ar. form. The same form with ḡ is found in γαμβρός, son- or brother-in-law, Sans. jāmātṛ (s. s.). Bensenberger makes Sans. jâra = Eur-Ar. ḡ-*ra*, a lover, friend, to which he refers Lat. gener, son-in-law. This explanation is not established. Fick gives a base gēma, akin, with which he connects γάμος, γαμβρός, L. Lat. geminus, gemellus, twin, Gemini, the Twins, i.e. Castor and Pollux.

³ Ar is an old Ital. form of ad which crept into the vernacular Latin.

bitratis, **arbitrarius**; **baculum**, -us, a staff, walking-stick, **bacillus** (dim.), a rod, wand; **venio** (= *benio, *βένιος*: cp. Umb. *ben-urent* = *venerint*, Osc. *cumben-ed* = *con-ven-it*), **venire**, **ventum**, to come, **advenire**, arrive, **advena**, stranger, **adventus**, arrival, **adventicius**, circum**venire**, **convenire**, come together, **conventus**, **conveniēns**, -tia, **conventiculum**, **conventio**, **contio** (= *coventio*), an assembly, **contionari**, to address an assembly, **evenire**, to come out, issue, **eventus**, an event, **invenire**, to come upon, find, **inventio**, -or, **intervenire**, intervene, **interventio**, **pervenire**, to come through, arrive at, **prævenire**, to come before, **revenire**, to come back, **subvenire**, to succour, **subventio**, **supervenire**, to come upon; **basis**, a base (Gk. loan-word), **Basilius** (pr. n.) (Gk. loan-word).

√*ben*
√*ben*
√*ben*

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. **arbitre**, arbitrator, arbitration, M.E. **arbitre**, decision, arbitration, M.E. **arbitrou**, N.E. arbitrator, O.F. **arbitrement**, arbitrament, F. (fifteenth cent.) **arbitraire**, arbitrary; Prov. **baclar** (**baculare*, from *baculus*, with sense of wooden bar or bolt), F. (seventeenth cent.) **bâcler**, to bar the door or window, to shut, close, bring to an end, F. **débâcle**, the break up (specially of ice), then in a general sense; O.F. and M.E. **bail**, **baile**, a bar or pole to separate horses in the stable, a cross bar on two stakes, the cricket bail of the last century. The plural M.E. **bailes**, is an outer fortification or barrier of stakes, the wall of the outer courts of a feudal castle; M.E. **bailey** is applied to either of the outer courts between the outer and the inner circuits surrounding the keep, perhaps from Lat. **baculum**, a stick, pole, or stake, because originally a palisade, though there is no historical evidence in favour of such derivation. Ital. **vengo**, **venuto**, **venire**, O.F. **veindre**, **venir** (p.p. **venut**), N.F. **venir** (p.p. **venu**), to come, N.F. **venue**, an arrival, N.F. **avenue**, an approach; O. and N.F. **aventure**, M.E. **aventure**, N.E. **adventure** (cp. Lat. **adventura**), O.F. and M.E. **mesaventure**, N.E. **misadventure**, Ital. **avventurino**, F. **avventurine**, a kind of Italian glass of light-brown colour interspersed with small grains of gold¹; Ital. **convento** (Lat. **conventum**), an agreement, meeting, convent, O.F. **covent**, **convent**, N.F. **convent**, M.E. and Anglo-Fr. **covent**, **convent**, **cuvent**: the Latinised spelling was introduced about 1550, and became the rule by 1650, the old spelling was, however, retained in Covent Garden, Coventry; O.F. and M.E. **covenable**, N.F. **convenable**, **suitable**, **convenient**, **consistent**, O.F. **covenir**, N.F. **convenir**, to convene, assemble, L. Lat. **conventualis**, relating to a convent; O.F. and M.E. **covenant**, N.F. **convenant** (subs. and adj.), an agreement, L. Lat. **convanium**, O.F. and M.E. **covin**, **couvin** (m.), **covine**, **covine** (f.), a con-

¹ So called because it was a chance discovery.

√**GEN**√**GNY**√**GA**

federacy, private agreement, generally used in a bad sense, secret or fraudulent contrivance; F. *intervenir, intervene*, F. *intervention*, O. and N.F. *inventer, to invent*, O.F. and M.E. *inventour*, F. *invention*, O.F. *prevention, anticipation*, F. *parvenu, one who has arrived, one promoted, not born to rank*, F. *revenant, returning, a ghost*, F. *subvention*; O.F. *base*, from Lat. *basis*, O.F. *basile, the herb*.

Balto-Slav., Lett. *gu-ju, went*

Teutonic, Goth. *qiman*, O.H.G. *queman*, M.H.G. *komen*, N.H.G. *kommen*, O.N. *koma*, A.S. *cuman, to come*, Goth. *ga-qumths*, O.H.G. *kumft, kunft*, N.H.G. *kunft, coming, ankunft, arrival, zukunft, the future, künftig, future* (adj.), O.H.G. *quimi, quemi*, O.N. *kvama, koma*, A.S. *cyme, cime*, M.E. *cume, come, arrival, coming*; A.S. *cymlic*, M.H.G. *komelih, komlich, comely, stately, fit* (cp. Lat. *conveniens*); Goth. *biqiman*, O.H.G. *biqueman*, N.H.G. *bekommen*, A.S. *becuman, to become*, O.H.G. *biquāmi*, N.H.G. *bequem*, A.S. *gecwēme*, M.E. *icwēme, cweme* (obs.), *suitable, pleasant*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *beim, I go*, from **ben, to go*, Gael. and Ir. *bothar, a lane, street*, from *ba, to go* (Macbain, 'Gael. Dict.' p. 39), Gael. and O. Ir. *bachall, shepherd's crook, a staff* (gen. *bacla*), Wel. *bagl, a crutch* (loan-words from Lat. *baculum*), Gael. and Ir. *balla, a wall, orig. a palisade*, from L. Lat. *ballium* (s.s.) thr. M.E. *bailly*. Perhaps also Gael. and Ir. *baile, a town, township, a house, enclosure*; but Macbain, 'Gael. Dict.' derives this from √*bheq, to be*

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *base, foundation* (not *base low*), *basal* (thr. Lat. and F.), *bacteria, rod-shaped microbes*, *basilica, a royal palace*, *basilicon, a kind of ointment*, *basilisk, a serpent*, so called, according to Pliny, from its having a spot on its head like a crown, *basil, the herb* (thr. O.F.), *Basil*, pr. n. (thr. Lat. F.), *amphisbæna*; *monogamy, bigamy, polygamy, -ous, crypto-gamic, &c.*

Latin, *arbitrate, -or, -ation, advent, adventitious, convenient, -ce, conventicle, convention, -al, concionate, event, eventful, eventual, -ate, intervene, -tion, inventory, prevent, preventive, preventative* (subs.), *subvention, basis, bacilli*.

L. Latin and Romance, *arbitrator, arbitrary, -ment, débâcle, bail, bailey, in Old Bailey, ¹venue, the place at which a court of justice is held, avenue, adventure, -ous, venture, -some, misadventure, aventurine*; *convent, conventual, Covent (Garden), Coventry* (*convent, convent*, + *tre, a town*), *convenable, convene, -er, convention, covenant, coving*;

¹ Cp. *bajulus* under √**GEN** (p. 300, n. 2).

intervene; intervention, invent, -or, -ion, prevention, -ive, parvenu, *one who has recently attained wealth or rank*, revenant, subvention, base, basal, basil.

Teutonic, come, comely, comeliness, become, becoming.

Celtic, Bally-, in many names of Irish towns, as Ballymena, &c.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GĀDH}}$ (GA + DH), *to step*.

Sanscrit, gadh-, in gadh-ati, *has firm ground*, gādh-am, *a ford*.

Greek, βαθ-, in βάθρον, *a step, stair*, γέφ-ῥα (?) *a bridge*, perhaps orig. *stepping stones*.¹

Latin, vad-, in vad-um, *a ford, shallows*, vadare, *to ford*, vad-ere, vasi, *to go, walk, stride along*, evadere, *to go out, escape*, invadere, *go in, invade*, pervadere, *to go through* (v- for gv-).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. vado, guado, *a ford*, Prov. gua, o. and N.F. gue, *a ford*, Ital. guadare, *to ford* (Lat. vadum, vadare), but the spelling 'gu' for 'v' is due to the influence of O.H.G. watan, *to wade*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. watan, N.H.G. waten, *to go, step, wade*, O.N. vadha, *to wade, press forward*, A.S. wadan, *to wade*, O.N. vadh, *ford*, from the O.N. verb, not borrowed from Lat.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, invade, -sion, -der, evade, -sion, -sive, pervade.

Teutonic, wade, wader, waddle (freq. of wade).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GES}}$, *to go, cause to go, lift up, carry, bear*.

Zend, jah-, janh-, in jahaiti, *goes, comes*.

Greek, βασ-τ-, in βαστάζω, later βαστάξω, *to carry, bear, bring, lift*, βαστακτήs, *a porter*, βασταγμα, *a burden*, βασταγή, *the carriage of goods*.

Latin, ges-, bast-,² in gerere (for gesere), ges-si, gestum, *bear, bring*; ag-gerere, *to bring to, heap up*, ag-ger, *mound, ditch*, aggerare, *to accumulate*, exaggerare, -avi, -atum, *to exaggerate*; congerere, *to*

¹ Prellwitz derives γέφυρα (dial. βέφυρα) from a Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{gayer}}$, *to swing, shake* (cp. Sans. ghurnati, *swings, trembles*), and regards it as an imperfect reduplication -ge-ghur-ja. This derivation would apply to primitive plank-, tree- or rope-bridges.

² Korting traces to this root many Romance words and some vernacular and late Latin; see below.

√GES-

bring together, congeries, a mass, heap, *congestio*, crowding together, heaping up; *digerere*, to carry apart, distribute, digest, *digestio*, arrangement, digestion, -ivus, -ibilis, *digesta*, collection of writings arranged under heads, *indigestus*, crude, ill-arranged; *sug-gerere*, to lay or carry under, suggest, *suggestio*; *gestus*, bearing, gesture, *gesta*, acts, deeds, *gestare*, to bear, carry, *gestatio*, bearing, carrying, *gestamen*, anything carried, a litter, *gestire*, to make passionate gestures, *gesticulari*, to gesticulate; *gerandium*, a gerund, *armi-ger*, armour-bearer, belliger, waging war, *scuti-ger*, shield-bearer; *basterna*, a litter carried on poles, *bastum*, a staff or pole, from the base *bast-* (cp. βαράζω); *bastaga*, carriage of goods, is a Gk. loan-word, from which *bastagarius* is formed.¹

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. and Prov. *gesta*, O.F. *geste* (Lat. *gesta*, sc. res *gesta*, a thing carried on or recorded), a fact, deed, history, tale, M.E. *geste* (s.s.), *gestour*, a story-teller, N.E. jester, L. Lat. *gestura*, a gesture, O.F. *gestation*, a bearing, L. Lat. *registrum* (for *regestum*), from *regerere*, to record, Ital. *registro*, O.F. and M.E. *registre*, a register, record; Ital. *basto*, a cross-pole or pack-saddle for beasts of burden to which the baggage was fastened, Prov. *bastar*, O.F. *bâter*, to saddle, Ital. *bastarde*, Prov. *bastartz*, O.F. *bastard*, *bâtarde*, literally son of a pack-saddle, used as a reproach-name for children born out of wedlock (cp. the analogous phrase in English, 'son of a gun,' also 'baggage woman,' used for one of light conversation, and F. 'fils de char'); Ital. *bastone*, O.F. *baston*, N.F. *bâton*, M.E. *batton*, *batoon*, *baston*, a staff, pole, cudgel, N.E. *batten*, a transverse bar fastening boards together, scaniling of wood to support laths, &c., Ital. and Span. *basto*, the ace of clubs, in quadrille and ombre, Span. *bastonada*, a beating, Ital. *bastire*, Prov. and O.F. *bastir*, N.F. *bâtir*, to build, build up (originally perhaps to raise, support), Ital. *bastione*, a bulwark, O.F. *bastille*, *bâtille*, a fortified place, M.E. *batylment*, a parapet for defence, cp. O.F. *mur bastille*, a fortified wall.

Teutonic, O.N. *kas-ta*, M.E. *casten*, to cast, to throw on a heap, cp. Lat. *aggerere*; Goth. *kas*, an earthen vessel (cp. *kasja*, a potter), O.H.G. *chasto*, N.H.G. *kasten*, a box, are referred to this root by Prellwitz,

¹ *Bajulare*, to carry a burden, *bajulus*, a porter, carrier, in sense correspond with βαράζω and *gerere*, but no regular etymological connection can be traced justifying their reference to √ges-. From *bajulare*, to carry, also in later Lat. to have the charge of a child, to exercise supervision (cp. *bajulus* = *vaiderweide*), are derived Ital. *bajulo*, *balivo*, *ballo*, Prov. *baillieu-s*, O.F. *baillif*, *bailli*, an official, L. Lat. *ballium*, jurisdiction, O.F. *baillia*, the office of a bailli, M.E. *baillife*, *baillie*, *baile*, N.E. *baillif* (as from L. Lat. *bajulivus*), Prov. *ballir*, to take charge of, O.F. *baillier*, *baillier*, to take in hand, have jurisdiction, custody, guard, hand over, M.E. *baile*, N.E. *baill*, to be surety for one charged with a local offence.

also by Feist ('Goth. Etym. '), though doubtfully; Kluge gives no derivation of these words.

Celtic, Gael. *giulan*, to carry (from a base *gesulo, Macbain), *giulla*, a servant, Ir. *giolla* (s s), Ir. *giolla-airm*, armour-bearer, Ir. *giolla-copain*, cup-bearer; found also as an element in Scotch and Irish personal names, as *Gill-Josa*, servant of Jesus, *Gillies*, *Gille-Criost*, servant of Christ, *Gilchrist*, *Gilleasbaig*, bishop's servant, *Gillespie*, *Gille-Mhoire*, servant of Mary, *Gilmour*, *Gille-naomh*, servant of the saint, *Gilnew*, *Gille-Anndrais*, servant of Andrew, *Gillanders*

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *gerund*, exaggerate, -ion, congeries, congest (Shakespeare), -ion, -ive, digest (vb), -ion, -ive, -ible, digest (subs), suggest, gesture, gestation, gesticulate, vice-gerent (Lat. vicem + gerens), belligerent, armiger, one entitled to a coat of arms (legal)

L. Latin and Romance, *jest*, *jester*, register, -try, -trar, -tration; *baton*, *batten* (subs. and vb), *bastard*, *basto*, *bastinado*, *bastion*, *bastille*, *battlement*, *bail*, *bailiff*, *baillie* (Scot.), used also as a surname with numerous forms of spelling (? see p. 300 note)

Teutonic, *cast*, down-cast, fore-re-out-cast,¹ cast-away, *castor*, (earlier) *caster*, a pepper or flour sprinkler, *caster*, a horse rejected for military use.

Celtic, *Gillie*, a servant, attendant; *Gillies*, *Gilchrist*, *Gillespie*, *Gilmour*, *Gilnew*, *Gillanders*, &c.

Eur-Ar. \sqrt{GE} , to sing, intone, sound, with extension $\sqrt{GE D}$

Sanskrit, *gā-*, in *ga-yati*, sings, *gāthas*, *gāthā*, a song, hymn, *gātus*, *gātr*, a singer, *gad-ati*, speaks, recites.

Zend, *gā*, in *gāthā*, a religious song.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *gėdmi*, I sing, *gaid-us*, singer, a cock, *gesnus*, a singer.

Teutonic, Goth. *qithan*, O.H.G. *quedan*, O.N. *kvetha*, A.S. *cwethan*, to speak, A.S. *bi-be-cwethan*, M.E. *bequethen*, to bequeath.

Celtic, Ir. *gadan*, a sound, noise, Gael. *geadh*, Ir. *ge*, *ged*, *geadh*, Wel. *gwydd*, for *geg-da, a goose, from reduplicated form $\sqrt{geg-}$ (see Fick, ii. 109, and Macbain, p. 171).

¹ Outcast (as subs.) is sometimes spelt outcaste, from a confusion between cast (to throw), and caste (race, from Port. *casta*, pure).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Zend, Gāthās, the hymns of the Zendavesta.

Teutonic, quoth, quotha, 'said he,' bequeath, bequest.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GE G}}$, by partial reduplication from **GE GE**,¹ nasalised form $\sqrt{\text{GENG}}$, to keep up a continuous sound or cry.

Sanscrit, ganj-, in ganj-ana, *mocking*.

Greek, γαγγ-, in γαγγαίνω, γαγγανεύω, to mock by laughing, laugh at.

Balto-Slav, O. Slav. ga-gnaja, to mutter, Lith. gagonas, *goose-like*, Russ. gagara, the silver diver.

Teutonic, O N. gagl, a wild-goose, Swed. kakla, to giggle, M.E. gagelen, to cackle, N.E. (prov.) gaggle, O. Du. ghichelen, to giggle (cp. O.H.G. chahhazzen, chihhazzen, to laugh, N.H.G. kichern, and Gk. κακάζω, καγκάζω, to laugh); O.H.G. chaha, A.S. ceo (for *ceoh), M.E. cheo, chough, a crow, Swed. kikhasta, O. Du. kukhoest, N. Du. kink-hoest, *hooping-cough*, M.H.G. kuchen, O. Du. kugchen, to cough.

Celtic, Gael gagach (also gag), *stuttering, impediment in the speech*, Ir. gaggan, to cackle, gagganach, *cackling*; also Ir. gē, ged, &c., if Fick and Macbain are followed; see preceding root.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic, cackle, giggle, chough, chin-cough, cough.*

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GER}}$, with variant $\sqrt{\text{GEL}}$, to make a noise, utter a sound, cry, call, chant, praise, honour.

Sanscrit, gr-, gir-, jar-, in girate, to sing, praise, &c., gir (subs.), singing, singer, praise, gr-no-ti, praises, honours, garas (subs.), honour, dignity; jarate (Ved.), to sound, sing, recite, jara, roaring, calling, greeting, jaranyu (adj.), calling aloud, jaritḥ, singer, reciter, worshipper; gurtas, praised, honoured (p. p. of gr-noti), gurti, praise, guru,² any venerable person, teacher, gurdhayati, praises, honours: cp. Celt. gradh, love.

Zend, gar-, in garanh, praise, honour, reverence, gar, dignity.

¹ Originally onomatopoeitic, and with variants qa-qa, gha-gha-; cp. gar-gar, barbar, &c. In such imitative words the phonetic laws have less force; see under $\sqrt{\text{QE}}$ $\sqrt{\text{QU}}$.

² Etymologically nearer to guru, heavy, from Eur.-Ar. ger-, heavy: cp. Goth. kauras (s. a), but the sense draws it closer to $\sqrt{\text{ger}}$, with sense of honour, rectify, chant.

Greek, γῆρ-, γερ-, γρυ-, in γῆρυς, *voice*, γῆρύω, *to cry, shout*, γέρας, *prize, honour*, γέρανος, cp. Sans. jaranyu, *a crane* (the bird, and the lifting machine), γεράνιον, *name of a flower, crane's-bill*,¹ γρύ, *a sound, a grunt*, γρύζω, *to grunt, growl, mutter*, γρύλος, (later) γρύλλος, *a pig, a grasshopper*.

Latin, gar-, ger-, gru-, gur-, gal-, gra-, in gar-rire (for gar-sire), *to chatter*, garrulus, garrulitas, gru-s, *a crane* (cp. Gk. γρύ), gruare, *to make a noise as a crane* (see Isaiah xxxviii. 14, 'like a crane or a swallow, so did I chatter'), gryllus, grillus, *a grasshopper, cricket*, grunnire, *to grunt, mutter, grumble*; gratus, *pleasing, agreeable, grateful* (Sans. gurtas, *approved, pleasing, welcome*, cp. Osc. bratom,² *a vow, thanks*), grates (plur.), *thanks*, gratis (for gratiis), *by favour, freely, for nothing*, gratia, *favour with another, affection, liking, favour to another, a courtesy, kindness*, ingratus, *unthankful*, gratusus, gratulari, *to congratulate*, gratulatio, gratuitus, gratificari, *to gratify*, gallus, *a cock*, gallina, *hen*, gallinaceus; augur (earlier auger, Priscian: avi + gur = ger), *an interpreter or declarer of the flight of birds*, augurium, *omen*.

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. grua, f., *a crane*, Ital. grue, Prov. grua, F. grue (s. s.), *instrument for lifting*, Ital. grillo, F. grillon, *a cricket*; Ital. grugnare, -ire, Prov. gronhir, O.F. groigner, grogner, M.E. groignen, *to grunt, mutter*, F. grognard, *a grumbler*, F. gournard, M.E. gurnard, *gurnet*; Cotgrave has also the forms gournauld (= gournard), grougnard, the latter is a Languedoc word (= F. grognard).³ Skeat considers that F. gournauld, gournard, M.E. gurnard, gurnet, are only transposed spellings of grougnard, grognard; gurnet, therefore, means *the grunting fish*, and is so called from the noise it is said to make when taken out of the water; cp. the N.H.G. name knurrhahn, *the muttering fish*. L. Lat. groussare (A.D. 1358, Du Cange), *to murmur, complain*, O.F. grousser, groucer, grocer, grouchier, Scot. gruch (all fr. Celt., cp. Gael. gruig, Ir. gruo), M.E. grocen, gruchen, gruggen, *to mutter, grumble*, N.E. grudge, orig. *to murmur, complain*, now *to be unwilling* (cp. James v. 9, 'Grudge not one against another,' in old version; changed in the revised version to 'murmur not,' &c.); Ital.

¹ Cp. pelargonium, from πελαργός, *a stork*.

² B from Eur.-Ar. g by labialisation (Brugmann); cp. a similar change from g to b, in Ir. bran, *a raven*, from √ger-, *to cry*. The connection of gratus with Oscan bratom is stated by Fick (fourth edit. i 34) as = Lat. gratum; but Von Planta (Osc. and Umbr. Dial. pp. 303 and 480) thinks that bratom = mratom = Lat. meritum, *desert* (cp. gnatus = genitus, *born*). Another explanation of gratus is from Eur.-Ar. √ghér-, *to will, like* (from which Gk. χάρις). Brugmann (i. 288) connects χάρις with O. Lat. horior, Osc. herest, Umbr. heriest (fut.), 'will wish.'

³ The Ir. guinead, if not borrowed, is a far simpler origin, both for the Fr. and Eng. names of the fish.

√GER-

√GEL-

gracia, Prov. *gracia*, O.F. *grace*, *grace*, N.F. *grâce*, O.F. *disgrace*, *a disgrace*, *ill-luck*, Ital. *grazioso*, F. *gracieux*, *gracious*, Ital. *grado*, *grato*, Prov. *grat*, O.F. *grat*, *gret*, *gré*, N.F. *gré* (Lat. *gratum*), *will*, *inclination*, M.E. *gre*, *gree* (s.s.); Ital. *malgrado* (*malum gratum*), Prov. *malgrat*, O.F. *malgret*, *malgre*, *maulgre*, M.E. *maugre*, *ill-will*, (as an adv.) *in spite of, against your will* (for 'a *malgre*'); Ital. *aggrad-ire*, -are (ad + L. Lat. *grat-ire*, -are), Prov. *agradar*, *agreiar*, O.F. *agreeer*, M.E. *agreeen*, N.E. *agree*, Ital. *aggradevole*, Prov. *agradable*, O.F. *agreable*; N.F. *gratifier*, *to gratify*, N.F. *gratitude*, F. *ingrat*, *ungrateful*, *agur* (from L. Lat. *agurium*, *augurium*) in the phrases of the Rhetian patois, 'catar d'agur,' *to observe*, *far agur*, *to consider*, Prov. and O.F. *atr*, O.F. *eur* in *bon-eur*, *mal-eur*, N.F. *bonheur*, *malheur* (= *bono*, *malo augurio*); the initial *h* is from a mistaken connection with *heure*, *heureux* (= **agurosus*), *fortunate*, Prov. and O.F. retained also *ahurat* and *euré* (= *aguratus*, p. p. of **agurare*); Port. *gallinha*, *a hen*.

Balto-Slav, Lith. *giriū*, *giriti*, *praise*, *celebrate*, Lith. *gar-s-as*, *noise*, *cry*, Lith. *girtas*, *praised*, Lith. *gerwe*, O. Slav. *gerawi* (for *geravi*), *a crane*.

Teutonic, *cal-*, *cla-*, *car-*, *cra-*, in O.H.G. *callon*, O.N. *calla*, A.S. *ceallian*, *to call*, A.S. *cle-p-ian*, *to call, name* (an extension from √*cle* + -p); O.H.G. *chara*, *lamentation*, *sorrow*, N.H.G. *Kar-freitag*, *Good Friday*, *Friday of lamentation*; A.S. *cearu*, *sorrow*, *care*, O.H.G. *queran*, *cherran*, O.N. *kaera*, A.S. *ceorran*, *to murmur*, *cearian*, *to lament*, *sorrow*, *care*, Du. *kirren*, *to coo*, *moan*, Dan. *kurre*, *to coo*, *chirr*,¹ A.S. *cearig*, *careful*, M.E. *chari*, N.E. *chary*, *careful*; O.H.G. *chrāia*, *chrāwa*, *chra*, N.H.G. *krāhe*, A.S. *crawe*, *a crow*, O.H.G. *chrāen*, N.H.G. *krāhen*, A.S. *crawan*, *to crow as a cock*; O.H.G. *chranuh*, *chranih*, N.H.G. *kranich*, A.S. *cran*, *a crane*, N.H.G. *krahn*, *the mechanical crane*.

Celtic, O. Ir. and Gael. *gair*, Wel. *gawr*, *a cry*, Ir. *gairim*, *goirim*, *I shout*, *call*, *gairm*, *a tittle*, *cry*, Bret. and Corn. *garm*, *clamour*, Gael. and Ir. *garlach*, *a screaming child*, *a humorous term of abuse*, 'little villain,' Wel. *garan*, *a crane*²; Ir. *guirnead*, *a gurnard*, Wel. *galw*, Bret. *galu*, *to call* (cp. O.N. *kalla*, Gael. and Ir. *gearan*, *a complaint*), Wel. *gersin*, *to cry*, Ir. and Gael. *gnomh* for *gromh* (*Macbain*), *a grunt*, Gael. *gruig*, *churlish*, *grumbling*, Ir. *gruc*, (subs.) *anger*, *a grudge*, (adj.) *sulky*, Gael. and Ir. *gradh*, *love*, *affection*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *geranium*.

Latin, *garrulous*, *garrulity*, *gratis*, *gratulation*, *congratulate*, -ion,

¹ 'The chirring grasshopper.'—Herrick 'Not a cricket chirred.'—Tennyson.

² *Macbain* (Gael. *Dict.*) derives Ir. and Bret. *bran*, Wel. *brân*, *a raven*, from *gr-* by change of the labiovelar *g* to *b*.

-ory, gratuitous, gratuity, gratification, ingratiate, augur, -y, -al, inaugurate, -ion; gallinaceous.

L. Latin and Romance, gurnard, gurnet (perhaps from the Celtic), grudge, begrudge (fr. Celtic), grace, -ious, graceful, -ness, disgrace, -ful, -ness, mangre, grateful (*full of goodwill*), ungrateful, ingrate, agree, -ment, agreeable, -ness, disagree, -ment, disagreeable, gratify; gallina, a name once given to the guinea-fowl, now rarely used, probably from Port. *gallinha*, because it was first introduced from the Coast of Guinea by Portuguese traders, and known by the Portuguese name.

Teutonic, call, recall, roll-call, miscall, y-clept, clept, care, care-less, careful, -ness, chary, -iness, crow (vb.), crow (subs.), crane, cranberry, to crane (*stretch out the neck*), chirr, chirrup, chirp, chirm.¹

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GER G}}$ ² $\sqrt{\text{GEL G}}$, by imperfect reduplication from GER GER, GEL-GEL, and by transposition $\sqrt{\text{GRE G}}$, $\sqrt{\text{GLE G}}$, $\sqrt{\text{GLĠ G}}$, to scream, shout, threaten, complain; an imitative root.

Sanscrit, garj-, in garjati, roar, growl, thunder, chatter as birds, gargaras, a musical instrument, garhate, to complain, reproach.

Zend, gerzaiti, complains, entreats.

Armenian, krunk, a crane.

Greek, γοργ-, in γοργός,³ violent, fearful, Γοργώ, the gorgon, γίγγυ-*pas*, a small Phœnician flute.

Latin, ging-, grac-, in gingrire, to cackle, quack as a goose, chatter, graculus, a jackdaw, gloc-ire, to cluck.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. graculo, Prov. gralha, O.F. graille, magpie; F. craquer, to crack, criquer, to creak (fr. Teut.), O.F. clacquer, to clap, O.F. oliquier, to click, clack (L.G. *klikken*).

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. glagola (for gol-golu), sound, noise, glagolati, talks.

¹ The following words, if regarded solely as imitative, may be referred to $\sqrt{\text{ger}}$ through its variant $\sqrt{\text{gra}}$: M.H.G. grüllen, to mock, scoff, M. Du. and N.H.G. grollen, M.E. growlen, O.F. grouiller, to growl, rumble, A.S. gryllan, to gnash the teeth, snarl, N.E. growl; L.G. grumen, grummeln, O.F. grumeler, grommeler, to fret oneself, soid, mutter, N.E. grumble; O. and N.H.G. grassen, Dan. gryate, A.S. grannien, M.E. grunnien, grynten, granten, N.E. grunt. Etymologically treated they must be referred to $\sqrt{\text{qer}}$, a variant of $\sqrt{\text{qer}}$, to call, or $\sqrt{\text{ghreum}}$, a variant of $\sqrt{\text{ghrem}}$, to make a noise; but Kluge regards them as imitative, and connected with the Gk. γῆς; Murray also takes the same view of such imitative sounds (see note to M.E. clacche, p. 305).

² With variant $\sqrt{\text{gerg}}$, $\sqrt{\text{gergh}}$.

³ See for alternative explanation under gher-, to scratch.

√GER-G

√GEL-G

√GRE-G

√GLE-G

√GLG-

Teutonic, Goth. *krak-ōn, O.H.G. chhrabhōn; N.H.G. krachen, A.S. cracian, M.E. craken, cracken, to crack, make a sharp noise, M.E. crakenelle, a kind of biscuit, cracknel, A.S. cearc,¹ care, M.E. cark (s. s.), A.S. cearcian, to care, to cark, in the phrase 'carking care,' O.N. krāka, a crow, M.E. craken, to scream, make a harsh noise, crake, a kind of bird, the cornerake, A.S. cræcetung, croaking, Du. kriecken, M.E. creken, to creak, M.E. craschen, N.E. crash, to make a noise, to fall with a noise, break to pieces (trans. and intrans.), M.E. crasen, to break (trans. and intr.), cp. Swed. krassa, to crackle, N.H.G. krachzen, to croak, groan, all related to crack; Du. klakken, M.E. clacken, to clack, O.N. klaka, to chatter, M.E. clache,² clash, noise of sudden collision; O.N. krefja (for krabjan), to crave, O.N. krafa, craving, A.S. crafian, M.E. crauen, to crave, demand (perhaps from √greg- by labialisation of final g), M.E. (early) crauant, (later) cranand, cravant, craven, confessing defeat, defeated, now cowardly³; O.H.G. chlagu, N.H.G. klage, a sorrowful cry, complaint, O.H.G. chlochōn, M.H.G. clocken, to knock, M.E. klokken (perhaps from A.S. *clocan); O.H.G. chlopfon, N.H.G. klopfen, to knock, O.H.G. claphōn, N.H.G. klappen, klaff, a noise, A.S. clappian, to clap, may also be connected with this root gleg- glegh-, by labialisation of g to p; O.H.G. chlanch, M.H.G. klanc, N.E. clank (introduced in the seventeenth century), L.G. klinken, to clink.

Celtic, Ir. gorg, gearg, garg, rough, terrible (see p. 305, n. 3), Ir. glag, boasting, glagaire, a babbler, Ir. glafar, chattering, Ir. giugrann, a goose, gragaille, the clucking of a hen, the cawing of a crow.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, Gorgon.

L. Latin and Romance, clique, an exclusive set, coterie (Germ. thr.

¹ So Mätzner, in *Altengl. Wörterbuch*; but Murray calls A.S. cearc, with its derivatives, 'a baseless figment,' and derives the Eng. cark from a L. Lat. carcare, variant of caricare, O.F. carlier, to load, with (subs.) carke, cark, a load; 'carking care' would therefore mean *burdensome care*, a fitter epithet than 'noisy sounding care' (see under √ger-, p. 193). This latter derivation is now generally accepted.

² Murray observes of such variants as crack, crash; clack, clash; smack, smash, &c., that they originate from the instinctive attempt to imitate variations of the sound indicated by an original word, and cannot be regarded as subject to phonetic rules. Probably, however, clash, crash, smash, are originally inceptive forms of clack, crack, smack; -sh represents the Eur.-Ar. -sk.

³ The etymology of this word, cravant, is obscure. It has been identified with O.F. cravanté, cravanté, *crushed, beaten* (p. p.), from O.F. cravanter, Prov. crehanter, L. Lat. *crepantare (from crepant[em], pr. p. of crepare, to rattle, also to break); but the want of the final é in cravant is against this view (see Murray's *Hist. Dict.* ad vb.). Skeat regards cravant as the regular Northumbrian form of pr. p. of M.E. crauan, but used in the place of the O.F. creant, M.E. creant, to which the sense of *recreant* was sometimes oddly attached (see Skeat ad vb.).

Fr.), originally denoting a party engaged to applaud a favourite actor = *claque*, a band of *claqueurs*; *cliquish*, -ism, -y.

Teutonic, crack, creak, croak, cornerake, cracker, cracknel, crackling, crackle, croaker, crash; clack, click, clank, clink, cluck, clash, crave, craven (?); clap (vb.), clapper, tongue of a bell, clap-dish, a wooden dish with a lid carried by leprous beggars from the lazar houses to give warning of their approach, and to receive alms: cp. Holinshed, 1577, 'The poor Lazer sicke people of the Magdalen, whose custom was with a clap-dish on everie Market daie to resort & come to the markets, and there to beg.' This mode of warning off too near an approach to infection has given the vulgar name to syphilis.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GER}}$, to draw together, approach, assemble, with partial reduplication in $\sqrt{\text{GERG}}$, $\sqrt{\text{GREG}}$.

Sanscrit, jar-, in *jarate*, to approach, draw near, *jāra*, lover, friend, paramour, *grāmā*, a crowd, village-community.

Greek, γερ-, in ἀ-γέρ-ω (for ἀ-γέρ-ξω), to call together, assemble, ἀγορά, assembly, market, ἀγοράζω, to frequent the ἀγορά, to buy in the market, ἀγορεύω, to address an assembly; ἀλληγορέω, to speak figuratively or by a parable, ἀλληγορία, ἀλληγορικός, κατηγορέω, to charge publicly, (in logic) to predicate, κατηγορία, a charge, a predicate, head of predicates, κατηγορικός, categorical, affirmative; παρηγορέω, to exhort, soothe, παρηγορικός, soothing; πανήγυρις (πᾶς + ἄγυρις), a general assembly, πανηγυρικός (adj.), fit for a general assembly, λόγος πανηγυρικός, a festival oration, such as those spoken at the Olympic games, a eulogy, panegyric, πανηγυρίζω, to deliver a panegyric.

Latin, greg-, (the partially reduplicated form of the root), in grex, gregis, a flock, herd, gregarinus, gregalis, relating to a herd, gregare, to collect into a flock, ag-gregare, to add to a flock, congregare, to assemble as a flock, segregare, to separate from the flock, isolate; egregius, excellent, 'out of the ordinary run.'

Balto-Slav., gra-, gre-, in Lith. gratas, gretas, near, close together, O. Slav. gramada, a heap, N. Slav. gromada, a public assembly.

Teutonic, kar-, ker-, in O.H.G. kara-l,¹ M.H.G. karl, husband, lover,

¹ Skat derives harlet from the O.H.G. karl, through Romance forms, Ital. arlette, a glutton, Prov. arlet, a vagabond, O.F. arlet, harlet, M.E. harlet

✓**GEE-**✓**GERG-**✓**GREG**

N.H.G. *kerl*, a common man, fellow, O.N. *karl*, husband, a man (as opposed to woman), an old man, one of the common people (as opposed to a nobleman), a serf, O.N. *karlinna*, a woman, A.S. *ceorl*, a husband (cp. *ceorlian*, to take a husband), a yeoman (as opposed to *eorl*), M.E. *cheorl*, a peasant, serf, a rough, coarse fellow, N.E. *churl* (s.s.); O. and N.H.G. *Karl*, a personal name, from which Latinised *Carolus*, *Caroline*, and F. *Charles*, *Charlotte*; perhaps also O.N. *krua*, to swarm, *kru* (subs.), a crowd, A.S. *creodan*, to crowd, M.E. *crouden*, A.S. *croda*, a crowd, *throng*, may be traced to this root.

Celtic, Ir. *ad-gaur*,¹ to come together, Gael. *greigh*, *groigh*, *graig*, a herd, flock, stud of horses, Wel. *gre*, stud of mares, Wel. *greawd*, crowd, Wel. *grealu*, to aggregate; Gael. *gaire*, Ir. *gar*, near (cp. Sans. *jarate*, to approach).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, proper names compounded with *agora*, as *Pythagoras*, *Aristagoras*, *Agora-critus*, *allegory*, -ise, -ical, *category*, -ical, *paregoric* (a soothing medicine), *panegyric*, -ise.

Latin, *gregarious*, *aggregate*, -ion, *congregate*, -ion, -ional, -ionalism, *egregious*, *segregate*, -ion.

Teutonic, *churl*, -ish, *Carl*, *carlin* (Scot.), an old woman, *Charles*, *Caroline*, *Carry*, *Charlotte* (thr. F.), *Charles's Wain* (for the 'Churl's wain'), the peasant's waggon; perhaps *crew*, *crowd*.²

(= *karl* + -ot, dim. suff.), a fellow, vagabond, buffoon, varlet. cp. Chaucer, 'He was a gentil harlot and a kynde' N.E. *harlot* has now only the sense of *prostitute*. Wel. *herlod*, a *lad*, Corn. *harlot*, a *rogue*, are borrowed from M.E. *Foxe*, *Book of Martyrs*, still uses 'harlots' of men (sixteenth century), but the Authorised Version, 1611, of prostitutes. The *Century Dict.* regards Skeat's explanation as unlikely. Körtling suggests a possible connection with *harlotus*, *soothsayer*, the transition of this meaning to 'a vagabond' being easy, Ital. *ariotto* = *ariolotto*. This is doubtful, and the correct explanation of the word is still wanting.

¹ Fick (fourth edition, ii. 106) gives a double sense to *ad-gaur*, 'convenio' and 'fascino.' *Ad-gaur*, in the first sense, may be placed under ✓*ger-*, to approach, assemble, but in the sense of 'fascino,' to enchant, bewitch, fascinate, as given by Lewis and Short, it comes nearer to preceding ✓*ger-*, to chant &c. (cp. Lat. *incantare*, to enchant). Corssen connects *fascino* with *saakalwa*, to slander, use spells, bewitch, which is commonly regarded as from Eur-Ar. *bhē-* (= *φη-* in *φημι*, I say, Lat. *fa-* in *fari*, to speak). Curtius, however, rejects the irregular change of Eur-Ar. *bh-* to *f* before vowels, and Corssen's explanation seems therefore uncertain, as *Prelwitz* also admits.

² What makes this derivation doubtful is (1) the irregular change of vowel: *creodan* would give, regularly, 3rd sing. pres. t. *crydeth*, p. t. *cread*, with 3rd pl. *cruden*, and p. p. *croden*; (2) that the primary meaning of A.S. *creodan* seems to be to press, push on, drive. 2.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GER}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GER}}$, to rouse, awake.

Sanskrit, gar-, gra-, in jā-gar-ti, jā-gra-ti, awakes, is watchful, jā-gar-ayati, causes to wake.

Zend, gar-, in fra-ghrāta, awakened.

Greek, γερ-, in ἐ-γείρω for ἐ-γέρκω (ἐ- is either prothetic, or the remains of an earlier reduplication), to awake, ἐ-γρή-γορα, 2nd perf., am awake, γρηγορέω, to wake, watch; Γρηγόριος, pr. n., Gregory (the watcher).

Latin (not found).

Balto-Slav. (not found).

Teutonic, O.N. karskr, brisk, N.H.G. (dial.) karsch, hale, active (see Prellwitz, 'ἐγείρω,' and Vigfusson, 'karskr').

Celtic, Gael. Griogair, Griogarach (Gregorius), M'Griogair, M'Gregor.

ENGLISH DERIV. Greek, **Gregory**, **Gregorian**; surnames, **Gregg**, **Gregson** (abbreviation from Gregory), M'Gregor (thr. Gael.).

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GER}}$, to swallow, devour, with partial reduplicate $\sqrt{\text{GER G}}$, **GER GER** (s.s.).

Sanskrit, gar-, gra-, gal-, gil-, in Vedic girati, gilati, swallows (perf. ja-gār-a, aor. garat), girna, p. p., -gara in comp. (with sense of devouring), as aja-gara, the goat-swallower, a large snake (cp. similar use of -βωρος in Gk., -vorus in Lat.); grasāmi, I eat, swallow, grasan, grāsas, a swallowing, mouthful, food, an eclipse,¹ gar-gara, throat, whirlpool; gala, the throat, neck, galla, the cheek; gulyas, sweetness (see Curtius, i. p. 433, Eng. Trans.).

Greek, γερ-, γαρ-, γορ-, γρα-, γλα-, γλυ-, βορ-, βρο-, in γέρυγρος, the throat, γέρυγρυα, γόρυγρυα, a sewer, γαργαρέων, the uvula, γαρ-γαρίζω, to gargle, γράω, γραίνω, to gnaw, γάγγραινα, a gnawing sore, γρά-σ-τις, green fodder, grass, γλεῦκος, sweet unfermented wine, sweetness, γλυκύς, γλυκερός, sweet, γλυκύρριζα, liquorice; βορά, fodder, food, -βωρος in comp., devouring, as δημοβόρος, devourer of the people, βιβρώσκω, to feed on, βρώσις, feeding, βρώμα, food, βρόμος, oats; βρόγχος, the trachea, a gulp, βρογχο-κήλη, a tumour in the throat, βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, βράγκια, the gills of fishes, βράγκος, sore throat causing hoarseness; γάλα (gen. γαλάκτος, as from γαλάγ-(γλαγ-), milk, has been referred to this root by Brunnhofer, whom

¹ The traditional Hindu belief is that eclipses are caused by a god devouring the sun or moon.

✓GER-

✓GER-G-

GER-GER-

Curtius is inclined to follow, but see under ✓mlegh-, and cp. Gk. ἀμῆλγω, Lat. mulgère, to milk, Goth. miluks, O. Slav. mleko, Lith. melzu, milk, Ir. bligim, I milk, Gael. blioich.

Latin, gur-, gul-, glu-, gra-, dul- (for dlu-, =glu-), vor- (for gvor-), gorges, whirlpool, gurgitare, to engulph, gurgulio, the gullet; gula, the throat, gulosus, gluttonous, singul-tus,¹ a sob, hiccup, singultare, to sob, hiccup; glutire, to swallow, gluto, glutto, -onis, a glutton, glutus, the swallow, throat, deglutire, to swallow down, ingluvies, the crop; grāmen (for gras-men), grass, gramineus, grassy; dulcis, sweet, dulcedo, -inis, sweetness; vorare, to devour, vorax, voracious, devorare, devour; -vorus in compounds, carnivorus, &c.; bronchiæ, bronchial tubes, branchiæ, gills; gargarizare, to gargle (Gk. loan-word).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. gorgo, gorga, O.F. goro, gort, N.F. gorge, a whirlpool, Ital. gorgia, F. gorge, the throat, O.F. gorger, M.E. gorgen, N.E. gorge, to eat to excess, Ital. gorgiera, O.F. gorgiere, M.E. gorgere, armour for the neck, O.F. gorgerette, a kind of neck-cloth; O.F. gorgias, (subs.) a gorget, (adj.) gorgeous, O.F. des-gorger, to diagorge, give up prey,² F. renorgorger, to bridle up, hold the head high, se gorgiaser, to flaunt, Ital. gorgogliare, to gurgle, Prov. gorgolha, the throat, gullet; Span. garganta, the gullet, Span. gargola,³ s.s., also a spout, O.F. gargouille, the gullet, mouth of a spout, gargoyle, M.E. gargulie, gargyll, N.E. gargoyle, a spout, O.F. gargouiller, to gargle; Ital. gola (Lat. gula), O.F. gole, goule, with dim. golet, M.E. golet, gullet, a narrow stream (later spelling gully), N.F. goulotte, gullet, goulée, neck of a bottle; N.F. gueule, the mouth, O.F. and M.E. goules, N.F. gueules, Lat. gulæ (pl.), the heraldic name for red (probably, as Skeat suggests, from the red colour with which the open mouths of heraldic animals were painted), M.E. gulchen, glucchen, to belch, gulch; L. Lat. glutus, gluttus (glutire), Ital. ghiotto, Prov. glotz, O.F. glot, glout, M.E. glut, N.E. glut, a glutton, O.F. gloton, glouton, M.E. glotonn, gloton, glutun, N.E. glutton, O.F. glotonie, M.E. glotonie, gluttonie, M.E. glotonous, gluttonous; L. Lat. liquoritia (an adaptation of Gk. γλυκύρριζα), Ital. legorizia, O.F. *licorice (not found), M.E. licoris, licorice, N.E. (early) liekorice, as if from to lick, (later) licorice, liquorice; Ital. dolce, Prov. dolz, dous, O.F. dolce, dulce, O. and N.F. doux, douce (f.), sweet, Ital. dolciore, sweeter, N.E. douceur, a present, Lat.-Gk. dulce-melos, sweet song or tune, Span. dulce-

¹ Perhaps a compound of sin-, one (=sim- in simplex), + gul-, with sense of a single gulp.

² Lit. to empty the throat or crum; cp. Span. gorga, a whirlpool, also the food of tame falcons.

³ The change of u to a in these Romance words is due to confusion with Lat. gargarizare.

mele, O.F. *douloemer*, a musical instrument, *dulcimer*, O. Ital. *dolcetto*, anything sweet, O.F. **dolcet*, *doucet*, Eng. *dulcet*; Ital. *devorare*, Prov. *devorar*, O.F. *devorer*, M.E. *devouren*, to devour.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *gogiloto*, cp. Sans. *gilati*, O. Slav. *poglutiti*, swallows, Lith. *gar-gal-uju*, rattle in the throat, Lith. *geriu*, *gerti*, to drink.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *querechela*, *quercha*, a reduplicated form, *gullet*, O.N. *kverk*, the angle below the chin, *kverkr* (pl.), the throat; O. and N.H.G. *gurgel*, *gullet* (early loan-word from Lat. *gurgul-io*), N.H.G. *gurgeln*, to gargle, *gurgle*; O.H.G. *chela* (cp. Sans. *gala*), N.H.G. *kehle*, A.S. *ceol*, A.S. *ceole*, the throat (obsolete in Eng.), O.H.G. **chrago*, M.H.G. *krage*, N.H.G. *kragen*, neck, collar, M.E. *crawe*, N.E. *craw*, *craye*, the crop of a bird, Dial. (North) *crag-* in *crag-bone*, the neck-bone, *crag-end*, the neck-end, now perverted to *scrag-end*, the neck-end of a 'neck' of mutton, with the cervical vertebræ only, Scot. *craig*, the neck.

Celtic, Gael. *braghad*, Ir. *braighid*, O. Bret. *brehant*, neck, throat (cp. Gk. *βράγχος*, wind-pipe, *βράγκος*, sore throat, *βράγκια*, gills of fishes), Gael. *gloc*, swallow greedily, (as subs.) the clucking of a hen, Ir. *glochar*, hard or stertorous breathing; imitative words, or perhaps borrowed from similar words in Teutonic or from Lat. *glocire*; Gael. *glut*, Wcl. *glwth*, Bret. *gloat*, *gluttony*: perhaps Latin loan-words from *glutire* (Macbáin, 'Gael. Dict.').

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *gangrene*, *glycerine*,¹ *hyper-brosis* (over-nourishment, med.), *broma*, in theobroma, a preparation of chocolate, *brome*, in brome-grass, *bronchiæ*, -al, -itis, &c., *branchiæ* (both thr. the Latin loan-words).

Latin, *deglutition*, *graminivorous*, *voracious*, *carnivorous*, *omnivorous*, &c.

I. Latin and Romance, *gorge* (subs. and vb.), *disgorge*, *gorget*, *gorgeous*, *gargoyle*, *gargle*, *gullet*, *gully*, *gules* (heraldic), *gulch* (vb.), *gulch* (subs.), a *gorge*, *glut* (subs. and vb.), *glutton*, -y, -ous, *gulp*; *licorice*; *dulcet*, *dulcimer*, Scot. *douce*, *billet-doux*, *dolce* far niente, *douceur*, *devour*; *Gargantua*, the name given by Rabelais to the hero of his satire to denote his power of swallowing.

Teutonic, *gurgle* (from Lat. loan-word), Scot. *craig*, *craw* or *crag* of a bird, *crag*,¹ in (s)crag-end.

¹ The explanation given in the text of Gk. *γλυκύς*, Lat. *dulcis*, is not established, and their English derivatives must therefore be regarded as doubtful.

² See 'scragges of veels & moton,' quoted by Murray (*Hist. Dict.*), 1460 A.D.

✓GER-

✓GER-G-

GER-GER-

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GER}}$ $\sqrt{\text{ORB}}$, *heavy*.

Sanscrit, gar-, gur-, in *gru, *heavy* (found in a-gru, *not heavy, not pregnant*), garyams comp, *heavier*, guru-s, *heavy*, gurutā, *weight, heaviness*, gur-vinī, *a pregnant woman*.

Zend, gur-, in gouru, *resisting*, a-grou, *a maul*

Greek, βαρ-, βρυ- (for γρυ-), in βαρύς, *heavy*, βαρύτης, *heaviness*, βάρος, *weight*, βαρύτονος, *deep-sounding*, βρίθω, *to weigh down*, βρώω, *to swell, teem with*, βύον, *a blossom*, ἔμβρυον, *an embryo*.

Latin, gra- (for gar-), bru-, in gravis (for garvis), *heavy*, gravitas, *heaviness*, gravidus, *pregnant*, gravare, *to load, oppress*, gravari, *to be vexed, incommoded*, gravamen, *a grievance*, aggravare, *to aggravate*; bru-tus, *heavy, dull, stupid* (cp. Sans. gru-, in a-gru, and Gr. βρί-θω, *to weigh down*), brutalis, *brutal*, brutalitas, *brutality* ¹

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. and F. grave, *heavy*, (of character) *thoughtful, grave*, Ital gravare, graviare, *to trouble, incommode*, OF grever, gregier, *to afflict*, ME greven,² gregen, greggen (ss), NE grieve (trans. and intrans), OF gref, grief, NE grief, OF agrever, ME agreven, *to aggrieve*, Ital. gravità, OF gravite, ME gravitie; Ital bruto, *rough, unfeeling*, OF brut, *raw, uncultivated*, ME brute, originally only used as an adj, as in 'the brute beasts': when the substantival use came in, the adj brutal, also brutall, -ell, was introduced (in the fifteenth cent), probably from OF brutal, brutel; Ital. baritono, N.F. baryton (Gk. loan-word).

Teutonic, Goth. kaurus, *heavy*, kauritha, *heaviness, a load*, OHG. krut, NHG. kraut, *a vegetable, spec. cabbage*.

Celtic, Gael. gurrach, *a huge, stupid fellow* (?).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, barytone (thr. Fr), baritone (Mus. thr. Ital.), barytes, *so called from its weight; embryo*.

Latin, grave, gravity (thr. Fr), gravamen, gravitate, -ion, gravid, aggravate, -ion.

L. Latin and Romance, grieve, grief, grievance, aggrieve; brute, -al, -ality, -alise, brutish; chou-croute.

Teutonic, sour-kraut.

Eur-Ar. GERIS, GORIS, *a mountain*.

Sanscrit, giri (Ved.), *a mountain*.

also 'How shall I separate the crags from off the chimes?' 1767. Scrag seems to be a recent corruption of crag.

¹ See alternative explanation under $\sqrt{\text{ghreud}}$. The one given in the text is supported by Prellwitz, p 45.
² Greven had also the impersonal use, 'it greveth hym,' and through this the original transitive use became also intransitive, I grieves, i.e. *I am sorry*.

Zend, *gairi*, a mountain.

Greek, *βορ-* (by labialisation), in *βορέας*,¹ the north wind, i.e. the mountain wind, *ὑπερβόρειοι*, the Hyperboreans, Prellwitz.

Latin, *Boreas*, Hyperborei (Gk. loan-words).

Balto-Slav., Lith. *gira*, *gire*, wood, forest, O. Slav. *gora*, mountain, hill.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanscrit, Nilgheries, a range in Southern India, 'the blue mountains.'

Greek (thr. Lat.), *Boreas*, Hyperborean, *Borealis*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GEL}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GER}}$, (intrans) to fall, drop, trickle, drip, vanish, pass away, (trans.) drop, throw.

Sanscrit, *gla-*, *jal-*, in *glati*, drips, glitas, p. p.; causative, *gālayati*, cause to fall, drop; *jala*, water, *jaluka*, a leech, because found in water.

Armenian, *kalin*, (gen.) *kalnoy*, an acorn.

Greek, *βαλ-*, in *βάλλω*, for *βάλ-ω*, to throw (perf. *βέ-βλη-κα*), *βεβόλημαι*, am stricken (Ep), *βάλανος*, an acorn (the fallen or shed fruit), an iron peg or bolt passed through the inside bar of a door to prevent entrance, *βαλανεῖον*, a bath-room (from its being so bolted), *βαλαύστιον* (?), the flower of the wild pomegranate; *βέλος*, *βέλεμνον*, dart, javelin, *βολή*, a stroke or wound from a missile, *βόλος*, a throw with a cast-net, -*βολος*, in comp. with sense of throwing, *βαλλίζω*, to throw the legs about, jump, dance, *βαλλισμός*, a dancing (both these are terms used in Sicily and Magna Græcia); *διαβάλλω*, to accuse, *διάβολος*, a slanderer, accuser, the devil (N.T.), 'the slanderer'; *ἐμβάλλω*, to throw in, put into its place, insert, *ἐμβλημα*, inlaid work, insertion, *ἐμβολισμός*, intercalation of days; *παραβάλλω*, to place by the side of, *παραβολή*, a comparison, illustration, parable (N.T.), a parabola in mathematics, *παραβολικός*, figurative; *προβάλλω*, to throw forward, *πρόβλημα*, something thrown forward, an excuse, (in geometry) a problem proposed as an exercise, *προβληματικός*, of the nature of a problem; *ὑπερβολή*, rhetorical exaggeration, *σύμβολον*, watchword, creed, symbol; *καβάλλης*, -ου, a nag (*ἰργάτης ἵππος*,

¹ Op. Ital. *tramontana*. The Rhipæan range, which trends northwards of the steppes of Southern Russia, is supposed to be the mountains referred to. On the hypothesis that the original home of the Eur-Aryan race was in this part of the world, the north wind would blow off the Rhipæan mountains, and might obtain the name of the 'mountain wind.' This would also account for the name Hyperboreans, 'the dwellers over the mountains.'

√GEL

√GER

Hesych.), perhaps from καταβάλλω, *to throw, carry down*¹ (cp. κάββαλε for κατάβαλε), καβαλλάριος, *a horseman*; ὀβελός (Dor. ὀδελός), *a spit* (ὀ is prothetic), ὀβελίσκος, *an obelisk*, ὀβολός (same word as ὀβελός), *a small coin or weight* (see Brugmann, i. 318): Plutarch says, 'so called because stamped with a small spit or nail,' and adds that in early times nails (ὀβελοί) were used as money, six of which made a handful (δραχμή), and that the name was changed to ὀβολός; δέλεαρ (Att.), βλήρ (Æol.), *a bait*.

Latin, gla-, vol- (for gvol-), gru-, in *glands*, *an acorn, glandula* (dim.), *the glands of the throat, glandium, a kernel or glandule in meat*; *balneum* (for balineum), *a bath* (Gk. loan-word from βαλανεῖον), *balaustium, flower of the wild pomegranate* (Gk. loan-word), *ballista, ballistra, military engine for hurling stones*, formed from βάλλω; *emblema, an ornament, mosaic work, problema, problem* (Gk. loan-words), *ballistia, songs accompanied by dancing* (from βαλλίζω), *parabola* (Gk. loan-word), *caballus* (Gk. loan-word, καβάλλης), *diabolus, the devil* (Gk. loan-word); *ballare, to dance* (Augustin's sermons), *ballator, a dancer* ('Inscript. Orellii'); *volare, to fly, devolare, to fly down, involare, to fly upon, seize, take possession of, carry off, volitare, to fly to and fro, volātus, -us, a flying, flight, volucer, flying* (adj.), *a bird* (subs.), *volatilis, flying, fleeting, changing from one part to another* (adj.), *volatile* (subs.), *a fowl* (pl. volatilia); *-gruere, *to fall, rush, in in-gruere, to rush in, congruere, to coincide, congruus, coinciding, agreeing* (Coras. 'Beitr.' p. 457, cited by Vaniček, but doubtful).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *glande, ghiande*, Prov. *gians*, O.F. *glande*, F. *gland, an acorn, glande, a gland*, Ital. *ghiandola*, F. *glandule, a gland*, Span. and Port. *lande, an acorn* (l for gl, from glande: cp. Prov. *glire*, Span. *liron, a dormouse*), O.F. **glandre*, N.F. *landre, glanders, a disease of the glands in horses* (cp. Lat. *glandarius, of or relating to acorns*²); Ital. *bagno*,³ Span. *baño, a bath, the galleys*, Prov. *banh*,

¹ More probably a Greek loan-word from a foreign and hitherto untraced source: καβάλλης is found in Plutarch and caballus in Juvenal, Horace, &c.; in Ir. *capall*, Wel. *ceffyl*. These last may be loan-words from the Latin, or both Latin and Celtic and Greek also may be foreign loan-words.

² Applied as a medical term to the disease of the glands (?).

³ Korting (*Romanes Diet.*) suggests that this name was given to the galleys because they were, in fact, the prisons of those condemned to them; more probably bagno was the name originally given to the bolted cells in which the galley-slaves were shut at night (cp. Gk. βαλανεῖον, Lat. balneum, lit. *a room scoured by a bolt*). Hackluyt (1599) writes: 'This Banio is the prison wheras all the captives lay at night.' Morgan (1728): 'He sent him to his bagnie among the rest of his slaves.' Later bagnie and galleys were used as almost synonymous terms. See Disraeli, *Tunorad* (1847): 'To be sent to the Bagaio or the galleys.' When in France criminals were no longer sent to the galleys as a punishment, the prisons to which they were sent retained the name bagnes.

O.F. *bain*, a bath, F. (16th cent.) *bagne*, a prison for galley-slaves, afterwards the galleys themselves, L. Lat. *balneare*, Ital. *bagnare*, O.F. *baigner*, M.E. *baynen*, to bathe; Ital. *balaustro*, O.F. *balastre*, M.E. *balustre*, small pillar at the edge of a staircase, with the head carved as a pomegranate (cp. Lat. *balaustum*), Ital. *balustrata*, O.F. *balustrade*, a set of such pillars, a balustrade; O.F. *emblemme*, an emblem, *probleme*, a problem; L. Lat. *arcubalista*, Prov. *arbalista*, O.F. *arbaleste*, M.E. *arblest*, *arblast*, *arwe-blast*,¹ a machine for hurling stones or other heavy missiles, O.F. *arblestier*, M.E. *arblaster*, one who works an arblast; L. Lat. *chadabula* (from Gk. *καταβόλη*), a throwing down, Prov. *calabre* (for *cadable*), O.F. *chaable*, *caable* (for *chadable*, *cadable*), an engine for hurling stones, O. Ital. *calabrino* (dim. of *calabre*), O.F. *calabrin*, Ital. *carabina*, N.F. *carabine*, a firearm (sixteenth cent.), E. *carabine* (1605), a short musket, *carbine*, Span. *carabinero*, F. *carabinier*, a carbiner; Ital. *parabola*, conic section made by a plane parallel to the surface of a cone, O. Ital. *paravola*, *paraula*, O. Span. *paraula*, N. Span. *palabra*, Port. *palavra*, a narration, story, talk, discussion, O.F. and M.E. *parabole*, *parable*, O.F. *parole*, a speech, L. Lat. *parabolare*, O. Ital. *paraulare*, N. Ital. *parlare*, Prov. *paraular*, O.F. *paroler*, N.F. *parler*, to converse, talk, O.F. *parlement*, a discussion, a chief court (L. Lat. *parlamentum*, *parliamentum*), F. *parloir*, a conversation room (specially of a convent, a parlour, *parlance*, talk, way of speaking, M.E. *parle* (subs.), a parley, *pour-parler*; Ital. *cavallo* (Lat. *caballus*), Prov. *cavalh-a*, O. and N.F. *cheval*, a horse, Span. *caballo*, Port. *cavallo* (s.s.), N.F. *chevallet*, a raised stand, L. Lat. *caballarius*, *cavallarius*, a horseman, a courier, Ital. *cavaliere*, F. *cavalier* (sixteenth cent.), a horseman, O. Span. *cavallero*, Port. *cavaleiro* (s.s.), Ital. *cavalleria*, O.F. *chevalerie*, *cavalerie*, *cavalry*, O.F. *chevaler*, *chivaler*, a horseman (spec. a mounted soldier), knight, M.E. *chivaler*, *chevelere*, N.F. *chevalier*, originally a cadet of the French noblesse serving in the army; L. Lat. *cabalcata*, obligation of a vassal to his lord to serve with man and horse in the field, a company or procession of horsemen, Ital. *cavalcata*, F. *cavalcade* (sixteenth cent.), a troop of horsemen, F. *cheval*² or *chevaux* de frise, a construction of spikes and nails to hinder cavalry charges and stop breaches, employed by the Frisians in their struggles for freedom toward the end of the seventeenth cent. (cp. Du. 'Vriesse Ruyters,' Frisian horsemen, and the expression 'horse de Fresze,' seventeenth cent.); Ital. *balsare*, to jump, spring (cp. *βαλλίζω*), *ballare*, to dance,

¹ This is a corrupted form from a supposed connection with A.S. *arowe*, M.E. *arwe*, *arowe*, an arrow.

² All these words are printed as though from Gk. *καταβάλλω*, which is by no means certain.

√GEL-
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O.F. *baler* (s. s.), F. *bal*, a *ball*, *dancing-party*, Ital. *ballata*, a *dance-song*, Prov. *ballad*, F. *ballade* (s.s.), F. *ballet*, a *dance*, F. *baladin*, a *dancer*, *mountebank*; Ital. *volare*, Prov. *volar*, F. *voler*, to *fly* (since the end of the sixteenth cent. the F. *voler* has acquired the sense of 'steal'), F. *vol*, *theft*, *voleur*, a *thief*;¹ Ital. *volata*, O.F. *volée*, a *flight of birds*, a *general discharge of shot*, F. *vole*, a *term in a game of cards*, F. *vol-au-vent*, (lit. 'a flight in the wind'), a *kind of light raised pastry*, Ital. *volatile*, F. *volaille* (Lat. *volatilia*), *fowl*, F. *volant*, *flying* (heraldic); Ital. *diavolo*, F. *diable*, the *devil*, *diablerie*, *devilry*; Ital. *congruente*, F. *congruent*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *gilė*, O. Pruss. *gile*; O. Slav. *zeladi*, an *acorn*, O. Slav. *kladeri*, a *spring*; Lith. *gelti*, to *pierce*, *prick* (*gelia*, it *pains*), *gela*, *pain*, O. Slav. *zali*, *pain*, O. Pruss. *golis*, *death*, O. Slav. *dijavolu*, the *devil*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *quellan*, N.H.G. *quellen*, to *spring from*, to *soak*, N.H.G. *quelle*, a *spring*, O.N. *kelda* (s s), O.H.G. *quelan*,² to *suffer pain or torture*, A.S. *cwelan*, to *suffer*, *die*, O.H.G. *qualm*, A.S. *cvealm*, *evelm*, M.E. *qualm*, *quelm*, *death*, *pestilence*, *mortal sickness*, O.H.G. *queljan*, *quellen*, A.S. *cwellan*, to *put to death*, O.H.G. *quala*, *torture*, *martyrdom*, *pain*, A.S. *cwalu*, a *violent death*; Goth. *diaboulos*, O. Sax. *diubhal*, O.H.G. *tiuval*, *tioval*, N.H.G. *teufel*, A.S. *deofol*, O.N. *djofull*, *diel*, M.E. *deofel*, *deovel*, *devel*, *divel*, *devil*, the *devil* (loan-words, Greek through Gothic); O.N. *kapul*, a *nag* (fr. Celtic).

Celtic, Ir. *galar*, *disease*, *dystemper*, *sickness*, *galruighim*, I *punish*, *sicken*, Gael. *goil*, Ir. *gailim*, to *seethe*, *boil* (Macbain); Ir. *capall*, Wel. *ceffyl*, *horse* (probably loan-words).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *belemnite*, *diabolic*, -al, *emblematic*, *embolism*, *parabola*, *parabolic*, *problematic*, -al, *symbol*, -ic, -ical, *hyperbole*, -ic, -ical; *obelisk*, *obolus* (a *small coin*).

Latin, *glandular*, *volatile*, -ity, -ise, *sal volatile*; *congrue*, -ous, -ity, -ent (thr. F.), *incongruous*, -ity (?).

L_g, Latin and Romance, *gland*, *glandule*, *glanders*; *bagnio*, *bain-marie*, *baluster*, *banister* (modern corruption), *balustrade*, *emblem*, *problem*, *arblast*, *arbalest*, *carbine*, *carbineer*; *parable*, *parole*, *parley*, -our, -iament, *parlance*, *pour-parler*, *palaver* (Span.); *cavalier*, *cavalry*, *cavalcade*, *chevalier*, *chivalry*, -ous, *chevaux de frise*, *cheval-glass*, a

¹ Another explanation is from Lat. *vola*, the *hollow of the hand*: *voler* - to *carry off in the hand*.

² *Quellan* &c. are connected with √gel-, and carry its sense of *dropping or striking downward*; *quelan*, to *torment* &c., carries the sense of *throwing, striking, wounding, causing pain*; also found in Gk. *βίλος*, a *muscle*, a *dart*, *ἔβελος*, a *spit, nail*.

mirror resting on a raised stand (cp. F. *chevalet*); *ball, ballet, ballad, volley, vol-au-vent, diablerie*.

Teutonic, quail (vb.), *to sink with fear, qualm, quell*, (probably) *kill* (cp. M H G. *kellen*); *devil, -ry, -ish* (from Gk. thr. Goth. loan-word), *deil* (Scot., thr. O N. *diel*).

Eur-Ar. √GĒL, *cold, frost*

Sanskrit, *jal-*, in *jada* (for *jalda*), *cold, stiff, rigid, stupid*, Hind. *jadta* (for *jardta*), *coldness*, from *jada*, *cold, chilly*.

Greek, not found.

Latin, *gel-, gla-*, in *gelu, frost* (cp. Osc. *γελαν, hoar-frost*), *gelare, to congeal, cause to freeze* (p. p. *gelatus, frozen*), *gelidus, cold, frosty*, *congelare, to congeal* (trans. and intrans.), *gla-c-ies, ice, glacialis, icy, glacio, -are, to freeze, congeal*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *gelare*, Prov. *gelar*, O.F. *geler, to freeze, congeal*, Ital. *gelo*, Prov. *gels, frost*, O.F. *gel, gelée* (cp. Ital. *gelata*), *frost, a jelly*, M.E. *gele, gelle, gelli, jeli, a jelly, congealed juice of meat or fruit*, F. *gelatine* (a modern and coined word), O.F. *congeler, to congeal*, O.F. *glace* (from a L. Lat. *glacia*), *ice*, F. *glacier, to ice, congeal, glacier, a glacier, glaciis, the sloping ground in front of a fortification* (lit. *a slope slippery like ice*), N.F. *glacial, icy*.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *gol-otu, gol-oti, ice*.

Teutonic, *kal-, kol-*, in Goth. *kal-ds*, O. and N.H.G. *kalt*, O.N. *kal-dr*, A.S. *ceald, cal-d*, M.E. *cald, cold* (these are participial forms of a Teutonic verb, *kala, to freeze*: cp. O.N. *cala*, A.S. *calan, to freeze, make cold*), O.H.G. *chuol*, N.H.G. *kühl*, A.S. *col*, M.E. *col, cole, coole*, N.E. *cool*, A.S. *colian*, M.E. *colen, to cool*, A.S. *celi, cyle*, M.E. *chil*, N.E. *a chill*, A.S. *celan, to make cold, to chill*; N.H.G. *gletscher, a glacier* (a loan-word from F. *glacier*).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, gelid, congelation, glacial.

L. Latin and Romance, *jelly, gelatine, gelatinous, congeal, glacier, glaciis.*

Teutonic, cold, coldness, &c.; cool (subs. and vb.), *coolness, a cooler, &c.; chill, chilly, chilliness.*

Eur-Ar. * $\sqrt{\text{GEL}}$ * $\sqrt{\text{GOL}}$, to will, wish, purpose, counsel.

Sanscrit, not found.

Greek, βελ-, βολ-, in Thess. βέλλομαι, Boeot. βέλλομαι, Arcad. βόλλομαι, Lesb. βόλλομαι, Att. βούλομαι to will, wish, design, βουλή, will, counsel, advice, εὐβουλος, well-advised, prudent, βουλευώ, to counsel, deliberate; *βελ-τος, wished for, desirable, good (a participial form from βέλ-λομαι: cp. φέρτερος, as from *φέρτός: φέρω), βέλτερος, βέλ-τατος, βελ-τίων, βέλτιστος, better, best.

ENGLISH DERIV. Greek, Eubulus, Eubule, prop. names with termination -būlus, as Aristobūlus, Cleobūlus, &c.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GLE}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GLEI}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GLI}}$, to be sticky, cleave, hold fast.

Sanscrit (wanting); **Hindi** gil, clay, earth, gillawa, prepared clay, gilli, earthen; 'gil dar gil,' 'earth to earth,' is used at the burial of the dead when earth is thrown immediately upon the corpse. The Latin sepelio (se-, apart, -pel-io [for *gelio], to consign to earth) may possibly be connected with this root through Eur-Ar. equivalent of the Hindi gil (cp. Modern Eng. inter, to bury).

Greek, γλι-, γλοι-, in γλία, γλίνη, glue, γλίσχρος, glutinous, sticky, γλοιός for γλοι-φός (subs.), any slippery or glutinous substance, spec. oil lees, γλοιός (adj.), slippery, γλί-χομαι, cling to, long after, γλάμων, γλαμυρός, blear-eyed.

Latin, gle-, glu- (for gloi-), in gle-ba, glæba,¹ a clod of earth, land, soil, glu-s, glu-tis, glue, glu-ere, to draw together, gluten, glue, glutinare, to glue together, glutus, tenacious, glis (gen. glitis), 'humus tenax,' Isidorus.

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. glitea, thick clay (found in a mediæval glossary, and formed on gli-tem, thick clay), Prov. gleza, O.F. glaise, loam, clay, Prov. glut, O. and N.F. glue, M.E. glu, glew, gliu (Lat. glus, glu-tis), glue, M.E. gluen, glöwen.

Balto-Slav., Lith. gliwe, slime (cp. γλοι-φός), Lith. glitus, slippery, O. Slav. glina, clay, glenu, slime, mucus (cp. γλίνη, glue).

Teutonic, A.S. clæg, O. Fris. klai, Du. klei, N.H.G. klei, M.E. clai, clai, N.E. clay, O.H.G. chlei-man, O.N. kleima, A. clæ-man, to daub, plaster, fashion from clay, A.S. clām, potter's clay, earth, M.E. clome, N.E. cloam, earthenware, Du. and L.G. clam (adj.), sticky, viscous, damp; A.S. elingan, to draw together, shrink, M.E. elingen, to stick fast to, hold

¹ -ba is a nominal suffix to the root, as -bus in super-bus, mor-bus, glo-bus, &c., or glæba may be transferred to the next root glæbh-.

tight (a nasalised base of pr. t. with partial reduplication = Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{gli-gh-}}$), O.H.G. *chlencan*, *klenkan*, A.S. *cleno(e)an*, to make fast, hold tight to, M.E. *clenchen*, N.E. *clench*.

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. *gladh*, *glue*, *gladhán*, *pith of wood*, Wel. *gludio*, to stick (perhaps Lat. loan-word), Wel. *glynu*, to stick, Gael. *glong*, a slimy substance (cp. Gk. γλίγη, O. Slav. *glenu*); Stokes connects with this root Ir. *glenn*, *glend*, Wel. *glan*, Bret. *glann*, *brink*, *shore*, *river bank*, Gael. *gleann*, a *glen*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *gluten*, *glutinous*, *glutinate*, -ion, -ive, *agglutinate*, -ion, -ive.

L. Latin and Romance, *glue*, *gluey*, -iness.

Teutonic, *clay*, *clayey*, &c., *cloam*, *cleam* (provincial), *clam*, *clammy*, -iness, *clam*, the *shell-fish* (either from the valves closing so tightly or from adhering to rocks, &c), *cling*, *clink*, *clinkers*, *vitriified bricks adhering in a mass*, *clinch*, *clench*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GLE BH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GLEB}}$, to stick fast to, cling.

Latin, *gleb-*, in *gleba*, a clod of earth, land, soil.

L. Latin and Romance, OF. *glèbe*, soil, *glebe*.

Teutonic, *klib-*, *klip-*, with nasalised *klemb-*, *klemp-*, in O.H.G. *chleb-an*, N.H.G. *kleben*, A.S. *cleofian*, *cliofian*, to stick, adhere, M.E. *cleve*, *cleeve*, N.E. *cleave* (to stick). This was a weak vb. with p. t. *clifode*, but from the fourteenth cent. the strong p. t. *clave* was used occasionally, and is found in the Authorised Version of the Bible, 1611. O.H.G. *chliban*, M.H.G. *kliben*, to stick, adhere, ON. *clifa*, to climb (i.e. to hold fast to), also to repeat (i.e. to stick to something already said), A.S. *clifian*, to stick, cleave to, O.H.G. *kleb*, O. Sax. *klib*, ON. *klif*, A.S. *clif*, M.E. *cliffe*, *clif* (pl. *clives*), N.E. *cliff*, originally a place to climb, O.H.G. *chlimban*, N.H. and L.G. *klimmen*, A.S. *climban*, *clamb*, *clomben*, to climb, to raise oneself by clinging to; O.H.G. *chlamma*, M.H.G. *klamme*, firm grasp, clutch, O.H.G. *bi-chlemman* (= **bichlemban*), clutch, squeeze, Du. *beklemmen*, to pinch, distress, M. and N.H.G. *klemmen*, to pinch, cramp, N.E. (Prov.) *cləm*, *clam*, pinch with hunger; ON. *klambra*, to clamp or pinch together, M.E. *clambren*, to squeeze together, clutch, climb by catching hold with hands or feet, N.E. *clamber*, M.H.G. *klampfe*, Du. and L.G. *klampe*, *klamp*, M.E. (from fourteenth or fifteenth cent.), *clamp*, a clasp or brace of metal

for fastening tightly, (later) a piled up heap of bricks, peat, potatoes, &c., Du. **klampen**, Germ. (dial) **klampfen**, to clamp together, to patch together (of clothes).

Celtic, Ir. **glib**, (adj.) *slippery*, (subs.) *sleat*, Corn. **gleb**, *wet, moist* (?).¹

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

L. Latin and Romance, **glebe**, **glebeland**, the land attached to an ecclesiastical benefice.

Teutonic, **cleave** (to adhere), **cliff**, **-cliff**, in comp., as **Clifton**, **Undercliff** &c, **climb**, **clamber**, **clem**, **clam**, to starve, be starved, **clamp**, **clammy**, **-iness**.

Celtic, **glib**, **-ness** (?).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GLEU}}$, $\sqrt{\text{GLU}}$, to be round, to ball, coagulate, grasp, squeeze.

Sanskrit, **glau-**, in **glau-s**, a round lump of flesh of the sacrificial victim.

Latin, **glo-**, in **glo-bus**, a globe, sphere, **globulus** (dim), **globosus**, spherical, **globare**, **conglobare**, to make round; **glomus**, a ball or clew of yarn, **glomerare**, to wind or form into a ball, **agglomerare**, **conglomerare**, to press together.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. **globo**, O.F. **glob**, **globe**, M.E. **glob**, **glub**, **glubbe**, a ball, globe.

Balto-Slav, **glu-**, in Lith. **glo-b-ti**, to embrace, O. Slav. **glu-beti**, be grasped, Lith. **glu-dus**, cohering, **glauisti**, to join closely.

Teutonic, **klu-**, **klau-**, in the O. Teut. bases ***kluko-** ***klu-to-**, ***klu-do**, ***klu-t-tro**, ***klu-po-**, ***klu-bo-**, O.H.G. **chliuwa**, **chliwa**, A.S. **cleowe**, **clwye**, M.E. **clewe**, N.E. **clew**, **clue**, O.H.G. **chliuwelin**, M.H.G. **cluwelin**, **cluwel**, N.H.G. (by dissimilation) **knäuel** (dim. forms), a clew or hank; O.H.G. **chlaw-a**, **chloa**, O.N. **klo**, A.S. **cla**, **clea**, **cleo** (pl. **clawe**), M.E. **clée**, **clau**, **clow**, N.E. **claw**, A.S. **cluc**, **cluce**, not found, but evidenced in M.E. **cluke**, **cloke**, **clooch**, **cloutch**, **eleche**, the claw of a beast or bird of prey, N.E. **clutch**, **grip**, **grasp**, (pl) **clutches**, **claws**, M.E. **clucchen**, **clechen**, to seize, clutch, from an A.S. ***elyccian**; M.E. **clogge**, a block or clump of wood, especially when attached to the leg or neck to impede

¹ Macbain connects Wel **gylyb**, moist, Corn. **gleb**, moist, **gliber**, moisture, Bret. **gloeb**, wet, with Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{galg}}$, and Eng. **welk**, damp, weak, fading. A.S. **wilce**, **weolce**, (later) **welwe**, M.E. **wilk**, **wylke**, **welk**, N.E. **whelk**, so called from its spiral shell, are derived from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{gal}}$, to roll, cp. Lat. **vel-vere**, A.S. **wealwian**, to roll. See $\sqrt{\text{galg}}$ (p. 142) and $\sqrt{\text{gal}}$ (p. 183)

motion, a wooden-soled overshoe, a square block of wood notched or carved and used as a calendar (see quotations ad vb. § 7 in Murray's Dict.); O.H.G. *chloz*, N.H.G. *kloss*, a lump, wedge, *klotz*, a clot, O.N. *klot*, a ball, knob on the sword-hilt, *pommel*, A.S. *clott*, clot, M.E. *clotte*, clut, clute, clote, N.E. clot, a lump or mass formed by cohesion or coagulation, A.S. *clod*, a lump of earth, soil, found in *clod-hamer*, the field-fare, M.E. *clodde*, N.E. *clod*; M.E. *cloderen*, *cloteren*, later *clutter*, to coagulate, run into clots, to cause confusion, make a confused noise, M.E. *clutter* (subs.), a clotted mass, confused crowd, confusion, noise; A.S. *cluster*, *clyster*, L.G. *kluster*, a collection of things of the same kind, especially of flowers and fruit; A.S. *clut*, Swed. *klut*, Dan. *klud*, a patch, piece of cloth used in mending, a rag,¹ A.S. **clutian* (p.p. *geclutod*: cp. Lith. *gludus*), to mend by putting on a patch, to sew together; M.E. *clutien*, N.E. *clout*, M.E. *cleest*, *clote*, from an A.S. **cleat*, a clump, ball or block of wood wedged in a socket, a fastening in general; A.S. *clud*, a mass of rock, M.E. *clude*, rock or hill, a consolidated mass of earth or clay, 'cludes of stane,' masses of stone, (from the end of the twelfth cent.) *clouds*; O.H.G. *chluppa*, tongs, a clamp, O.N. *klypa*, to pinch, clip, A.S. *clippypan*, to clasp with the arms, embrace, clutch, M.E. *clappen*, *cleppen*, *clippen*, to clip, hold tight,² M.E. *clasp*, *clouspen*, *clapsen* (fourteenth cent.), N.E. *clasp* (an extended form of M.E. *clappen*); O.H.G. *cholbo*, N.H.G. *kolben*, a club, O.N. *kolfr*, a kind of bolt (shot from a bow), the tongue of a bell, bulb of a plant, O.N. *klubba*, *klumba*, a club, Dan. *klub*, a club, *klump*, a clump, M.E. *clubbe*, *clobbe*, N.E. *club*, O.N. *klumbufotr*, club-footed, O.N. *klumsa*, (adj.) lock-jawed, (vb.) to render motionless, M.E. *clumsen*, *clomsen*, to be pinched or stiffened by cold: 'P. Plow.' 'whan thow *clomsest* for colde'; Wycl. Bible, Jer. xlvii. 8, 'Fathers behelden not sones with *clumsid* hands' (i.e. with hands stiffened or weak from cold); Swed. *klumsig*, benumbed with cold, M.E. *clumsie*, *clumsie* (1600, Holland's *Livy Transl.* 'clumsie and cold' = 'torpentes gelu'), N.E. *clumsy*, with sense of stupid, awkward,³ Mod. Icel. *klunni*, Du. *kloem*, Fris. *klönne*, a clumsy boorish fellow, a clown, N.E. (early) *cloune*, (later) *clown*.

¹ The radical meaning is probably 'something stuck upon or fastened to another.'

² The difference of meaning makes it doubtful whether *clip*, to shear, may be connected with this root. Skeat considers that it may, and that it refers to the drawing together of the shears in the act of cutting. Murray, in the *Hist. Dict.*, speaks of it as 'possibly related.'

³ Murray suggests a L.G. **klunda*, a nasalised variant of *clut*, *clud*, a log, stump, block, as the base of these words, and cites L.G. *klunt*, Du. *klont*, a log, lump, to which he refers the obsolete or dial. Eng. *clunch*, (adj.) lumpy, lumpyish, (subs.) in northern Eng. a clod-hopper, boorish fellow, also found locally as a name for stiff clay or lime.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, globate, conglobate, globose, globule, globular, glomerate, -ion, ag- con- glomerate, -ion.

L. Latin and Romance, globe.

Teutonic, clew, clue, clewline, &c., claw, clutch, clog, Scot. clag, cloggy, claggy, clot, clotted or clouted (of cream), clod, clodhopper, clod-poll, &c.; clutter, cluster, clout, cleat, cloud, cloudy, clip, clasp; club, club-room, -house, -foot, &c., clump, clumper, clumsy, -iness, clown, -ish, clunch, clunch-fist.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GLEBH}}$, with older form $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{GLEBH}}$, to scrape off or out, to hollow out.

Greek, γλαφ-, in γλάφω, to scrape off, hollow, γλαφυρός, hollow, polished.

Latin, glab-, in glaber, smooth, polished.

Balto-Slav., N. Slav. golbati, Serv. glabati, to gnaw.

Celtic, Ir. gilb, a chisel, Corn. gilb, a borer, Wel. gylyf, a sickle, Wel. gylf, a beak, O. Ir. gulban (s.s.), Gael. guilbneach, Ir. guilneach, the curlew (i.e. the beaked one; or from the following $\sqrt{\text{ghlub-}}$).

ENG. DERIV. *Latin*, glabrous.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GLEUBH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GHLUB}}$ with an older $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{GLEUBH}}$, with sense of cleaving, splitting, carving, engraving.

Greek, γλυφ-, in γλύφω, to carve, engrave, γλυπτός, carved, γλυπτήρ, a chisel, ιερογλυφικός, hieroglyphic.

Latin, glub-, in glubere, to take off the bark or peel, glūma (for glub-ma), husk.

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. glome, O.F. glome, husk, chaff, N.F. (learned) glume (s. s.).

Teutonic, klub-, in O.H.G. chliuban, N.H.G. klauben, klieben, O.N. kljufa, A.S. cliofan, cliofan, M.E. cleowen, clēven, N.E. cleave, p. t. clove, p. p. cloven, O.H.G. chlobo, N.H.G. kloben, anything cloven, a shackle, rail, a cleft stick, used in snaring birds, O.N. clof, the 'fork' between the legs, klofi, a cleft or rift in a hill, the groove in which a door slides, Du. kloof, a ravine, A.S. *klufa (found in plu. klufe), L.G. klöve, N.E. clough, a cleft, gorge, clove, anything split off, especially the small!

which form the compound bulb of the garlic, 'a clove of garlic,'¹ O.H.G. chlobolouh, N.H.G. (by dissimilation: op. knäuel : klaue), knoblauch (the bulb-leek), garlic (the spear-leek), A.S. cluf-wýrt, clove-wort (dial.), buttercup, the bulb-plant, O.H.G. chluft, N.H.G. kluft, O.N. and Du. kluft, A.S. *clyft, M.E. clyft, cleft, a split, crevice, cleft.

·ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, hieroglyph, -ic, glyptic, glyptic, glyptodon.

I. Latin and Romance, glume, the chaff or husk of seeds, the calyx or husk of flowers, glumaceous.

Teutonic, cleave, -er, -age, cloven, clove (of garlic: not the spice, which is from O.F. clou, Lat. clavus, a nail), cleft, (perhaps) clover, kloof (Du. loan-word), Clough, Cluff (surname).

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GRPH}}$, with older form $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{GRPH}}$, to scratch, notch, &c.

Greek, γλαφ-, γροφ-, in γράφω (γράφω, γέ-γραφ-α, γέγραμμαι), to write, draw (orig. to scratch with a stylus), γραφή, a drawing, writing, γραφεῖον, a stylus, writing-pen, γραφικός, descriptive; παραγραφή, a marginal note, paragraph, γεω-γραφ-ία, description of the earth, καλλι-γραφ-ία, good writing, ὀρθογραφ-ία, correct writing, &c.; γράμμα, a letter, anything written, also a weight, one-twenty-fourth of an ounce, γραμματικός, skilled in writing, ἀναγραμματίζω, to transpose the letters of words, so as to form other words, διάγραμμα, a figure marked out by line, ἐπίγραμμα, an epigram, πρόγραμμα, a public notice, advertisement, (Doric) γρόφω, to grub up the earth as a pig, (Hesych.) γρομφάς, an old sow (cp. Lat. scrofa, s.s., from the older form $\sqrt{\text{agroph}}$).

Latin, graphium, a stylus, graphiarius, relating to a stylus, graphicus, descriptive (Gk. loan-word), gramma, a weight of two oboli, grammatica, grammar, grammaticalis, grammatical (all loan-words from Gk.).

I. Latin and Romance, Prov. graphi-s, a pencil, O.F. grafe, graffe, writing material or -room, N.F. greffe, a record, a slip or graft, from its resemblance to a stylus, M.E. graffe, a graft (cp. L. Lat. graf-folium, s. s.), O.F. graffer, M.E. graffen, N.F. greffer, to graft, L. Lat.

¹ The etymology of clover, a plant of the genus *Trifolium*, is doubtful. The O.H.G. chleo, chlê (gen. chlêwes), N.H.G. klee, are, according to Kluge, from a base klatw-, of which he thinks A.S. clæfre, clæfre, L.G. clever, Dan. kløver, Swed. klöfvar, are unexplained compounds. Skeat considers connection with A.S. cleofas probable, from its three-cleft leaf (cp. N.H.G. kleeblatt), but not established. Murray (*Hist. Diet.*) regards chlai-bhrôn as the old Teutonic type of the compound names, of which bhrôn is a worn-down form of some unidentified word.

graphiarius, a clerk to a court, F. *greffier* (s. s.), L. Lat. **grammaria*, Port. *gramairia*, O.F. *grámaire*, M.E. *grameri*, *gramaire*, *gramer*, N.E. *grammar*, O.F. and M.E. *gramarien*, N.E. *grammarian*, N.F. *gramme*, a weight, N.F. and N.E. *programme*, M.E. *glamery*, *glaumery*, *glomery*, variants of *grameri*; *glomery*, found in the medieval records of Cambridge University, with the same sense as *grameri*, *grammar*. There was a school of *glomery* attached to the University, of which the pupils were called *glomerels*, and regarded as distinct from the scholars of the University. Scot. *glamour*, *glamer*, a corruption of M.E. *grameri*, *gramer*, with sense of *enchantment*.

Teutonic, *kerf-*, in O.N. *kyrfa*, to carve, A.S. *ceorfan* (p t cearf), M.E. *keruen*, *keruen*, *kerve*, (later) *ceruen*, *carven* (p p. *corven*), to cut, carve wood or stone, sculpture, carve meat, M. and N.H.G. *kerben*, to notch, indent.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *graphic*, *paragraph*, *geography*, *calligraphy*, *orthography*, *topography*, *grammatic*, *anagram*, *diagram*, *epigram*, with other compounds of *-graph*, *-graphy*, and *-gram*, as *telegraph*, *heliograph*, *phonograph*, *photograph*; *hagio-graphy*, *palæography*, *telegram*, &c., *geographical*, &c.

Latin, *grammatical*.

L. Latin and Romance, *graft*¹ (subs. and vb.), *engraft*, *grammar*, *-ian*, *gramme*, *kilogramme*, *programme*; *glomery*, *-el*, *glamour*.

Teutonic, *carve*, *carver*, *carving*.

Eur-Ar. √*GERBH-* √*GRBH-* √*GREBH-*, to grasp, seize, hold, contain, to compress, curve; cp. √*ĜHER BH-* extended from √*ĜHER-*.

Sanscrit, *grbh-*, *garbh-*, in *grbh-nati*, holds, grasps, *garbh-as*, the womb, *sa-garbhyas* of the same womb.

Zend, *garw-*, in *garewa*, the womb.

Greek, *βρεφ-*, *βελφ-*, *δελφ-*, *γρειφ-*, in *βρέφος*, embryo, *βελφίς* (Æolic), *δελφίς*, *-ivos* (Att.), a dolphin (i.e. the belly-fish), *δελφύς*, the womb, *ἀδελφός* (= ἄμα + δελφύς), brother by the same mother (of the same womb), *Φιλάδελφος* (pr. n.), loving his brother, *φιλαδελφία*, brotherly love, *ἀγρῆφνα*, a rake, *γρῆφ-os*, a net, fishing basket, *γρῆφες*, a haul or take of fish, *γρυνός*, curved, *γρύψ*, a griffin, a fabulous animal so named from the crooked beak or talons.

¹ *Graft* is a p. p. (= grafted); the true word is *graft*.

Latin, *greb-gerb-*, in *gremium* (for *greb-mium*), *the lap, bosom*, *germen*, -*inis* (for *gerb-men*), *offshoot, bud, germ, germinare*, -*atio*, to *germinate, germanus*, *a full brother, germanitas*, *the relation between brothers and sisters, delphinus*, *a dolphin* (Gk. loan-word), *gryphus* (Gk. loan-word), *a griffin*.

L. Latin and Romance, *gremiale*, *a bishop's apron*, N.F. *germe*, *a bud or shoot*, O. Span. *germano*, N. Span. *hermano*, Port. *irmão*, *a brother*, Ital. *germano*, *a true brother*, Prov. *german, girman*, O.F. *germain* (adj.), *having the same father and mother* (of brothers and of their children), M.E. *germayn* (cp. Chaucer, 'Ye have no bretheren ne cosins *germayns*'), N.F. *germain*, *a cousin-german*; Ital. *delfino*, Prov. *dalfin-s*, O.F. *dalphin, daulphin*, N.F. *dauphin* (as from a L. Lat. *dalpinus*), M.E. *daulphin, dolphyn*, *a dolphin*, and since 1349 *the title of the eldest son of the King of France*¹; *Dauphiné*, one of the old French provinces in the south-east of France; I. Lat. *griffus*, O.F. and M.E. *griffone, griffin*; O.F. *grappe*, *a bunch of grapes*; O.F. *croupe*, *the rump* (see below).

Balto-Slav., Lith. *grebiu, grebti, grasps*, O. Slav. *grab-iti* (s.s.).

Teutonic, Goth. *kalbo* (f), *a female calf*, O.H.G. *chalb*, *a calf* (m.), *chalba* (f.), *a year-old calf, that has not yet calved*, N.H.G. *kalb*, *a calf*¹ (m. and f.), O.N. *kalfr*, A.S. *cealf*, *a calf*,² O.H.G. *chilburra*, N.H.G. (dial.) *kilber*, *a young wether*, A.S. *cilfor-lomb*, *a ewe- or breeding-lamb*, M.E. *chilfer*, N.E. *chilver*; O.N. *kelfa*, A.S. *cealfian*, Du. and M.E. *calven*, to *calve*. Dan. *kalve*, Fris. *kalfen*, in *in-kalfen*, have both the senses to *calve* and to *become separated from*, the latter used especially of ice-

¹ Originally attached to certain seigneuries—Vienne and Auvergne. Littré says the title Dauphin was a proper name, Delphinus, the same word as used for the fish. Humbert III., the last lord of the Dauphiné, on ceding the province to Philip of Valois in 1349 stipulated that the eldest son of the King of France should bear the title Dauphin.

² O.N. *kälf*, *the calf of the leg* (the fleshy protuberance behind the shin-bone), may perhaps be referred to this root as originating in the fanciful comparison of a calf lying close to the cow; cp. Swed. *ben-kälf*, *the calf*, (lit.) *the bone- or leg-calf*, and O.N. *bindar-kalfr*, *a fawn*, i.e. *the hind's calf*, also O.N. *Manar-kalfr*, *the Calf of Man*, *Rastar-kalfr*, *the Calf of the island Rost*: the names given to two small islands lying close to larger islands. Macbain derives Gael. and Ir. *calpa*, *the calf of the leg*, from O.N. *kälf*, from which also he derives the Eng. *calf*, with s.s. MacAlpine in his *Gael-Eng. Dict.* gives Gael. *calpa na coise* = Eng. *calf of the leg*. Cormac's *Glossary* has *calp-dae* = 'bonus pes,' and O'Reilly's *Irish Dict.* gives *calbtha*, *calf of the leg*, *calbthas*, *bushin*, *calpa*, *calbtha*, *the shank, the calf of the leg*, and *calbthach*, *a cow or calf*. It seems improbable that all these words can be derived from O.N. *kälf*, as they all appear connected with each other, and yet, unless borrowed from O.N., the Celtic and Teutonic words, having both the dental tennis k c, cannot be from the same root, whether $\sqrt{\text{gherbh-}}$ or any other, although showing the same variety of meaning, *calf, the young of the cow*, and *calf of the leg*. Their origin, therefore, must be regarded as uncertain. Stokes and Besenberger, however, regard the Celtic words as loan-words from Teutonic. The double sense of the Dan. and Fris. words seems to favour an identity of origin for *calf of the cow* and *calf of the leg*, unless they are transported forms of one or other of the Teutonic words expressing *a cleaving or splitting off*.

✓**GRSH** - bergs breaking off from a glacier, or of a portion of a rock or cutting falling in. In the Eastern and Midland counties, Derby and Yorkshire, to calve or *cauve* in is the vernacular form of the now usual 'to *cave* in.' O.H.G. *chrampfo*, N.H.G. *krampf*, O. Sax. *cramp*, Du. *kramp* (subs.), *cramp*, *spasmodic contraction of the muscles*, O.H.G. *chrampf*, O.N. *krapp-r* (adj.), *contracted, bent in*, O.H.G. *chrampf*, N.H.G. *krampe*, a *hook*, O.N. *krapti*,¹ a *bar, the rib of a ship*, O.N. *krapttr*, s.s., also *power, strength* (cp. O.H.G. *chraft*, N.H.G. *kraft*, s.s.); L.G. *krampe*, a *hook, grappling-iron*, N.E. *cramp*, a *bar of iron bent at both ends for holding masonry or timber firmly together*, O.N. *kreppa*, to *clench, clamp, pinch*, O.H.G. *chrapfo*, a *hook, bent claw*, N.H.G. *krapfen*, a *hook* (cp. the nasalised *chrampf* above); Ital. *grappa*, a *clamp, hook, grappo, grappolo*, a *bunch of grapes, a hand-grasp*, *grappare*, to *seize, grasp*, Prov. *grapa*, *clamp, claw*, Prov. *claps*, the *clenched hand, a grasp*, O.F. *crape*, N.F. *grappe*, *grape*, O.F. *grapin*, **grapinel*, M.E. *grapenel*, a *grappling-iron*;² O. and N.H.G. *kropf*, a *wen or swelling on the neck, the craw of birds*, O.N. *kroppr*, the *rump, a humpback, a hump or protuberance on the body*, A.S. *cropp*, *craw of a bird, the young shoots of trees, the swelling ears of corn*, N.E. *crop*, (subs.) the *topmost growth*, (as vb.) to *take off or reap the crop, to swell out, to show above the surface, to crop out* (cp. Lat. *cyma*, a *young sprout*, = Gk. *κῦμα*, a *swelling, protuberance, wave*); the general Teutonic base would be **krup*, cognate with Gk. *γκρῦν*, *curved, bent*. From the O.H.G. *kropf* are derived Ital. *gruppo, groppo*, a *lump, knot, heap, group*, O.F. *groupe*, a *group, collection*; Ital. *groppa*, the *hind quarters of a horse*, Prov. *cropa*, O.F. *crope*, *croupe*, M.E. *croupe* (s.s.), O.F. *cropiere*, M.E. *croperie*, N.E. *crupper*; N.F. *croupier* (lit. the *sitter on the crupper*), one who *rides behind, companion, partner in a game*; O.H.G. *chorp*, N.H.G. *korb*, a *basket*, O.F. *corbel*,³ O.H.G. *chrippa* (for *chripja*), N.H.G. *krippe*, O.N. *krubba*, O. Sax. *kribbia*, A.S. *crybb*, *cribb*, a *crib*, Ital. *greppia* (O.H.G. *chripja*), Prov. *crupia*, *crepeha*, O.F. *crêche* (for *crepche*), a *manger, crib* (holding food), later a *cradle*, M.E. (obs.) *cratch*, a *rack, manger*; O.N. *krjupa*, A.S. *creopan*, O. Sax. *kriupan*, M.E. *creopen*, *crepen*, to *creep* (the primary notion

¹ It is doubtful whether O.H.G. *chraft*, N.H.G. *kraft* (fem.), *power, strength*, is connected with this root, though both in form and meaning it comes so near the O.N. *krapttr*. The A.S. *craft* (masc.) adds to the O.H.G. meaning of *power, strength*, that of *art, skill*, and the M. and N.E. *craft* adds to these meanings that of *cunning, deceit*, A.S. *craftig*, *powerful, skillful*, M.E. *crafti*, *crafti*, *clever, artistic, cunning*, N.E. *crafty*, *cunning*.

² This group of Romance words is from the Teutonic, either O.H.G. *chrampf* or O.N. *krapptr*.

³ For alternative derivation see under ✓*qerp-*, ✓*qrep-*; if N.H.G. *korb*, &c., are not borrowed from Latin *corbis*, they can be referred to this root, with the sense of 'holders.'

was perhaps that of drawing the limbs together, or of bending the body to be close with the ground), A.S. *crýppel*, O.N. *kryppell*, M.H.G. *krüppel*, Du. *kreupel*, a *cripple* (perhaps first applied to those who dragged themselves on hands and feet with the aid of hand crutches); O.H.G. *chriohhan*,¹ N.H.G. *kriechen*, to *creep* (cp. [dial.], *krüpfen*, to *bend oneself, crouch*), O.H.G. *chrumb*, *chrumph*, *krumpf*, N.H.G. *krumm*, A.S. *crump*, *crumb*, *curved, crooked*, O.H.G. *chrumbian*, N.H.G. *krümmen*, O. Sax. *crumban*, to *bend, curve*, Du. *krumpfen*, to *shrivel, crumple up* (trans. and intrans.), M.E. *cromp*, to *crumble*, in 'crompid,' p.p. *crumpled* (cp. Wycl. Exod. xxi. 23, 'a crompid cake'), N.E. a *crumpet*, M.E. *cromple*, *crompyll*, to *crumple*; O.H.G. *chrimphan*, Du. and E. Fris. *krimpen*, to *contract, shrink, wrinkle*, Dan. *krympe*, to *crimp, wrinkle*.

Celtic, Gall. (Latinised) *Galba*, *fat-belly*, nickname given by Gallic soldiers to a Roman emperor; Gael. and Ir. *crom*, Wel. *crwm*, Bret. *krom*, *krum*, *bent, curved*.²

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *Adelphi*, name of a quarter in London built by some brothers, by whose Christian names the several streets were called: Adam Street, &c.; *Philadelphia* (*brotherly love*), name of an American state and city founded and named by William Penn.

Latin, *germinate*, -ion, *Germinal*, the name given to a month (*the budding month*) at the beginning of the French Revolution; *germane*.

L. Latin and Romance, *gremial*, *germ*, -*german*, in *cousin-german*, *dolphin*, *Dauphin*, *Dauphiné*, *Delphin*, name of an edition of Latin authors published for the use of the Dauphin of France, with a Latin 'Interpretatio' to the poets printed by the side of the Latin original. *Griffin*, *grape*, -ry, -shot, *grapnel*, *grapple* (Rom. through O.H.G. *chripfo*); *crèche*, *cratch* (Rom. through O.H.G. *chrippa*); *group*, *croup*, *croupier*, *crupper* (Rom. through O.N. *kroppr*); *corbel* (Rom. through N.H.G. *corb*), a *basket filled with earth used in fortification* (see p. 326, note 3).

¹ Kluge suggests that the O.H.G. base *kreuk-* in *chriohhan*, and the L.G. *kreup-*, in *krüpfen*, A.S. *creopen*, &c., may both be referred to a Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GREY}}^{\text{G}}$, the imperfectly reduplicated form of $\sqrt{\text{GREY}}^{\text{G}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GEU}}^{\text{G}}$ found in $\sqrt{\text{GREY}}^{\text{G}}\text{-DEH}$; the original guttural being retained in O.H.G., but changed to the labial equivalent in L.G. If so, the following words of Teutonic origin may be placed under $\sqrt{\text{GEU}}^{\text{G}}$:—O.N. *kroh-r*, O. Du. *croke*, M.E. *crok*, N.E. *crook*, O. Du. *croken*, N. Du. *kreuken*, to *bend, crook*, M.E. *crok*, *crooke* (s. a.), A.S. *eringas*, *erineas* (intrans.), to *contract the limbs together, cringe*, M.E. *crungen*, *erenschen*, from A.S. **erenegean*, **ereneasan* (trans.). N.E. *eringe*, M.E. *kryakle*, *krenkle*, freq. of A.S. *erineas*, to *make short, bend, or twist, to crinkle*. Eng. derivatives from $\sqrt{\text{GEU}}^{\text{G}}$ are *crook*, *crooked*, *neat*, &c., *cringe*, *crinkle*. (But see under $\sqrt{\text{KRU}}^{\text{K}}$, for alternative derivation.)

² Stokes and Kruge think that these were borrowed from the Teutonic, probably A.S.

Teutonic, **calf**, **calve**, **calf** (of the leg, see p. 325, note 2), **chilver-lamb**, **calve**, **cave in**; **cramp**, **crop** (of a bird), **crop** (of hay, &c.), **crop** in the phrase 'neck and crop,' **crop** (vb.), **crib** (subs.), *receptacle for fodder*, **crib**, *the cards thrown out at cribbage, belonging to the dealer*, **crib** (vb.), *to shut up*, as in a crib (cp. 'cabined, cribbed, confined,' Shakespeare), *to pilfer, purloin*; **creep**, **creeper**, **cripple**, **crump**, **crumple**, **crumpet**, **crimp**.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GĒDH}}$, *to dip, sink in*.

Sanskrit, **gādh-**, in **gādhati**, *to immerse, dip, sink*, **gāhas**, *the depth*.

Greek, **βαθ-**, **βυθ-**, **βευθ-** (= Eur-Ar $\sqrt{\text{gūdh-}}$, nasal form), in, **βαθύς**, *deep*, **βάθος**, **βένθος**, *depth* (cp. **πάθος** : **πένθος**, *suffering*), **βυθός**, *depth, bottom*, **βυσσός**, (older form, **ss**) **ἄβυθος**, **ἄβυσσος** *bottomless* (as subs. f.), *the deep sea, bottomless pit*.

Latin, **abyssus** (subs. f.), *bottomless pit, hell*.

Celtic, Gael. **bath**, Ir. **bathaim**, Wel. **boddi**, Bret. **beuzi**, *to drown, sink*.

ENGLISH DERIV. **Greek**, **bathos**, *a ludicrous descent to the commonplace in speaking or writing*, **bathometer**, **-metric**, **abyss** **abysmal** (thr. Lat. loan-word).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GEBH}}$, *to dip, sink in, immerse*.

Sanskrit, **gabh-**, **gah-**, in **gabhira**, **gambhira**, *deep*, **gahate**, *to sink, dip*; **Hindi** **gahera**, **gaihira**, *deep*.

Zend, **gaf-**, in **gaf-ya**, *depth, pit*.

Greek, **βαπ-**, **βαφ-**, **βaf-**, **γef-**, in **βάπτω**, **βαφῆναι** (aor), *to dip*, **βαφή**, *a dipping*, **βαφεύς**, *a dyer*, **βαπτίζω**, *to dip, baptise* (N.T.), **βαπτιστής**, **βαπτισμός**, **βαπτιστήριον**, **γέφυρα**, (Boeot.) **βίφυρα**, *a dam, a bridge*.¹

Latin, **baptizare**, *to baptise*, **baptista**, **baptisterium** (Gk. loan-words).

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. **baptiser**, *to baptise*, M.E. **baptisen**, O.F. **baptesme**, **bapteme**, M.E. **bapteame**, **bapteme**, N.E. **baptism**, O.F.

¹ Perhaps the first 'bridges' were the so-called 'Irish bridges,' paved roads, in shallow fords, over which the water flows, rather than the arched bridges built over the stream (but see alternative derivation, p. 292, $\sqrt{\text{gadh-}}$).

baptiste, batiste, baptist (also as prop. n.), N.F. *batiste*, *cambric* (from the name of its maker, a linen-weaver of Cambrai, or from its use as a napkin to wipe the infant's head at baptism), F. *baptistère*, *baptistery*.

Teutonic, O.N. *kefja*, older form *kvefja*, to dip, plunge into water, quench, O.N. *kaf*, a plunge or dive, land covered with water, (in poetry) the deep.

ENGLISH DERIV. Greek (thr. Lat -Fr.), baptise, baptist, baptism, -al, baptistery, Pædo-baptism, baptism of infants, Anabaptist, one who baptises again,¹ batiste.

Eur-Ar √GEI, √GĪ, √GĪE, √GĪŪ, to live.

Sanscrit, ji-, ji-v-, in jira, lively, ji-v-ati, lives, ji-noti, jin-vati (५५), ji-v-as, alive, ji-v-anas, causing to live, (as subs.) life, existence.

Zend, ji-, jiv-, in jira-, lively, O. Pers. jivas, life, jivya, living, jy-aiti, lives, daregho-jiti, long living; N. Pers. zinda, live, zindagi, life

Greek, βι-, ζι-, διε-, in βίος, life, subsistence, βίωτος, food, ἀμφιβίος, living on land and in water, βίωμαι, βίομαι (Hom.), I shall live,² βιώω, to live, pass one's life; ζάω, to live, fut. ζήσω, inf. ζήν (Epic. and Ion.), ζωή, life, ζώω, to live, (Gortyn.) δώω, ζωός, (Bæot.) δωός, living, ζῶον, ζῶον, a living creature, animal, ζῳδίων (or ζῳδιδιον, dim. of ζῶον), ζῳδιακός (sc. κύκλος), the zodiac; ζῳόφυτον, an animal-plant; δίαίτα, order or regimen of life, diet, arbitration, δαιτώω, to diet, live by rule, establish or observe a certain course of life, to regulate, be an arbiter or umpire.

Latin, vi- (for gvi-), in vivere,³ vixi, vic-tum, to live, vita, life, vitalis, vital, vitalitas; vivus, alive (cp. Osc. biv-us, s.s.), vivificus, life-giving, vivificare, to vivify, victus, food, mode of living, victualis, relating to food, viviparus, bringing forth alive, vipera, a viper (because supposed to be the only viviparous snake), vivax, vivacious, vivacitas, vivacity, vivarium, a preserve, vividus, lively, vivid; revivere, to live

¹ The Anabaptists, a sect of the sixteenth century, who regarded 'dipping' as essential to baptism, and rebaptised those who had been baptised by sprinkling.

² May not the Lat. *bestia* be derived from some corresponding form (now obsolete) derived from the base of βίωμαι, βίομαι; together with its derivatives Ital.¹ Span. Port. *bestia*, O.F. *beste* (as from **besta*), N.F. *bête*, M.E. *beste*, L.G. *beest*, and M.E. *beeste*, N.E. *beast*, Gael. *beist*, N. Ir. *biast*, Wal. *bwyst*, with the root meaning of *living, endowed with life* (cp. Gk. ζῶον, an animal, from ζάω, to live)?

³ The guttural in past t. and supine marks vivo as an imperfectly reduplicated form of the root (g)vi-g- (for gvi-gvi-), vixi = vic-si (for *gvi-g-si), vic-tum (for gvi-g-tum).

√GEI-
√GI-
√GIE-
√GI-T-

again, revive, convivere, to live or eat with, conviva, a guest, convivium, a feast, convivalis, convivialis, festive, super-vivere, to outlive; diæta (with accessory forms zaeta, zêta¹), diet, an assembly; viroo, to be fresh, lively (cp. Sans. ji-ra, lively, fresh, active, Brugmann, ii. 172), viridis, green, lively, fresh.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. vivere, vissi, vissuto, Prov. viure, visquiei, vescu, O.F. viure, vesqui, vecut, N.F. vivre, vécu, *to live*, Ital. vita, Prov. vita, vida, O.F. vie, *life*, Ital. vivanda, Prov. vianda, O.F. viande, *food* (Lat. vivenda), N.F. vivandière, *a provider of food*; L. Lat. victualia, *articles of food*, O.F. vitaille (corrected in sixteenth cent. to N.F. victuaille), M.E. vitaille, vitayle (whence, vulgarly, vittles), N.E. victual, O.F. vipere, *a viper*, F. vivifier, *to enliven*, F. vivacité, *liveliness*, F. convive, *a guest*, F. revivre, *to revive*, survivre, *to survive*; Ital. verde (Lat. viridis), O.F. verd, N.F. vert, *green*, Ital. verdura, N.F. verdure, *greenness*, N.F. verdant, O.F. verderis (= Lat. viride æris), *the green rust of brass or copper*, also vert-grez (lit. 'green grit,' probably a popular etymology of the thirteenth cent.), N.F. vert-de-gris, N.E. verdigris; F. verjus (= vert jus, Lat. viride jus), *green juice, the juice of unripe grapes, verjuice*; Span. verduga (as from L. Lat. *viriduca), *a green sprig or withy*, Span. verdugado, *a framework of hoops made of pliable rods*, O.F. vertugadin, vertugalle, verdugalle, M.E. vardingale, fardingale, farthingale, *a hooped petticoat*, the equivalent of the later crinoline; F. diète, *an assembly*, zoophyte (from Gk.).

Balto-Slav., Lith. gy-vas, O. Slav. živu, O. Pruss. gy-wan, *life*.

Teutonic, Goth. qius (base qiwa-, cp. Sans. jiva, Lith. gy-vas), O.H.G. quec, chec, N.H.G. queck, keck, *fresh, lively, active*, O.N. kvikr, kykr, A.S. cwic, cwyc, cwicu, cucu, M.E. quik, N.E. quick, *living, lively, active*, A.S. cwician, O.N. kvikna, *to give life to*, M.E. quiken, quiknen, N.E. quicken, A.S. cwic-seolfor, M. and N.H.G. quecsilber, *quicksilver*, A.S. cwice, Du. kweek, *couch- or quitch-grass* (= A.S. cwice- cuce-grass), *a strong, coarse grass, i.e. hard to destroy*.

Celtic, O. Ir. beo, biu, O. Wel. byw, N. Wel. bywyd, *life*, Ir. bi, 'the living,' biadh, *food*, Wel. bwyd, *food, victuals*, bioth, *life, the world*, Gael. nìge-beatha, *water of life*, 'eau de vie,' whiskey; bith-chim, *quicksilver*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, compounds with bio-, as biogenesis, biography, biology, &c.; amphibious, zodiac, -al, compounds with zoo-, as zoology, zoophyte (through F. loan-word), zedone (= zoo + hedone), *the pleasure*

¹ Found in Lampridius (oblit. cir. 300 A.D.), and probably from contemporaneous Greek forms.

of life), the trade name of an effervescent beverage; *asets* (à neg. + ζῶτος, *that cannot be lived in*), a name given to nitrogen gas, as destructive to life; *diet*, *dietary*, *dietetic* (through Lat. and Fr.), *Diet*, an assembly, as the German Diet.

Latin, *vital*, -ity, *victuals* ('vittles'), *viviparous*, *vivific*, *vivacious*, *vivid*, *revive*, -al, *convivial*, -ity, *virid*, *viridity*.

L. Latin and Romance, *vivandière*, *viands*, *vittles* (vulg.), *survive*, -or, -al, *vivacity*, *viper*, *verdure*, *verdant*, *verdigris*, *verjuice*, *farthingale*.

Teutonic, *quick*, *quicksilver*, *quick-set*, a hedge made of living branches, *quick-sand*, sand full of water and easily yielding, *quicken*, *couch-grass*; *quick* in the phrases 'cut to the quick,' 'quick and dead' has the older meaning of *alive*, so also in *quickset* and the vb. *quicken*, but in ordinary use *quick* now means *speedy*, *fast*.

Celtic, *whiskey*.

Eur-Ar. √GEI √GI √GIE, to overpower, compel, conquer.

Sanskrit, *ji-*, *jay-ati*, *conquers*, *jya*, *victory*.

Zend, *ji*, *jay-aiti*, *conquers*.

Greek, βί-, in βία, *force*, *violence*, βιάω, βιάζω, to *force*, *overpower*, *is*, (gen.) *ivós*, *strength*, a *sinew* (for *fis*), *ίφι*, *mightily*, *ίφθιμος*, *mighty* (Hom.), (see p. 111, note 2).

Latin, *vis-*, in *vis*,¹ *vim*, *vi*, plu. *vires*, *strength*, *violens*, *violent*, *violentia*, *violare*, to *offer violence*, *attack*, *violatio*, -abilis, -ator, *inviolatus*, *inviolate*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Latin*, 'vi,' as in 'vi termini,' by force of, *violent*, -ce, *violate*, -ion, -or, -ble, -bility, *inviolate*, -able.

Eur-Ar. √GEI √GI √GIE, a bowstring, bow.

Sanskrit, *ji*, in *jiā*, a *bowstring*.

Zend, *jya*, a *bowstring*.

Greek, βί-, in βίός, a *bowstring*, *bow*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *giga*, O.F. *gige*, *gigus*, M.E. *gigge*, a *fiddle*.

¹ Brugmann, by his method of dividing Sans. *vi-ras*, Lat. *vi-r* (gen. *vi-ri*), Lith. *vy-ras*, Goth. *wai-r*, O. Ir. *fe-r*, a *man*, *hero*, *vi-rere*, to be *fresh*, *strong*, *green*, seems to connect these words with *vi-* in Lat. *vis* (see *Comp. Gram.* ii. 170, 172; also pp. 127, 330 of this work). The explanation here given is from Fick.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *gije*, O. Slav. *žica*, *a thread*.¹

Teutonic, O N *gigja*, M.H.G. *gige*, N.H.G. *geige*, *a fiddle*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *gig*, *whirligig*, *jig*.

Eur-Ar. √GEU √GU √GOU, an imitative root.

Sanskrit, *gev-*, *gov-*, in *gav-ati*, *shouts*, *jo-guv-e*, *cry aloud*.

Greek, *γof*, *βοf*, in *γóος* (perhaps for *γó-γος*, imperfect redupl., or *γóf-os*), *a cry*, *γογ-γύζω*, *to murmur, mutter, complain*, *γοάω* (for *γof-dō*, *to cry, lament*, *γόης*, (gen. *-ητος*), *a mourner, a juggler or magician, sorcerer*, so called from his noisy incantations, *βοάω*, *to cry aloud*, *βοή* (for *βοf-η*), *a loud cry*, especially *battle-cry*, *βοηθέω* (*βοη* + *θέω*, *to run*), *to come to help*, lit. '*run to a cry*,' *βοηθóος*, *hasting to the battle-shout*, *βοηθός*, *an auxiliary*.

Latin, *bov-*, *vov-* (for *g^uov-*), in *boare*, *to cry aloud, roar* (for *bov-are*); *vov-ēre*, *vovi*, *votum*, *to vow* (see Brugmann, i. 319), *votum*, *a vow*, *votivus*, *votive*; *devovere*, *to dedicate, consecrate*, (in a bad sense) *to execrate, curse*, *devotus*, p. p. *devoted, dedicated*, (later) *attached, faithful*, in Christian writers *pious, devout*, *devotio*, *devotion*, *devotare*, *to dedicate, devote, bewitch, invoke*.

L. Latin and Romance, Prov. *votz*. O F. *vou*, N.F. *vœu*, M.E. *vou*, N.E. *vow* (subs), Prov. *votar* (as from Lat. **votare*), O F. *vouer*, *to vow*, O F. *avouer*,² *avoer*, *to promise or vow, solemnly affirm*, M.E. *avouen*, *to make a vow*, *avou* (subs), *a vow*, O F. *devouer*, *to devote*, p. p. *devoué*, *devoted, devout*, *pious, devout* (Lat. *devotus*).

Balto-Slav., Lith. *gau-ju*, *gau-ti*, *to roar*, O. Slav. *gov-oru*, *noise*.

Celtic, Gael. *buir*, *buirich*, Ir. *bursaim*, Wel. *bu-guno*, *to roar*, Wel. *bugad*, *confused noise*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, **Boethius**, the name of a Roman writer of the fifth cent. after Christ.

¹ Kluge regards O N *gigja*, M H G. *gige*, N H G. *geige*, as genuinely Teutonic, and the Ital. *giga*, O.F. *gige*, *gigue*, M E. *gigge*, *a fiddle*, N E. *gig*, *anything quickly and easily moved, a top, a light cart*, N E. *jig*, *a quick dance*, to be derived from them; but he doubts the connection of the Teutonic with the Lith. *gije*, *sika*, and thinks it to be formed upon a pre-Germanic base, *ghika*.

² Diez refers this to **advocare* (see under √ueq- √ueq-, p. 119), from which O.F. *avoué*, *an advocate*, is derived; but Körtzing to a L. Lat. **advotare*. This is the opinion also of Littré and Murray.

Latin, voto, voter, votary, votive, devotee, devotes, -ian, -ional.

L. Latin and Romance, vow (vb. and subs.), avow, avowal, devout.

Eur-Ar. √GOṼ S, *an ox, cow* (formed from the preceding).

Sanskrit, gaus, gō, (m.) *ox*, (f) *cow*, go-pa-s, *cowherd*,¹ go-pūlas (ss), gawri, *female buffalo*, go-tama, gautama, *the biggest ox*, also a proper name, gav-ala, *a buffalo*, gavyas, *relating to cows*.

Zend, gao (m. f.), *ox, cow*, gavya, *relating to cows*, Gaotema (pr. n.).

Armenian, kov, gen. kovu, *cow*.

Greek, βούς, m. and f. (= βότ-os), *ox, cow, bull*, Βόσπορος, name of several straits, especially the Hellespont, from the myth of Europa and the Bull, βούβαλις, βούβαλος, *an antelope*, of a large ox-like form, perhaps the eland (Herod. iv. 192), later sense the buffalo; βούγλωσσος, the bugloss, *ox-tongue*, βουκέφαλος, *bull-headed*, βουκόλος, *herdsman*, βουκολικός, *relating to oxen*, βουλμία, *ravenous hunger*, βουλυτός, *evening, the time of unyoking oxen*, βούπρηστις (from βούς + πρήθω, to swell up), *a poisonous beetle*, which if eaten by cattle causes them to swell up and die; βουστροφηδόν, *turning like oxen in ploughing*, applied to the early mode of writing Greek, alternately from left to right and right to left; βούτυρον, *butter* (lit. cow-cheese²); εκατόμ-βη, *sacrifice of a hundred oxen*, βοώτης, the ploughman, name given to the star Arcturus.

Latin, bos,³ bov-is, *an ox, bull, or cow*, bovarius, *relating to oxen*, bovinus, *bovine*, boa, bova, *a large Italian serpent* (derived for various reasons by Latin writers from bos, bovis), bovine, *stall for oxen*, bubile (s.s.), bubalus, *a kind of African deer*, later buffalo, butyrum, *butter*, buculus, *bullock, young ox*; bulimia, bucolicus (Gk. loan-words).

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. boverius, O.F. bouvier, *a cow-herd*, L. Lat. bufalus, Span. bufalo, O.F. bufie, N.F. buffie, M.E. buffe, buffle,

¹ A Sanscrit verb was formed from gopas, gupate, gapati, to herd cows, guard, protect, from which came probably Chandragupta (the name of several kings), literally, shining protector, Grecised into Sandracottus.

² Schrader considers τυρός as a Turanian word in use among the Tataric tribes, turak, Magyar turo (which also found its way into Slavonic 'tvaroga'), milk coagulated and dried in the sun in the form of small round cakes. The milk used was probably that of mares, and when this method of preserving milk became known to and was adopted by the Greeks, the product was called βούτυρον, being made of cow's-milk: cp. the O.H.G. chuo-smero (literally cow-smear or cow's fat), butter.

³ Brugmann doubts whether the change of Eur-Ar. g to Lat. b is legitimate, and is inclined to consider the words in which this change occurs as adopted from Ocean: cp. Umb. bu, an ox.

gov s

N.E. buffalo (from Span. but with the ff of M.H.G. büffel), **O.F. bugle**, **M.E. bugel**, **bugle**, *a wild ox*, **M.E. bugel-horn**, *a short bugle*, *a hunting horn*, *a drinking vessel of horn*; **Ital. bove** (f. Lat. bove[m]), **Prov. bov**, **bou**, **O.F. bof**, **boef**, **bufe**, **N.F. bœuf**, *ox*, **M.E. boef**, **beof**, **befe**, *ox*, *cow*, (pl.) *beeves*, *beaves*, **N.E. beef**; **Ital. burro**, **O.F. burre**, **N.F. beurre**, *butter*.

Balto-Slav., **Lett. guvis** (f.), *cow*, **O. Slav. govedo**, *ox*.

Teutonic, **O.H.G. chuo** (pl. cuawi), *cow*, **O.N. ky-r**, (dat. and acc. ku), **A.S. ou** (pl. ky), *a cow*, **O.N. kussa** (dim.), *cow*; **O.H.G. (late)**, **butera**, **N.H.G. butter**, **A.S. butera**, **butor**, **M.E. botara**, **butera**, **buttere**, **N.E. butter**¹; **M. and N.H.G. büffel** (fr. F. buffe), *buffalo*.

Celtic, **O. Ir. bo** (f.), *cow*, **Wel. buwch**, **buw** (s.s.), **O. Ir. and Gael. buachail**, **Wel. bugail**, **Corn. and Bret. bugel**, *cowherd*, **buacar**, *cow-dung*, **Gael. and Ir. buaile**, *a fold, place for milking cows*, **Ir. buailidh**, *a bookie* (Spenser).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanskrit, **Gautama**, a name of Buddhu, **Chandra-gupta**, **Sandra-cottus**.

Greek, **Bosphorus**, **bugloss**, **Bucephalus**, **bucolic**, **bulimia**, **buprestis**, **butter** (thr. Lat. and A.S. loan-words), **Botes**, **hecatomb**.

Latin, **bovine**, **boa**, in **boa-constrictor**, **boa**, *a long warm fur for the neck*, from its resemblance to the serpent so named.

L. Latin and Romance, **Bouverie** (surname, [lit.] *cowherd*) = **Lat. Bovarius**; **buffalo** (**Lat. thr. Span. bufalo**). **buff**, now short for **buff-leather**, a kind of leather made from ox-hide dressed with oil, *a light greyish yellow* (the colour of the leather); in the sixteenth century 'buff' was used as the name of the animal²; **bugle**, **bugler**, **beef**, **beefeater**,³ **beeves**.

¹ These later names for butter are loan-words from Greek thr. Romance; they were introduced (see Kluge, *Etym. Dict.*) probably in the tenth century, and supplanted the Old Teutonic words *ancho*, **O.H.G.** (from **Eur.-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{ang-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{eng-}}$, *to anoint*), and *chuo-amero* (**O.H.G.**: lit. *cow-grease*), which imply that butter was originally used for anointing, not for feeding. Kluge suggests that the new butter from Italy or France was better made, and coming into general use was known by the Romance name. Although the process of churning was known before the tenth century, as indicated by the Old Teutonic name for the *churn*, **O.N. kirna**, **A.S. cyrnan**, *to churn*, yet the butter so made may have been clarified and used more as an ointment, or in cooking, than as an article of food, as ghee in India, and the introduction of the new name marked also the spread of the new use (see note p. 158).

² **Op. Cotgrave**: 'the buffe, buffie, bugle, or wild ox.'

³ The derivation from a **F. buffetier** cannot be maintained. 'Eaters' is used by **Ben Jonson** for 'servants,' i.e. those whom their master fed: cp. **A.S. hlaf-eta**, *a loaf- or bread-eater, a servant*; also 'powder-beef lubbers,' used of men-servants: cp. **Chaloner's Translation of 'Prayse of Follie,' 1577**, 'having confidence of such

Teutonic, oow, kine, Scot. kye, cowed, cowlip, &c.,¹ North. dial. cuah (fr. O.N. kussa).

Eur-Ar. * $\sqrt{\text{GEU}}$, *hollow, to curve, round*: cp. $\sqrt{\text{KEU}}$, with similar meaning.

Sanscrit, gu-, in gu-la, gola, *round, a ball, a pill, a round jar*, gu-da (for gulda, s.s.), gu-ha, *cave, pit*, gu-hati, *to hide, cover*.

Zend, gao-, in gâo, pl. gavo, *the hollow of the hand, the palm*.

Greek, γυ-, γαυ-, in γύ-ρος, γυρόω, *to turn round, round, γύαλον, a hollow, γύαλας, γύαλη, a cup, γύης, the curved part of the plough to which the ploughshare was fixed, γαυλός, round water-jar, γαῦλος, a round built Phœnician merchant ship; ὑπό-γυιος, ὑπό-γυος, under the hand, nigh at hand, ἐγγυαλίζω, to put into the palm (hollow) of the hand, ἐγγύη, a pledge, put into one's hand, ἐγγυάω, to pledge, ἐγγύς, nigh at hand, near; perhaps βουβών, a swelling in the groin*.

Latin, vol-, bur- (= g^{ol}-, g^{ur}-), in vol-a, *the hollow of the hand, buris, the part of the plough in which the share is fixed, bubo (Gk. loan-word); gaulus (Gk. loan-word), a round merchant ship, gyrus, a circle, gyrate, to turn round in a circle*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. girare, Prov. girar, O. and N.F. girer, *to go round in circles*; L. Lat. gyrofalco, Ital. girifalco,² girfalco, gerfalco, Prov. gerfalc, O.F. girfalc, gerfault, M.E. gerfaucon, N.E. gerfalcon; O.F. girouette, lit. *a turning wheel* (rouette, dim. of roue), *the vane of a weather-cock*; Ital. girandola, O.F. girandole, *a wheel of fire or light*; Ital. girasole, *a sunflower, Jerusalem artichoke*. L. Lat. garlanda, Ital. ghirlanda, Prov. and O.F. garlanda, gerlanda, N.F. guirlande, M.E. gyrland, gerlond, garland, *a crown of flowers*, may be connected with Ital. girare, but Skeat and Körting prefer to connect it with O.H.G. wiara, *an ornament of twisted thread or wire*, N.H.G.

powder-beef lubbers as he fedde' (Skeat). Powder-beef is the same as corned beef, from powder (vb.), used in the sense of *powdering or sprinkling with salt or other seasoning*.

¹ Cowitch is generally connected with oow; but it is a curious adaptation of a foreign word to an entirely unconnected English meaning. It is from Hindi kavanch, kivanch, *a stinging plant* (Mucuna pruriens), formerly used as a remedy in worm-cases—introduced into English in the seventeenth century, and spelt couhage, cowage, cowitch. See Parkinson, A.D. 1640, *Theat. Botan.* 1056, 'The hairy kidney bean, called in Zurrate [Surat], where it grows, Couhage'; also R. Hooke, 1665, *Microgr.* 145, 'Cowage, called commonly, though very improperly, Cow-itch.' (See Murray, *Hist. Dict.*)

² The derivation from girare is approved by Dies and Skeat, but Klinge prefers that from O.H.G. gir, *the culture, i.e. 'the greedy,' fr. √gher-, to desire*.

wieren, to adorn (see under $\sqrt{\text{uer-}}$, to turn, twist); neither explanation is satisfactory.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *chiol*, a large ship, N.H.G. *kiel*, a ship's keel, O.N. *kjoll*,¹ a ship, A.S. *ceol*, a ship, Northern Eng. *keel*, a coal-barge.² Brugmann doubts and Kluge rejects any near connection of O.N. *kjöl*, a keel, Dan. *kjøl*, Swed. *köl* (s.s.), with the preceding. It is most probable, however, that O.N. *kjoll*, a ship, *kjöl*, a keel, though not immediately connected, may be traced to a common root $\sqrt{\text{geu-}}$, to curve, hollow.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *bubo* (thr. Lat. loan-word).

Latin, *gyrate*, -ion, -ory.

L. Latin and Romance, *gerfalcon*, *girandole*, Jerusalem (artichoke).

Teutonic, *keel*, *Chelsea* (= A.S. *ceoles-ig*, *keel-*, or *boat-*, *island*), *keel-haul*, &c.

Eur-Ar. * $\sqrt{\text{GEL}}$, to be strong, vigorous.

Latin, *val-*, in *valère*, to be well, strong, *validus*, strong, *invalidus*, weak, *valde* (for *valide*), very, *valetudo*, health, *ill-health*, *valetudinarius* (adj.), subject to ill-health, *prævalère*, to exceed in strength, *convalescere*, to grow strong, recover health, *vale*, be well, farewell, *valedicere*, to bid farewell, *valor*, -oris, value, price. *Valere* enters into many personal and place names, as *Valerius*, *Valens*, *Valentinus*, *Valentia*, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *valere* (p. p. *valuto*), Prov. *valer* (p. p. *valgut*), O.F. *valer* (p. p. *valut*), N.F. *valoir* (p. p. *valu*), to be strong, to be worth, N.F. *vaillant*, strong, brave, O.F. *valour*, N.F. *valeur*, N.E. *valour*, worthiness, bravery, worth, O. and N.F. *value* (from p. p. *valu*), value, N.F. *invalide*, (adj.) *infirm*, (subs.) *an infirm person*, M.E. *availen*, to avail, *availle* (subs.), *avail* (from O.F. *a + valer*, *valeir*), O.F. *contrevaloir*, M.E. *contrevailen*, O.F. *prevaloir*, M.E. *prevailen*, M.E. *vallen*, *vaylen* (for *availen* or fr. O.F. *valer*, to be worth, M.E. *vaille*), a profit, perquisite; *Valence*, name of a town.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *galu*, *galeti*, to be able.

¹ The old Scandinavian and German ships were the hollowed trunks of trees.

² See J. B. Green (*Making of England*), 'In three keels . . . the Jutes landed at Ebbsfleet in the Isle of Thanet.'

Celtic, Gael. *gal*, *valour*, *war*, Ir. and Bret. *gal*, *power*, Wel. *galu*, *to be able*, O. Ir. *galach*, (subs.) *valour*, (adj.) *valiant*, Wel. *gallad*, *able*, Bret. *galloud*, *strength*; **Gallus**, the Latinised form of the name by which the Celtic inhabitants of France were known to the Romans, from *gal*, *valour*, *strength*, **Gallia**, **Galatia**, O.F. *Gaule*, N.E. *Gaul*, *one of Gallic race*; so Macbain, who thinks that this was the native name given to the people by themselves. The Gael. and Ir. *gall* now means *a stranger*, *lowlander*, which Stokes drives from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ghes}}$, the root of Lat. *hostis*, *an enemy*; but Macbain thinks it is derived directly from **Gallus**, the Gauls being the first strangers to visit or be visited by the Irish

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *valid*, *invalid*, *validity*, *valetudinarian*, *convalescent*, -ce, *prevalent*, -ce, *valediction*, *valedictory*, *equivalent*, -ce, **Valentine**, **Valerius** (pr. n.), *valerian*, *name of a herb*, **Valencia**, *name of a town in Spain*.

L. Latin and Romance, *valiant*, *valour*, *valorous*, *value*, -able, -ation, *invalid* (subs.), *avail* (vb. and subs.), *available*, *unavailing*, *countervail*, *prevail*, *vail*,¹ *a gift to servants*, **Valence**² (near Lyons), *valance*, *a fringe of drapery*, so called because made there.

Celtic, **Gallic**, **Gaul**, **Galatia**.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GEN}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GN}}$, with variant $\sqrt{\text{GEN}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GN}}$, *to beget*, *bring forth children*, *produce*, &c.

Sanskrit, *gan-*, *jan-*, in *gnā*, *the wife of a god*, Ved. *guna*, *gina* (s.s.), *jāni*, *jāni*, *wife*, *janyate*, *jāyate*, *to bring forth*, *beget*, *jan-as*, *race*, *jan-us*, *birth*, *janitar*, *jan-itri*, *father*, *mother*, *jan-tu*, *a child*, *jāta-s*, *a son*, *jatis*, *family*, *race*, *tribe*, *jātyas*, *noble*, *genuine*, *jāthara* (for *janthara*), *the belly*, *the womb*, *jātharin* (for *jantharin*), *pregnant*, *ja-gan-ti* = *gignit* (Zehetmayr).

Zend, *ghen-*, *zan-*, in *Ghena*, *the wife of Ormuzd*, *jeni*, *a woman*, *zanaite*, *bring forth*, *beget*, *zantu*, *a family*, *clan*.

Greek, *γεν-*, *γεν-*, *γεν-*, *γεν-*, *γα* (*βα*), in *γυνή* (gen.) *γυναικός*, *wife*, *woman*, *γυναικείον*, *the woman's apartment*, *μισο-γύνης*, *woman-hater*, *Βασί* (Beotian), *a woman*, *queen*, *μνάομαι* (= *βνάομαι*), *to*

¹ Now generally spelt *vale*, perhaps from a supposed connection with *vale*, *farewell*.

² See quotation by Skeat from Chaucer, 'a little kerchief of Valence.'

√GEN-

√GF-

√GEN-

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seek a wife, woo; *μνηστήρ*, a suitor (Homeric), *γί-γνο-μαι*, *γίνο-μαι* (reduplicated form), to become, to be born, produced, &c., *ἰ-γεν-όμεν*, *γέ-γον-α*, *γέ-γα-α* (as from *γα- = gē*), I am born, p. *γε-γάως* (fem. *γε-γα-αυία*), born, *γε-γά-ασι* (third pla.), they are born, *γί-γᾶς* (gen. *γί-γαντος*), mostly used in plur. of a savage race of men destroyed by the gods (see Hom. 'Od.' vii. 206, *Κύκλωπες τε καὶ ἄγρια φύλα Γηγάντων*: Hesiod calls them sons of Gaia (the earth)'; *ἰ-βδθη* (Hesych.), 'was born' (as from *βα- = γα*, cp. *βανᾶ*), *γενή*, race, family, *γένος*, a generation, offspring, *γένεσις*, birth, origin, *γενέτης*, *γενέτωρ*, father, producer; -*γενης* (in composition), with sense of 'descending from,' 'son of,' as *εὐγενής*, well-born, *γηγενής*, earth-born, applied to the primeval men (= *αὐτόχθων*); *γεν-ναῖος*, natural, after the kind, genuine, noble, *γενεά*, origin, kind, generation, *γόνος*, *γονή*, birth, descent, offspring, *γονεύς*, parent, *γνήσιος*, genuine, *γενεαλόγος*, genealogist; *γαστήρ*, the womb, belly (*γέντα*, Hesych, s.s.), *γαστρονομία*, a title given to a treatise on eating, *ἐπιγαστρίον*, the higher part of the abdomen; *γῆ* (Att), *γαῖα* (Epic), *γᾶ* (Doric), *ζᾶ* (Cyprian), *Δη-* in *Δημήτηρ* (Att.), *Δάματερ* (voc. Doric), the Greek name of Ceres, the Goddess of the Earth, as the producer of its fruits: she is the same as the goddess known among the Latins as Ops (*plenty*), Ceres (*the producer*), Maia (*the mother*), names indicating the productive power of the earth; *γεωργός*, husbandman, *γεω-γραφία*, description of the earth, *γεωγραφικός*, *γεω-δαισία*, land-dividing, geodesy, *γεω-μετρία*, land measurement, geometry, *γεω-μετρικός*, *Δημήτριος*, Demetrius (pr. n.).

Latin, *gen-*, *gne-*, *gna-* (*na-*), *gⁿen* (*ven-*), in *gi-gnere*, *genui*, *genitum*, reduplicated form of Old Lat. **genere*, to be born, found in *genunt*, &c.; *genitor*, father, *genitrix*, mother, *progenitor*, ancestor, *progenies*, offspring, *genitalis*, relating to birth or generation, *con-genitalis*, born with, *genitalia*, generative organs, *genus*, *generis*, offspring, race, kind, gender, *genitivus*, the case of production, *genitive*; *generosus*, of good family, *generositas*, *genuinus*, innate, natural,

¹ The first syllable of *γίγας* is a simple reduplication (cp. Sans. *ja-gan-ti*, Gk. *γί-γν-εταί*, Lat. *gi-gn-it*, and see Brugmann, *Comp. Gram.* ii. 13), and *γίγας* may represent a p p *γγᾶς*, with the sense 'the born,' or more probably the contracted form of pr. p. *γίγανς* (gen *γίγαντος*) with an active sense, *the progenitors*, i.e. of mankind. It was as such that they seem to have been regarded by Homer, who tells of their destruction by the gods for their insolence. Hesiod considers them as divine beings who sprang from the blood of Uranus (the God of Heaven) which fell upon the earth when he was wounded by the Titans, so that Gaia (the Earth Goddess) was their mother. Their battle with the Olympian gods seems to be a confusion with the revolt of the Titans. There are curious points of resemblance between the Greek legends and the account given in the Book of Enoch, how the fallen angels (in Genesis called the sons of God) married the daughters of men and became the fathers of giants 300 cubits high, who filled the earth with wickedness.

genuine, genialis, relating to birth or generation, genial, congenialis, genialitas, generalis, belonging to a genus or kind, general, genealogus (Gk. loan-word); *genius, the tutelar deity or genius of a person, wit, talent, ingenium, inborn disposition, natural ability, ingeniosus, clever, ingenuus, native, freeborn, noble, ingenuitas, condition of a freeman, nobility of mind or birth; gens, nation, family, clan, gentilis, belonging to a clan, (eccles.) Gentile, gentilitas, the relationship between members of a gens, generare, to generate, generatio, generation, degenerare, to degenerate, ingenerare, to engender, regenerare, to reproduce; benignus, of a kind nature, mali-gnus, ill-natured, indigena, a native of the country; nascor (for gnascor), natus, to be born, nascens (pres. p.), natalis, relating to birth, nativus, natural, native, natura, nature, natio, nation, naturalis, natural; cognatus, akin, cognate, agnatus, related on the father's side, agnatio, relationship through the male line, innatus, innate, prægnare, to be pregnant, prægnans (pres. p.: præ+nascor), renascor, to be born again, renatus, renascens, renascentia; venter (= *g^uenter) (cp. Sans. janthar-as=Eur.-Ar. *gen-ter), the belly, ventriculus (dim.), ventriloquus, ventriloquist, gigas, -antis, giant (Gk. loan-word), geographia, geometria, &c. (Gk. loan-words), Lat. Georgica (pl. n.), the Georgics, for Georgica carmina, poems on husbandry.*

√ GEN
√ G^u GEN
√ GEN
√ G^u GEN

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. genere, O.F. gendre, N.F. genre, gender, O.F. gendrer (Lat. generare), M.E. gendren, N.E. gender (vb.), O.F. engendrer, M.E. engendren, N.E. engender, O.F. generacion, M.E. generacioun, N.E. generation, Ital. gente, O.F. gent (subs.), a nation, F. gens (pl.), people, persons, gens d'armes, men at arms, gendarmes, O.F. gent (Lat. genitus), of noble birth (lit. born), fair, pretty, gracious, M.E. gent (adj.), s.s., (as subst.) people, O.F. and M.E. gentil, jentil, (adj.) of good family, 'gentle blood,' (subst.) a man of good family, still retained in the old-fashioned 'gentles' (for gentlemen), M.E. janty, a corrupt spelling of O.F. gentil, to imitate the pronunciation, N.E. jaunty (the original sense was probably genteel, afterwards sprightly); O.F. gentil-homme, M.E. (translated) gentil-, jentil-man, M.E. gentrie, genterie, noble descent, N.E. collective name for the gentlemen of a district, the gentry, O.F. and M.E. genealogie; Ital. ingegno, Prov. engenb-a, engains, O.F. engin, M.E. engin, gin, gyn (Lat. ingenium), cunning, skill, a machine, Ital. ingegnere, O.F. engignier, engineer, M.E. ginour; Ital. benigno, O.F. benigne, M.E. benign, O.F. maligne, malign; Ital. nascere, nato (p. p.), Prov. naissier, nats (p. p.), O.F. naistre, N.F. naître (p. p. nê), to be born, naissance, birth, O.F. renaître, to be born again (p. p. renaê), René (pr. n.), born again, renaissance, revival, O.F. ains-nê (antea

√**GEN**-√**GN**√**GEN**-√**GN**-

natus), N.F. *ainé*, *eldest* (*born before*), O.F. *pois-né* (*post natus*), N.F. *puisé*, M.E. *puise*, *punie*, *younger*, *junior*, N.E. *puny*, *small*, *weak*, Ital. *natale*, Prov. *nadal*, O.F. *natal*, *noël*, (adj.) *relating to birth*, (subs.) *birthday*, *noël*, *Christmas*, *Noel*, Christian name, orig. of children born on *Christmas Day*, Ital. *nazione* (Lat. *natione*[m]), F. *nation*, *nation*, Ital. *nativo*, O.F. *naïf*, *naïve*, f., (as adj.) *natural*, *simple*, (subs.) *a native of a district*, with a doublet in N.F. *natif* (adj. and subs.), *native*, Ital. *gigante*, Prov. *jayans*, O.F. *jaiant*, *gyant*, *geant*; M.E. *jeant*, *geaunt*, *geant*, N.E. *giant* (Lat. *gigante*[m]), F. *géographie*, *-désie*, *-métrie*, &c.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *gemu*, *gimti*, *to be born*, O. Pruss. *gemton*, *to bring forth*, Lith. *gentis*, *kinsman*, O. Pruss. *gan-na*, O. Slav. *gena*, *a wife*, *woman*, O. Slav. *kunegu*, *kunezi*, *prince*, Lith. *kuningas*, *Lord*, *priest*, O. Slav. *čedo*, *a child* (Tent. loan-words).

Teutonic, kun-, kyn-, kin-, kno-, kne-, ki-, in Goth. *qino*, *qwens*, *qweins*, O.H.G. *quena*, *chena*, O.N. *kona*, *kvan*, *kvoen*, *kven*, A.S. *cwēn*, *owene* (gen.), *wife*, *woman*, *queen*, M.E. *cwen*, *ewene*, *quen*, *quene*, N.E. *queen*, *quean*; Goth. *kuni*, O.H.G. *chunni*, O.N. *kynni*, A.S. *cin*, *cinn*, M.E. *cun*, *kin*, *family*, *race*, *relationship*, A.S. *cyne-*, *a king*, in *cyne-rice*, O.H.G. *chuni-richi*, *kingdom*, A.S. *cyne-dōm* (s.s.), A.S. *cyne-helm*, *royal helmet*, A.S. *cyne-stol*, *throne*; O.H.G. *chunig*, *chuning*, N.H.G. *konig*, O.N. *konungr*, A.S. *cýning*, *cyng*, *cing*, M. and N.E. *king*, O.H.G. *kikunt*, A.S. *gecynde*, M.E. *cunde*, *kinde* (subs.), *nature*, *kind*, *sort*, A.S. *cynde*, *gecynde* (adj.), M.E. *cunde*, *kinde*, *natural*, *kindly*, *freeborn*, M.E. *cundel*, *kindel*, *a brood*, *litter*, M.E. *cundlon*, *kindlen*, *to bring forth young*, O.H.G. *chind*, N.H.G. *kind*, *a child*, *kindchen* (dim.), O.N. *kundr*, *a son* (cp. Sans. *jantu*, *a child*); O.H.G. *chneht*, N.H.G. *knecht*, A.S. *cniht*, *cneoht*, O. Fries. *kniucht*, *a servant*, *a man in military service*, M.E. *cniht*, N.E. *a knight* (cp. Gk. *παῖς*, *boy and servant*), A.S. *cniht-bærn*, *a male child*; O.H.G. *chnabe*, *chnappo*, N.H.G. *knabe*, O.N. *knape*, A.S. *cnape*, *cnafa*, M.E. *knape*, *knave*, *snafe*, *a male child*, *a young man*, *a servant*, M.E. *knave-barn*, *knave-child*, *a male child*; A.S. *cýðh*, M.E. *kith*, *home*, *native place*, *countryman*, *kith*, in the phrase 'kith and kin'; Goth. *qwithus*,¹ O.N. *kvidr*, *the womb*, A.S. *cwid* (s.s.), Prov. Eng. *kite*, *kyte*, *the belly*, M.E. *kid-nere*, *the kidneys*, Goth. *kilthai*, *belly*, *womb*, O.N. *kilting*, *a skirt*, *kjalta*, *lap*, *kilt*; A.S. *sild*, M. and N.E. *child*, A.S. *clidhād*, *childhood*, A.S. *cildung*, M.E. *childing*, *birth*, *childbearing*, Du. *kindeken*, *a*

¹ The relation of Goth. *qwithus* and *kilthais* to √**gen**- is obscure; Brugmann and Bensenberger compare *kilthai* with Sans. *jāthara* as = **jalthara*, but Lat. *venter* demands Eur.-Ar. *genter* = Sans. **janthara*, while the Gk. *γαστήρ* represents a Eur.-Ar. *gāster*. Goth. *qwithus* may be compared with Sans. *jāthara*, but it is difficult to explain the relation between *qwithus*, *kilthai*, and *venter*.

little child, the eighth part of a vat, Eng. (1570) *kylderkin*, a measure of four gallons (corrupted from Du.); O.N. *kid*, O.H.G. *kizzi*,¹ N.H.G. *kitze*, M.E. *kid*, the young of a goat, but also applied to the young of a fox, as *kid-fox*, and to children, in *kid-nap*

√GEN
√GK
√GEN
√GK

Celtic, Gael. *gin*, O. Ir. *gein*, birth, *geinim*, generate, *geineadh*, generation, *geineog*, a gem, Gael. *gineal*, offspring, *ginealach*, a generation, O. Ir. *ben*, N. Ir. *ban*, Gael. *bean*, Wel. *bun*, *benyw*, Corn. *benen*, a wife, a woman, *bandia*, a goddess (cp. *Bava*), N. Ir. *bean*- in comp., female, she, as *bean-tighe*, mistress, N. Ir. *bainfheis*, wedding-feast.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

Greek, *misogynist*, *gynecium*, *genesis*, *genetic*, -gen in *oxygen*, *hydrogen*, &c., -genous in *endogenous*, *exogenous*, *heterogeneous*, &c., *genealogy*, -ist, -ical (thr. Lat and Fr), *Eugenia*, *genethliac*, *gonorrhœa*, *gastric*, -itis, -onomy, *epigastrium*, *epigastric*, *hypogastric*, *gigantic*, *geography*, -er, -ical, *geodesy*, -tic, *geometry*, -ic, -ical, *geology*, -ist, -ise, -ical (Gk thr F. and Lat. loan-words), *Georgics* (thr. Lat), *George*, *Georgiana*, *Demetrius*

Latin, *genitor*, *progenitor*, *progeny*, *philoprogenitive*, *genital*, *congenital*, *genus*, *generic*, *genitive*, *generous*, -sity, *genuine*, -ness, *genial*, -ity, *congenial*, -ity, *general*, *genius*, *ingenious*, -ness, *ingenuous*, -ity, -ness, *disingenuous*, *general*, -ity, *Gentile*, *gentility*, *generate*, -ion, -or, *congener*, *congenerate*, *degenerate*, -ion, *regenerate*, -ion, *indigenous*; *nascent*, *natal*, *Natal*, province in South Africa (so called from its discovery on *Christmas Day*), *native*, -ity, *nature*, -al, *nation*, -al, -ality, -ise, *cognate*, *agnate*, *innate*, *pregnant*, -cy, *impregnate*, -ion; *renascent*; *ventral*, *ventricle*, *ventriloquist*, -sm, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, *gender* (subs. and vb.), *engender*, *gendarme*, *genteel*, *jaunty*, *gentle*, -ness, *gentleman*, -ly, *gent*, -ish (vulg.), *gentry*, *engine*, -eer, *gin* (a snare), *benign*, *malign*, -ant, *Eugene* (pr. n.: from Gk. thr. Fr.), *née* = Lat. *nata*, *René*, pr. n., perhaps also *Rennie*, *renaissance*, *puisne*, *puny*; *Noel*, *Nowell*, perhaps *Newall*, pr. n., *naïf* (simple), *giant*.

Teutonic, *queen*, *quean*; *kin*, *kinship*, *kinsman*, *kindred*, *king*, -ly, -dom, -ship, -craft, *Kenelm*, pr. n. (A.S. *cyne-helm*), *kind* (subs.), *kind* (adj.), *kindly*, -ness, *kindle* (bring forth young), *kindergarten*, *kinchin* (vulg.), *knight*, -ly, *knave*, -ish, -ery; *kith*, *kidneys* (from A.S.

¹ Kluge connects O.H.G. *kizzi*, with O.H.G. *geiz*, a goat, but does not quite satisfactorily account for the change of g to k. He assumes for O.N. *kid* (from which Eng. *kid* is derived) a Goth. **kidi*; it is not improbable that this denoted a 'young one' in a general sense, as in *kid-fox*, *kid-nap*.

cwid, *belly*, + *neren*, *kidney*), **kilt** (the Highland skirt), **child**, **-ish**, **-hood** ; **kilderkin**, **kid**, **kid-fox**, **kidnap**, **-per**.

Celtic, perhaps *beanfeast*, from Ir. *beán-fheis*.

Eur-Ar. GLEGH-OS, *wager, contest*.

Sanscrit, *glahas*, *a game at dice, bet, stake, prize*, *glahatē*, *to play with dice*, *glahanam*, *playing with dice*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *pflegan*, M.H.G. *pflegen*, *to guarantee, pledge, be security for*, N.H.G. *pflegen*, *to care for, cherish, to be accustomed to do, protect*, Du. *plegen*, *to pledge, execute*, O. Sax. *plegan*, *to pledge, promise*, A.S. *plegan*, *plægian*, M.E. *pleien*, *playen*, *move briskly, exercise, strive, play*, A.S. *plega*, M.E. *plaze*, *pleye*, *play* (subs.), O. Fris. *plega*, *pliga*, *custom, brisk motion, game, sport, a battle, fight*, A.S. *plihtan*, *to stake, incur risk, pledge*, M.E. *plighen*, *pledge*, cp. M.L.G. *plichten*, M.H.G. *pfihten*, N.H.G. *verpflichten*, *pledge, engage by promise* ; O.H.G. *phliht*, N.H.G. *pflicht*, *friendly care, service, duty*, A.S. *pliht*, *danger, risk of loss, responsibility*, O. Fris. *plicht*, *danger, care for, concern*.¹

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. *plegium*, Ital. *pieggio*, *pieggieria*, Prov. *plieu*, *pleya*, O.F. *plege*, *pleige*, M.E. *plegge* (all from one of the Teutonic forms), N.E. **a pledge** (subs.), L. Lat. *plegiare*, *plegire*, O.F. *pleiger*, M.E. *pleggen*, *to pledge*, with variants, L. Lat. *plevire*, O.F. *plevir* (which Kortling derives from a Goth. **plafhvan*), *to give as a pledge*, O.F. *plevine*, *plevin*, *a pledge, warrant*, O.F. *replevir*, *to give bail*, O.F. *replevin*, *security given*, N.E. *replevin*, *security given before instituting a suit for recovery of goods wrongfully seized or detained*, N.E. *replevy*, *to recover possession by such a suit*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Teutonic, **play**, **-er**, **-mate**, **-ful**, &c., Scot. **play**.

L. Latin and Romance, **pledge**, **plevin**,² **replevin**, **replevy**.

¹ The *Century Dict.* gives a rare A.S. **pleon*, *pilon* (p. t. *pleah*, *pläh*), *to risk, expose to danger*, with (subs.) *pleoh*, *plioh*, contracted to *pleo*, *plio* (= O. Fris. *ple*, *pli*), *danger, risk*. This has an etymological connection with A.S. *plihtan*, *plegan*, and is probably from the same root, and originally with the same or similar meanings, *risk, danger, a stake, pledge, obligation, duty* ; but in common use the several meanings were in time distributed between the variant forms, and English *play* retains the meaning of *competition in a game or contest* ; *plight* combines the two meanings of *danger*, 'in woeful plight,' and *troth given, pledge of an engagement, promise* ; while the M.H.G. *pflegen* has the sense of *caring for, being used to, pflicht*, of *obligation, duty, &c.*, and *verpflichten*, of *pledging and giving solemn promise*.

² Dies derives O.F. *plevir* from Lat. *præbere*, *to bestow*, with a change of *r* to *l* ; in temples, the temples of the head, from Lat. *tempora* ; and rejects the derivation

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHED}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GHEND}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GHET}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GHENT}}$, to hold fast, seize.

Sanscrit, hastas, the hand (?).

Greek, $\chi\alpha\delta$ -, $\chi\alpha\nu\delta$ -, in $\chi\alpha\nu\delta\alpha\nu\omega$ (aor. $\chi\alpha\delta\omega$, fut. $\chi\alpha\iota\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\alpha\iota$), to lay hold of, grasp, $\gamma\epsilon\nu\tau\omega$, he grasped (Homer), cp. Albanian, gendem, 'is found.'

Latin, hed-, hend-, in *hendere, pre-hendere (prendere), prehensus, to take hold of, to understand, prehensio; *præda* (= *præhed-a*), prey, booty, *prædium* (= *præhed-ium*), a farm, a holding of land, *prædialis*, relating to farms, *prædo*, *præhedo*, a robber, *prædatorius*, predatory, *deprædari*, to depredate, rob, spoil, *deprædator*, a spoiler; *prehensare*, *prensare*, to grasp, to solicit for an office, *pensorium*, a trap; *apprehendere*, arrest, to understand, *apprehensio*, -ibilis, *comprehendere*, to grasp, include, understand, *comprehensio*, -ibilis, -ivus, *reprehendere*, to hold back, blame, *reprehensio*, -ibilis.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *prendere* (p. p. *preso*), Prov. *prendre* (p. p. *pres*, *pris*), O. and N.F. *prendre* (p. p. *pris*), O.F. *prise*, a hold, grasp, taking, Ital. *impresa*, Prov. *empreza*, O.F. *emprise*, M.E. *emprise*, an undertaking, Ital. *impresario*, undertaker, stage manager; Ital. *prigione* (Lat. *prensione*[m]), Prov. *preison*, O. and N.F. *prison*, a prison, Ital. *prigioniere* (L. Lat. **prisionarius*), Prov. *presonier-s*, O.F. *prisonier*, a prisoner; Ital. *preda* (Lat. *præda*), O.F. *preie*, *praie*, M.E. *preie*, N.E. *prey*; O.F. *aprendre*, *apris* (p. p.), to seize, to learn, O.F. *aprentis*, M.E. *aprentys*, N.E. *apprentice*, *prentice*, (lit.) a learner, one who is being taught; F. *comprendre* (*compris*, p. p.), to understand, include, comprise, O.F. *mesprendre* (p. p. *mespris*), to misunderstand, O.F. *mesprison*, a misunderstanding, error, neglect (in L. Lat. written *misprisio*), M.E. *misprision* (wrongly for *misprison*: see Skeat ad vb.); O.F. *reprendre* (p. p. *repris*), to take back, O.F. *représaille*, a taking back, reprisal, O.F. *entreprendre*, to undertake, O.F. *entreprise*, undertaking, N.E. *enterprise*, Ital. *sorprendere*, O.F. *sor-sur-prendre*, to take unawares, surprise, with subs. *sor-sur-prise*, a surprise.

Balto-Slav., *gad-ati* (to conjecture), O. Pruss. *sengydi*, receive, obtain.

Teutonic, Goth. *gitan*, O.H.G. *gezan*, O.N. *geta*, A.S. *gitan*, M.E. *getan*, to get, O.N. *giaska* (for *git-ska*=*git*+desiderative suffix), to desire or begin to get, to guess, M.E. *gessen*, N.E. *guess*, A.S. *bigitan*, M.E. *bigetan*, *begetten*, to acquire, to beget, A.S. *forgitan*, M.E. *forgeten*, to forget; Goth. *handus*, O.H.G. *hant* (pl. *henti*), N.H.G. *hand*, O.N. *hönd*

from the Teutonic on account of Prov. *pleu*, and O.F. (pres. t.) *pleu*. Kruge, on the other hand, thinks the Teutonic origin of all the words here considered correct, and traces the Romance *plevir*, *plier*, to an O.H.G. or O. Sax. form (cp. A.S. *plea*, *plie*).

(pl. *hendr*), A.S. and M.E. *hand*, *hond*, *the hand*, O.H.G. *hantalon*, N.H.G. *handeln*, O.N. *hondla*, A.S. *handlian*, *to handle, deal with*, O.N. *hand-sal*, a 'hand-sale,' a sale, a bargain confirmed by shaking hands (cp. the phrase 'shake hands upon it'), *the earnest money given as a pledge for fulfilment of a bargain*, N.E. *handsel*, Scot. *hansel*, O.N. *handsala*, *to make a bargain by shaking hands*; O.H.G. *hantsam*, O. Du. *handsam*, M.E. *handsum*, from A.S. **handsum* (cp. A.S. *wyn-sum* : *winsom*), N.E. *handsome*, (lit.) *dexterous, handy, convenient, comely*, a 'handsome present,' 'a useful, acceptable present'; Goth. **hinthan*, *to seize*, in *frahinthan*, *to take, capture*, *frahunths*, *captivity*, A.S. *huntian*, *to hunt, catch, take captive*, M.E. *hunten*, *honten*, *to hunt*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *gātaim*, Gael. *goid*, Ir. *goidim*, *to steal*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *prehension*, *prehensile*, *predacious* (as from **prædaceus*, a coined word), *predatory*, *predial*, *depredate*, -ion, -or; *apprehend*, *apprehension*, -ible, -ive, *misapprehend*, -sion, *comprehend*, *comprehension*, -ible, -ive, *reprehend*, *reprehension*, -ible, -ive, *incomprehensible*, *irreprehensible*.

L. Latin and Romance, *prize*, *prise*, *to get a hold, to force open*, *prey* (subs. and vb.), *prison*, -er, *imprison*, -ment, *misprision*, *apprise*, -al, *apprentice*, *prentice* (subs. and vb.), -ship, *comprise*, *enterprise*, -ing, *reprisal*, *surprise*, -al, 'épris,' *attached to, taken with*.

Teutonic, *get*, *got*, *gotten*, *guess*, *beget*, -gat, -gotten, *misbegotten*, *forget*, -got, -gotten, *forgetful*, -ness; *hand*, *handle*, *handsel*, *hansel*, *handsome*, *handy*, -iness, -craft, -work, *hand-cuff*, -ful, -maid, &c.; *hunt*, -er, *hunter*.

Eur.-Ar. √*GHEDEH*, *to wish, beseech, pray*.¹

Zend, *jaidh-*, in *jaidhyemi*, *I pray*.

Greek, *θετ-*, in *θέσσωθαι*, *to pray* (for *θέττωθαι*).

Balto-Slav., Lith. *geid-ziu*, *desire*, O. Slav. *zid-ati*, *expects*.

Teutonic, M.H.G. *gitsen*, N.H.G. *geiz*, *earnest desire, greediness*, A.S. *gitsian*, *to long for, covet*.

¹ Fick connects Goth. *bidjan*, O.H.G. *bitten* (for *bitjan*), N.H.G. *bitten*, A.S. *biddan*, *to ask, pray*, with this root, but they more probably fall under √*bhejdh-*, with Goth. *biudan*, O.H.G. *biotan*, A.S. *beoden*, M.E. *beode*, *beda*, N.E. *bead*, Scot. *bedesman*, all which are referred by Kluge to √*bhejdh-*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *guidhe*, a *prayer*, *guidhim*, *pray*, Gael. *guidh*, to *pray*, Gael. *geas*, Ir. *geis*, a *spell*, *charm*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHEN}}$, to *strike*, *cut*, *wound*, *kill*, with extension $\sqrt{\text{GHEN}}\bar{\text{DH}}$.

Sanskrit, *ghan-*, *hān-*, in *hanti*, *strikes*, 3rd p. pl. *ghn-anti*, (perf. *ja-ghāna* [= Eur-Ar. *ghe-ghon-e*], *hatās*, p. p., *struck*), *hantar*, a *striker*, *hātis*, a *blow* (Eur-Ar. *ghp-tis*), *hatyā*, *slaying*, *gha-tas*, a *slaughter*, *ghātis*, a *wound*, *ghan-as*, *slaying*, *gandhāyate*, to *hurt*.

Zend, *jan-*, in *jan-niti*, *he strikes*.

Greek, *φεν-*, *θεν-*, in **φένω* (for *φένω*), to *kill*, aor. *ἔπε-φν-ον*, *φόνος*, *murder* (cp. Sans. *ghan-as*), **φάτος*, *slain* (cp. Sans. *hatas*), *θείνω* (for *θένω*), to *strike*, *θνή-σκω* (insep.), aor. *ἔθανον*, perf. *τέ-θνη-κα*, to *die*, *θνητός*, *mortal*, *θάν-ατος*, *death*, *ἀ-θάν-ατος*, *immortal*, *ἀθανασία*, *immortality*.

Latin, *fen-*, in **fendere*, *fendi*, *fensum* (= *fen-* [Eur-Ar. *ghen-*] + *dere* [= Eur-Ar. *dhe*]), to *strike*, *defendere*, to *defend*, *ward off*, *defensio*, -or, *offendere*, to *offend*, *strike*, *push against*, *offensa*, -io, -or, *infestus* (= *infeustus*), *made hostile*, *infested*, *infestare*, to *infest*, *manifestus*, *tangible*, *that can be pushed or struck by the hand*, *confestim*, *hurriedly*, *pushing or struggling on*, *fenum*, *hay* (= *fen-snum*, *that which is mown* : cp. O. Slav. *zēti*, to *mow*), *feniculum* (dim. of *fenum*), *fennel*, *fustis*, a *club* (for *fund-tis*, *fond-tis*), *fustigare*, to *beat with clubs*.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. *defendre*, M.E. *defenden*, N.E. *defend*, O.F. *defense*, *defence*, O.F. *offendre*, M.E. *offenden*, N.E. *offend*, O.F. *offense*, *offence*, F. *infester*, to *infest*; Ital. *atanasia*, O.F. *athanasie*, *tanasia*, M.E. *tansaye*, N.E. *tansy*, a *herb used in medicine*; Ital. *finocchio*, O.F. *fenoil*, N.F. *fenouil* (Lat. *feniculum*), N.E. *fennel*; Ital. *gonfalone*, Prov. *gonfanons*, O.F. *gonfanon*, N.F. *gonfalon*, *battle-flag* (from O.H.G. *gandfano*), *Gon-* (as a component of names), meaning *war*, *battle*, *Gonsalvez*, *Gonzalo*, &c.; Ital. *Ildefonso*, *Alphonso*; Ital. *fusto*, O.F. *fuite*, *fuste*, *fuist*, a *stick*, *stock*, a *cask*, O.F. *fuste*, *smelling of the cask*, *mouldy*, M.E. *fense*, *fence* (subs.), *fensen*, *fencen* (vb.), N.E. *fēnce* (subs. and vb.), M.E. *fenden*, *protect*, *ward off*, abbreviations of *defense*, *defend*, *fencer*, *fender*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *gino-zia*, *strife*, ap-gintis, *defence*, O. Slav. *zinja*, *zēti*, to *mow*, *reap*, Lith. *gen-a*, *ginti*, to *cut off branches from the trees*, Lith. *gendu*, *be hurt*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *gundea*, *gund*, *cund*, O.N. *gudhr*, (later) *gunar*, *war*,

battle, *gund-*, *gunn-*, sometimes *-funs*, all meaning *war*, in names, as *Gunnbjorn*, *Gunnhildr*, *Gundomar*, *Hildegund*, *Hildefuns*, O.H.G. *Gundahari*, N.H.G. *Günther*, Goth. *Gunderic*; A.S. *fenol*, *finul*, M.E. *fenel*, *fenil* (Latin loan-word, from *feniculum* thr. O.F. *fenoil*), M.E. *fenecel*, *fenkel*, O.H.G. *fenachal*, *fenichel*, N.H.G. *fenchel* (loan-words from *feniculum*); Goth. *banja*, a *wound*, O.H.G. *bana*, *murder*, O.N. *bani*, *death*, a *slayer*, *bane*, A.S. *bana* (s.s.), O.H.G. *bano*, *executioner*, M.H.G. *ban*, *destruction*, *death* (gh to b by labialisation): the original meaning is probably 'that which kills,' whether personal or impersonal.

Celtic, O. Ir. *ben-im*, *I strike*, N. Ir. *bean-aim*, *I reap, mow, shear, cut*; Ir. *guin*, gen. *gona*, a *wound*, *guin*, an *enemy*, *guin-im*, *I wound*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *Athanasius* (prop. n.), *tansy* (thr. F. *tanassie*).

Latin, *defensive*, -ble, *offensive*, *manifest*, -ation; *fustigate*, -ion (obsolete except in playful use).

L. Latin and Romance, *fence*, -er, *fend*, -er, *defend*, -ce, -dant, *offend*, -ce, -der; *infest*, -ed; *fusty*; *gonfalon*, *Gondomar*, *Gonsalvez*, *Gutierrez*, *Gontard*, *Alphonso*,¹ &c.; *fennel* (thr. A.S. *fenol* or O.F. *fenoil*).

Teutonic, *Gunhilda*, *Gunston*, *Gunning* (prop names), &c.; *Guthrie* (*Gudh-ric*), *Cunliffe* (*Gundleif, fond of war*), *Gulliver* (*Gudh-leif-r, fond of war*), *Gullick*, *Gully* (O.N. *Gudh-leih, war-sport*), *Gunter* (*Gund-hari*), *Gundry* (*Gund-ric*).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHER}}$, *warm, hot, to heat*; also $\sqrt{\text{GHOR}}$.

Sanskrit, *ghar-*, in *ghar-mas*, *warmth*, *ghṛ-nas* (s.s), *ghrañsa*, *solar heat*, *ghri*,² *butter clarified by heat*, Hindi *ghi* (by loss of r).

Zend, *gar-*, in *gar-ema*, *warm*.

Armenian, *jeñ-*, in *jer-m*, *warm*.

Greek, *θέρ-*, in *θερμός*, *warmth* (cp. Sans. *ghar-mas*, Lat. *formus*), *θέρ-os*, *summer*, *θερμαστῆς*, *tongs for taking hold of hot metal*, *Θερμο-πύλαι*, *Hot-gates*, a narrow pass from Thessaly to Locris, in which were hot springs.

Latin, *for-*, in *for-mus*, *warm*, *for-nus*, *fur-nus*, an *oven*, *fornax*, *oven*, *furnace*, *kiln*, *fornix*, a *vault*, *arch* (from its resemblance to an oven), a *brothel* (Hor. 'Sat.' I. ii. 30, 31), *fornicari*, *fornicatio*, -or,

¹ The Visigoths introduced these German names into Spain.

² Or from $\sqrt{\text{ghri-}}$, to *rub, smear*.

forceps (= formi-ceps), *tongs* for taking up heated metal, with variant forms *for-fex*, *forpex*, *shears*, *scissors*, *tongs*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *fornace*, Prov. *fornatz*, *fornaa*, O.F. *fornaise*, *forneise*, M.E. *fornais*, *forneis*, *furnasse*, N.E. *furnace* (from Lat. *fornax*), Ital. *forno*, Prov. *forn-s*, O.F. *forn*, *for*, N.F. *four*, *an oven* (Lat. *fornus*), Ital. *fornerina*, *bakeress*, O.F. *fornicacion*, M.E. *fornicacioun*, N.E. *fornication*, Ital. *forbice*, *forfici*, Prov. *forsa*, O.F. *force*, N.F. *forces*, *shears* (Lat. *forfice*[m]).

Balto-Slav., O. Pruss. *gorme*, *warmth*, O. Slav. *gor-eti*, *to burn*, Russ. *gornu*, *hearth*, *oven*.

Teutonic, Goth. *varm-s*, O. and N.H.G. *warm*, O.N. *warmr*, A.S. *wearm*, N.E. *warm*.¹

Celtic, O. Ir. *goraim*, *I heat*, *warm*, *gor*, *heat*, *light*, *gur*, *pus*, produced by inflammation, Wel. *gŏr*, *matter*, *pus*, O. Ir. *grian*, *the sun*, *griónrach*, *the warmth of the sun*, Ir. *gris*, *fire*, *embers*; Wel. *gwres*, *warmth*, O. Ir. *grea-d-aim*, *I roast*, *parch*, *greadadh*, *a roasting*, *griudal*, *a grid-iron*, Gael. *greadan*, *parched corn*, Wel. *greidia*, *to scorch*, *parch*, *gredyll*, *greidel*, *a griddle*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanscrit (thr. Hindi), *ghee* (Anglo-Indian).

Greek, *thermal*, -ic, *thermometer*, *thermantidote* (*remedy against heat*), a machine for cooling a house used in India, *isotherm*, *the line of equal annual heat*, *isothermal*, *the line of equal summer heat*, *Thermopylæ*, pr. n.

Latin, *forceps*, *fornicator*.

L. Latin and Romance, *furnace*, *fornication*.

Teutonic, *warm*, *warmth*, *foot-warmer*, *warming-pan*, &c. (?).

Celtic, *griddle*, *grid-*, in *gridiron*, perhaps also *grill* (thr. O.F. *greyl*, *grail*, from Wel. *gre[d]yll* ²).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHERD}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GHRED}}$, *to declare, tell, indicate*.

Greek, $\phi\rho\alpha\delta-$, in $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ (for $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota\kappa\omega$), *to show, declare, tell*, $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota\varsigma$, *a speech, way of speaking*, $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, *to say the same thing in other words*, $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$, *a paraphrase*, $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, *to say in a roundabout way*, $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$, *a circumlocution*, $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$, *periphrastic*.

¹ Brugmann connects these with $\sqrt{\text{GHER}}$, but Kluge and Fick with a $\sqrt{\text{GHE}}$, to be *warm*. Kluge connects O. Slav. *varu*, *heat*, O. Slav. *vreti*, Lith. *virti*, *to boil*.

² Another derivation is from $\sqrt{\text{qert}}$ (see p. 209).

Balto-Slav., gird-, in Lith. gird-eti, *to understand, hear*, O. Pruss. gerd-ant, *to say*.

Celtic, Wel. brawdïo, *to give judgment*, brawddeg, *sentence*, Ir. bard, Wel. bardd, Corn. bardh, *a poet* (by labialisation).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, phrase, phraseology, paraphrase, periphrastic.

Celtic, bard.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHREDH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GHRDH}}$, *strive for, reach towards, approach, pursue, be eager for, desire*.

* **Sansorit**, grdh-, in grdh-yati, *to be desirous of*, grdh-nus, *eager*, grdhya, *desirable*.

Latin, grad-, in grad-ior, gressus, *to step*, gradus, *a step*, grallæ (for gradulæ, dim. of gradus), *stilts*, grallator, *a walker on stilts*, gradatim, *by steps*, gradatio, *an ascending scale*; aggredior, *to approach, attack*, aggreßus, -io, congredior, *to meet with*, congressus, -io, digredior, *to step apart, go aside*, digressus, -io, -ivus, egredior, *to go out*, egressus, -io, ingredior, *to go in*, ingressus, ingrediens, progredior, *to go forward*, progressus, -io, regredior, *to go back, return*, regressus, -io, retrogredior, *to go backward*, retrogressus, -io, transgredior, *to go beyond*, transgressus, -io; grassor, *to march, ravage* (freq. of gradior), grassator, *a robber*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. grado, Prov. grat, O.F. gra, gre, M.E. gre, gree, *degree, rank, step*, N.F. grade, *a grade*, L. Lat. graduare, gradare, *to place by steps or degrees, to grade*, L. Lat. gradualis, F. graduel, *gradual*, L. Lat. and Ital. graduale, gradale,¹ O.F. grael, greel, M.E. graiel, grayel, grayle, *the chant sung between the Epistle and Gospel as the priest goes to the altar steps, the book containing the same*, O.F. degrader, M.E. degradable, N.E. degrade, Prov. degra, degra (as from *degradus, with sense only of gradus), O.F. degret, degre, M.E. degre, N.E. degree.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. gręda, *approach, come*.

Teutonic, Goth. gridis, *a step*, Goth. gredus, *hunger*, O.N. gradhr, A.S. græd, M.E. gred, N.E. greed, Goth. gredaga, O.H.G. grātag, O.N. gradhigr, A.S. grædig, M.E. grediȝ, gredi, N.E. greedy.

¹ L. Lat. gradale (a corruption of cratella, *a small bowl*), Prov. grazal, O.F. and M.E. graal, greal, in O.F. saint greal, M.E. Holy greal, *the chalice used by our Lord at the Last Supper*, are derived from $\sqrt{\text{ger-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{ġer-}}$, *to mix* (see p. 199). Saint greal was corrupted to Sang Real, (lit.) *the royal blood*, but translated 'sanguis realis,' *the real blood*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *ingrennim*, *I pursue*, Gael. *greas*, M. Ir. *greasim*, *step, go*, N. Ir. *greasaim*, *greasuighim*, *hasten, urge*, Gael. *greis*, Ir. *gress*, *a space of time*, O. Ir. *do-gres*, N. Ir. *do-ghreas*, *always*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *gradient*, *gradation*, *grallatory*, *aggress*, *aggressor*, -ion, -ive, *Congress*, *a meeting*, *digress*, -or, -ion, -ive, *egress*, *ingress*, *ingradient*, *progress*, -ion, -ive, *regress*, *retrogress*, -ion, -ive, *transgress*, -or, -ion, -ive.

L. Latin and Romance, *graduate*, -ion, *grade*, *degrade*, *degradation*, *degree*, *gradual*

Teutonic, *greed*, *greedy*, -ily, -iness.

Eur-Ar. * $\sqrt{\text{GHRĒUD}}$ * $\sqrt{\text{GHRUD}}$, *large, coarse, rough*, as vb. to *stamp, pound* (cp. Lith *grusti*, below).

Greek, χρῦ- (for χρῦδ-), in χρῦσός,¹ *gold*, from its being found as grains in the sandy beds of rivers, χρυσάλλis, *a chrysalis*.

Latin, *raud-*, *rud-*, *rod-* (= *hraud-*, *hrud-*, *hrod-*), **grod-*, in *raudus*, -eris (n.), *anything in the mass, unwrought, a piece of brass or bronze whether unwrought, or stamped as a weight*. 'Rodus vel raudus significat rem rudem et imperfectam, nam saxum quoque "raudus" appellant poetæ' (Festus); 'Æs raudus dictum' (Varro). *Rudus*, -eris (neut.), *stones broken small and mingled with lime, rubble*, also *brass or bronze in the lump*: 'in æstimatione censoria æs infectum rudus appellatur' (Fest. *ibid.*); *rudis*, *rough, unwrought, coarse*, *rudimentum*, *erudire*, *to free from roughness, polish, instruct*; (late) *grossus* (= *grodtus*), *thick, coarse*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *gruzzo*, *a heap or collection of anything*, Prov. *gruts*, O.F. *gru*, *groats*, O.F. *gruel*, M.E. *gruwel*, N.F. *gruan*, N.E. *gruel*, all from O.H.G. *gruzzi*; Ital. *greto*, Prov. *greza*, O.F. *gres*, *coarse pebbly sand*, O.F. *gresle*, *grêle*, *hail* (all from M.H.G. *griez*, *gravel*), Ital. *grava*, O.F. *grave*, dim. *gravelle*, M. and N.E. *gravel* (from Celtic *grou*, *grau* ?), Ital. *grosso*, O.F. *gros*, *thick, fat, coarse*, O.F. *grossier*, *a wholesale trader who sells in the gross*, M.E. *grosser*, N.E. *grocer* (as from L. Lat.

¹ This is doubtful, although there is scarcely any doubt that it was river gold which first attracted the attention of man. The ancient Egyptian inscriptions recognise two forms of gold, nub-en-set, *gold of the cliffs*, and nub-en-mu, *river-gold*; but the old symbol for gold represents a kind of sack, with grains of gold inside or falling from it, with water trickling out. Nub was the Egyptian name of gold (whence Nubia, the land of gold). The Hebrew name was *chârus*, from which it is thought χρῦός may be borrowed. The Assyrian is *hurâsu*.

* *grössarius*), O.F. *grossoyer*, to write out in large letters, make a fair copy, *engross* (en gros), O.F. *gros-grain*, a rough kind of cloth, M.E. *grogoran*, N.E. *grogram*, *grog*, a mixture of rum and water, so called after the nickname, 'Old Grog,' given to Admiral Vernon (from his wearing trousers of *grogram*), who first introduced the practice of adding water to the allowance of rum served out to British sailors.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *grudas*, grain, *grusti*, pound, stamp, O. Slav. *gruda*, a clod, lump, rubble, Lith. *gruiti*, to fall into ruins (Prellwitz).

Teutonic, O.H.G. *gruzzi*, N.H.G. *grütze*, husked grain, O.N. *grautr*, groats, porridge, A.S. *grut*, coarse meal, groats, M.E. *grotes* (s.s.), M.E. *grout*, *growte*, grains, malt, beer made from the same, wort, N.E. *grouts*, grain that has been used in brewing, dregs, O.H.G. *grioz*, N.H.G. *griess*, O.N. *grjot*, A.S. *groot*, M.E. *greet*, N.E. *grit*, gravel, pebbles, sand; O.H.G. *groz*, N.H.G. *gross*, Du. *groot*, A.S. *great*, L.G. *grote*, large, big; M.E. *grote* (from L.G. *grote*), a coin of Bremen, so called from its being larger than the small copper coins in previous use, M.H.G. *gros*, N.H.G. *gröschen*, N.E. *groat*, a small silver coin (=4d)

Celtic, Wel. *gro*, pebbles, Corn. *grou*, *growyn*, Bret. *grouannen*, *greannan*, sand, Ir. *grothal*, coarse sand, Gael. and Ir. *grothlach*, gravelly, (subs.) a gravel pit, Ir. *gruid*, malt, Gael. *gruid*, lees, Gael. *grudair*, Ir. *grudaire*, a brewer, O. Ir. *gruad*, Wel. *grudd*, Corn. *grud*, the jaw, i.e. the pounder, grinder, Gael. and Ir. *gruaidh*, the cheek.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, compounds of *chryso-*, *chrysa-*, as *chrysalis*, *chrysanthemum*, *gold-flower*, *chrysoberil*, *chrysolite* (gold stone), *chryso-prase*, a green variety of *chalcedony* (*chryso* + *πράσινον*, a leek); *Chryso-stom*, *golden-mouth*.

Latin, rude, -ness, rudiment, -al, -ary, erudite, -ion.

L. Latin and Romance, *gruel*, *gravel*, *grocer*, *gross*, *engross*, *grogram*, *grog*.

Teutonic, *groats*, *grouts*, *grit*, *groat* (the coin), *gröschen*, *great*, -ness, &c., *Grote*, *Greathead* (surnames).

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHREB}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GHREBH}}$, variants of $\sqrt{\text{GREBH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GRBH}}$, to seize, hold, clutch.

Teutonic, Goth. *greipan*, O.H.G. *grifan*, N.H.G. *greifen*, O.N. *gripa*, A.S. *gripan*, to grasp, clutch, *gripe*,¹ *grip*, O.H.G. *grifan*, M.H.G. *gripfen*,

¹ *Gripe* is the genuine Teutonic word; *grip* is from F. *gripper*.

to grip, A.S. gripe, L.G. grep, M.E. grip, a grip, gripe, Swed. grabba, to seize, grab (a vulgar word), A.S. grāp, the grip of the hand, A.S. grāpian, to seize, M.E. grapen, gropen, to catch hold of, M.E. graspen (for grapeen), to grasp, feel one's way by the hand, to grope; O.H.G. garba, N.H.G. garbe, O. Sax. garbha, Du. garf, garve, M.E. gerbe, (lit.) a handful, a sheaf, N.E. (obs. except in heraldry) garb, a sheaf of wheat or other grain, and in the archaic expressions a garb of arrows (i.e. twenty-four arrows), a garb of steel (i.e. thirty blocks or ingots).

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. grippér (from Teuton. base gripa-), to seize, grip, N.F. grippe, the influenza; L. Lat. garba, Prov. garba, O.F. garbe, M.E. garb, M.L. garbagium, a tax paid in sheaves, O.F. garbage, gerbage (s.s.).¹

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Teutonic, gripe, grab, land-grabber, grope, grasp, grapple.

L. Latin and Romance, grip, hand-grip, garb (in heraldry).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHREM}}$, to make a noise, growl.²

Greek, χρεμ-, in χρεμίσθω, χρεμίζω, to neigh, χρέμ-πτομαι, make a noise in the throat, χρόμαδος, a crashing sound.

Latin, frem-, fren-, in fremere, to make a low roaring sound, growl, mutter, fremitus, a growl, humming, fren-dere, to gnash with the teeth.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. gromu, thunder, gremeti, make a noise.

Teutonic, O. and N.H.G. gram, angry, unfriendly, O.N. gramr, A.S. gram, M.E. grame, grom (s. s.), A.S. grama, O.N. gremi, M.E. grame, grome, greme, anger, Goth. and O.H.G. gramjan, A.S. gramian, gremian, O.N. gremja, M.E. gramien, gremien, to enrage, vex, trouble, O.H.G. and A.S. grim, O.N. grimr, fierce, angry, terrible, grim, A.S. grima, a spectre, a mask, O.N. grima, a hood, cowl, disguise, mask, M.E. grim, N.E. grime (cp. Du. grim, grijm), lampblack, soot, O.H.G. *gremizon, to distort the face, look fierce, O.H.G. grimmiza, wrinkled, distorted face. Connected with the above by change of m to n may be O.H.G. grīnan, N.H.G. greinen, to grin, growl, A.S. grennian, to grin, grānian, to groan, O.N. grenja, to howl, Du. grijnsen (cp. M.H.G. grinsen, to gnash the teeth), to grin, grumble.

¹ The *Century Dict.* compares this with M.E. garbage, garbish, the entrails of fowls and fish. Skeat explains garbage as for garbleage, from the verb to garble, to pick or sort out (cp. garble, the refuse of goods); but neither explanation is satisfactory.

² Probably an extension of $\sqrt{\text{gher}}$ $\sqrt{\text{ghy}}$, variant of $\sqrt{\text{ger}}$, to cry, make a noise.

L. Latin and Romance, Span. *grimase*, F. *grimace* (from A.S. *grima*, a mask, or O.H.G. *grimaza*), Ital. *grimo*, *wrinkled*, F. *grime*, a dotard, *grimaud*, an urchin (from the same source as the preceding words), F. *grincer*, to gnash with the teeth.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *Chremes*, a common name in Latin comedy for an old man.

L. Latin and Romance, *grimace*, *Grimaldi* (surname, thr. Teutonic).
Teutonic, *grim*, *grime*, *grin*, *groan*, *grumpy*, *grumble* (?).

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHER}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GHR}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GHREI}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GHRI}}$, to touch, graze, smear, rub, sprinkle, moisten, smell.

Sanscrit, *ghṛ-*, *ghra-*, in *ji-ghar-ti*, *sprinkle*, *smear*, *ghṛ-tas*, *clarified butter*, *fat*, *ghee*,¹ from Hindi *ghī* by loss of *r* (cp. Sans. *pri-yam* = Hindi *pi-yar*, *beloved*; Sans. *ni-dra* = Hindi *nind*, *sleep*), *ghrāti*, *ji-ghra-ti*, *smells*.

Greek, *χρ-*, *χα-*, in *χρῶ*, to touch the surface of a body lightly, to anoint with scented oil or unguents, to wound on the surface, graze, puncture, *χρίσις*, an anointing, *χρίσμα*, *χρίμα*, an unguent, *χριστός*, (adj.) to be rubbed on as an ointment, (when used of persons) anointed, *Χριστός*, *Christ*, *Χριστοφόρος* (pr. n.), the *Christ-bearer*, *Χριστιανός*, a *Christian*, *χράω*, *χραύω*, *χραίνω*, to touch the surface, tinge, colour, *χροιά*, *χροά*, *χρῶς* (gen. *χρωτός*, *χροός* Ion.), the surface of a body, specially of the human body, the skin, complexion, colour, *χρῶμα* (gen. *χρώματος*), the skin, complexion, colour, character or style when applied to rhetoric or music, *χρωματικός*, relating to colour, of an elaborate style, (in rhetoric or music).

Latin, *fra-*, *gra-*, in *fragrare*,² to smell, be fragrant, *Christus*, *chrisma*, *Christianus*, *Christophorus*, *chroma*, *chromaticus* (all Gk. loan-words).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *Cristiano*, Prov. *Chrestian-s*, O.F. *Chrestien*, N.F. *Chrétien*, *Christian*, Ital. *cretino*, a *cretin*, Prov. *crestias*, a term used of the *Clagots* in the south of France, F. *crétin*, an idiotic and deformed person.

Teutonic, A.S. *crisma*, M.E. *crisme*, *crisom*, *crysome*, the oil or vesture

¹ See alternative explanation under $\sqrt{\text{gher-}}$, to warm.

² *Fra-gra-* is a reduplication, for *gra-gra* (cp. Sans. *ghṛā-*, to smell), with labialisation of *g* in the first syllable.

used at baptism, A.S. *Christen-mæsse*, M.E. *Crist-masse*, N.E. *Christmas*, A.S. *cristnian*, M.E. *cristaen*, N.E. *christen*, A.S. *Cristendom*.

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. *Criosd*, *Christ*, Gael. *geir*, *tallow*, Wel. *gwer*, *gired*, *grease*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanscrit, *ghee* (thr. Hindi), *clarified butter*, used by the natives of India to anoint their body and hair.

Greek, *Christ*, -ian, -ise, &c, *chrism*, the *baptismal oil* (thr. Lat. and A.S. loan-words), *crisom* (archaic), a *baptismal robe*, *crisom-child*, one who died within a month from its baptism,¹ *Christology*; *chrome*, -ate, -ide, *chromium*, *chromatic*, comp. of *chromo-* or, *chroma-*, as *chromoscope*, &c.

Latin, *fragrant*, *fragrance*, *Christopher* (fr. Gk *Christophoros*)

L. Latin and Romance, *cretin*, *cretinism*

Teutonic, *christen*, *Christmas*, *Christmas-box*,² *Christendom*

Celtic, *Gilechrist*, a surname (= *giolla Criosd*, *servant of Christ*)

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHER}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GHR}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GHERI}}$, with extensions $\sqrt{\text{GHR}}\text{S}$ $\sqrt{\text{GHERE}}\text{ND}$, and senses *to rub*, *pound*, *grind*.

Sanscrit, *ghṛṣh-*, in *ghṛṣhati*, *strokes*, *rub*s, *pounds*, *grinds*, *ghṛṣh-vis*,³ the *boar*, perhaps from the habit of grinding his tusks against trees, &c.

Greek, *χοῖρος*, a *young pig*, from its turning up the ground in search of roots.

Latin, *fri-*, in *friare*, *to rub*, *crumble*, *friabilis*, *easily crumbled*, *friable*, *fricare*, -avi, -atum, and *fricui*, *frictum*, *fricatio*, *frictio*, a *rubbing*, *frivolus* (adj.), *empty*, *trifling*, *frivolâ* (pl. neut. used as subs.), *worn out and damaged furniture*, *paltry things*, *dentifricium*, *powder for rubbing the teeth*, *effricare*, *to rub out*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *fregare*, Prov. *fregar*, O.F. *frayer*, *to mark out a road*, *to rub or wear away*, *to fray*, F. *fricasser*, *to cut up*

¹ In the event of the child's death within a month from baptism it was used as a shroud; otherwise it, or its value, was given as an offering at the mother's purification. A *chrism-child* was one buried in its *chrism*.

² Money collected by apprentices &c, and placed in a closed box through a slot; when full the box was broken and its contents shared. (See quotations in Murray's *Hist. Dict.*)

³ For this and *χοῖρος*, see also under $\sqrt{\text{GHER}}$, *to scratch*.

meat into small pieces or pound it down, *fricassée, fricandeau, a dish so prepared.*¹

Teutonic, Goth. *qairn-us*, O.N. *kvern*, A.S. *cwirn*, M.E. *quern*, a hand-mill, A.S. *grindan*, M.E. *grinden*, to grind, pound, rub to bits, A.S. *grist*, a grinding, N.E. *grist*, corn to be ground, (Dial.) the miller's fee (in kind) for grinding; A.S. *gristbatian*, to grind the teeth, O. Sax. *grist-grimmo*, gnashing the teeth, Eng. (Somerset) *grisbet*, a wry face, (Gloucester) *grizbite*, gnashing the teeth, A.S. *griste*, O.F. *gristel*, M.E. *gristel*, cartilage, from its coarse granular structure (cp. Gk. *χόνδρος*, groats, and *gristle*), O.N. *griss*,² M.E. *grise*, Scot. *gris*, *gryce*, a young pig, *griskin*, (orig. dim. of *grise*, now) the chine of a hog (cp. San. *grsh-vis*).

Celtic, O. Ir. *bro*, a hand-mill (cp. *bran*, a raven, from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ger-}}$, to cry), Ir. *grian*, Gael. *grinneal*, bottom of the sea, *gravel*, sand.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, friable, friction, dentifrice, fricative, frivolous, frivolity.

L. Latin and Romance, *fray*, of cloth worn at the edges, *fricassee, fricandeau*.³

Teutonic, grind, grinders (the molar teeth), grist, grind-stone, gristle, gristly, gryce (Scot.), griskin.⁴

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHEL}}$, with extension $\sqrt{\text{GHEL-DH}}$, to owe, be liable to pay, to pay, recompense.

Greek, $\phi\epsilon\lambda-$, $\phi\lambda-$, in $\acute{o}\text{-}\phi\epsilon\lambda\omega$ (= $\acute{o}\text{-}\phi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\text{-}\mu\omega$, to owe), be liable for, $\acute{o}\text{-}\phi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$, to increase, enlarge, $\delta\phi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, profit, $\acute{\omega}\phi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\mu\omicron\varsigma$, profitable,

¹ See Skeat, ad vb., who quotes in support Sir Thos. Elyot's *Castel of Helth*, ii. 32, *fricases or rubbings*. Körtling (*Lat. and Romance Diet.*) is inclined to this explanation, and imagines that the words may have been coined from the Latin in a monastery kitchen in the forms of *fricandellus, fricassata*, by the monks, either from chopping the meat small, or preparing it with bread-crumbs.

² An alternative derivation is from the variant $\sqrt{\text{gher-}}$, with palatal gh (which see). The two forms with their derivatives might have been bracketed but for the multitude and variety of their derivatives.

³ Fry, to roast, *paroh*, is from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{bhreg-}}$. Fry, the spawn of fish, is from Goth. *fraiw*, O.N. *fræ*, seed, semen, of uncertain origin, unless it be a loan-word from Celtic: cp. Gael. *fras*, Ir. *frass*, a shower, seed, small shot, Ir. *frasaoh*, showery, fruitful, from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{pess-}}$, p. 143; cp. Sans. *vṛ̥ṣha-*, a bull.

⁴ There seem to have been four dialectic forms of this root: $\sqrt{\text{gher-}}$, attested by Lat. *fricare*; $\sqrt{\text{gher-}}$, to scratch (*χαράσσω*), Teutonic *grindan*; $\sqrt{\text{ger-}}$, to which Goth. *qairnus*, O.N. *kvern*, a mill, may be referred, and $\sqrt{\text{ger-}}$ (with palatal g), from which Zend *zaurva*, age, γήρην, Lat. *granum*, Teut. *korn* are derived: probably also Teut. *kernan*, to churn, &c.

δ-φλ-έω, δ-φλ-ισκάνω, to be liable to pay, τέλος, τέλος, in sense of tax(?), by labialising gh- and a transposition or loss of aspirate by which Eur-Ar. *ghel-tos became Gk. θέλ-τος, (by transposed aspirate) τέλ-θος, of which τέλος may be a doublet.

Balto-Slav., Lith. gel-iuti, pay, O. Slav. žleda, to pay as a fine.

Teutonic, Goth. gildan, to pay (in fra-gildan, to pay, us-gildan, to restore), O.H.G. geltan, N.H.G. gelten, to pay, O.N. gjalda, to pay as tribute, fine, A.S. gelden, gildan, geilden, to pay, M.E. zilden, zeilden, to pay, recompense, make a return, N.E. yield, to give up, make a return; Goth. gild, tribute, O.H.G. gēlt, payment, recompense, N.H.G. geld, money, O.N. gjald, tribute, tax, gildi, payment, a sacrifice, feast at the sacrifice, a company or association of merchants or handicraftsmen, first instituted in Norway by King Olave (1066-1093), A.S. gild, gield, gyld, payment, sacrifice, M.E. zilde, gilde, gyld, payment, recompense, trading association, N.E. guild, also yield (subs.) produce, crop, return for cultivation, A.S. gylt, M.E. gult, gilt, N.E. guilt, a crime, something to be paid for, M.E. were-gild, payment toward cost of a war.

Celtic, Ir. geall,¹ a vow, promise, pledge, mortgage, geallaim, I promise, pledge.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, Ophelia, personal name.

Teutonic, yield, guild, (or) gild, guild-hall, guild-mote, &c., guilt, guilty, guiltless, guiltiness.²

Eur-Ar. √GHES-, to strike, perhaps a by-form of an older √GHENS-, √GHN-S : see √GHEN-, to strike.

Greek, ξεν-, in ξένος, Ion. ξείνος, Æol. ξέννος (for ξένφος, derived from a lost present ξένω, and corresponding to Eur-Ar. *ghsen-ynos),³ strange, foreign, hostile (as subs.), a foreigner, stranger, guest, ξενώω, to make one's guest, πρόξενος, protector of strangers.

Latin, hos- (earlier), fos- (= Eur-Ar. ghos-), in hostis (older form fostis), an enemy, a foreigner, a stranger (cp. Cic. 'De Off.' i. 12, 37: 'Hostis

¹ Macbain makes this the same word as Gael. and Ir. giall, a hostage, and the latter Stokes connects with Teutonic gisel, a hostage, geall, a vow, &c.; geall should therefore be placed under √ghes-, if it is the same word as giall, for the other Celtic words for hostage are plainly connected with gisel.

² If the prothetic δ of δέλλω represents an earlier σ, the Greek form of the root would be σφελ- = Eur-Ar. sgel-, sghel- (by labialisation of gh to φ), from which are derived Lat. scelus, crime, N.H.G. schuld, fault, debt, N.E. shall, should.

³ See Indo-Germ. Forsch. p. 172-4, Brugmann and Streitberg.

GHERS-

enim apud majores nostros is dicebatur, quem nunc peregrinum dicimus'), *hostire*, to recompense, return like for like, requite, *propish*, also to strike, *hostia* (O. Lat. *fostia*), an animal sacrifice, a victim (see Paul. ex Fest. p. 102, Müller, '*Hostia dicta est ab eo quod est hostire ferire*'), *hostilis*, -itas, *hostile*, -ity; *hospes*, -itis, and *hospita*, a host, also a guest, stranger (= *hostis* + *pets*, *potis*, from $\sqrt{pa-}$, to protect, feed, &c., protector of strangers), *hospitium*, *hospitality*, (later) a place for entertaining strangers, a lodging-house, inn, *hospitalis*, *hospitalitas*, *hospitable*, *hospitality*, *hospitalia* (n. pl. subs.), *guest chambers*.

L. Latin and Romance, Span. *hueste*, O. Span. *hoste*, Port. *hoste*, Ital. *hosta*, *oste*, O.F. *host*, *ost*, M.E. *host*, *ost*, *enemy* (fr. Lat. *hostis*), (later, in all languages) an army, M.E. *host*, *ost*, *hoost*, *oost*, a victim, the Holy Sacrament (Lat. *hostia*); Span. *huespeda*, Port. *hospede*, Ital. *oste*, O.F. and Prov. *hoste*, *oste*, M.E. *host*, *ost*, N.F. *hôte*, a host, landlord of an inn (Lat. *hospit[em]*), also in M.E. an inn, place of entertainment (Lat. *hospit[ium]*: in N.E. this last sense is lost); Ital. *ospitale*, *ospedale*, *spedale*, O.F. and Prov. *hospital*, M.E. *hospitalle*, *'spital*, *spitel*, retained in *Spitalfields* (i.e. *hospital fields*) and *Spittel*, a suburb of Windsor, N.E. *hospital*; L. Lat. *hospitalarius*, O.F. *hospitalier*, M.E. *hospitaler*, a Knight Hospitaller, of the order of St. John; Ital. *ostale*, *ostello*, an inn, lodging-house, the latter form borrowed from O.F. *hostel*, *ostel*, M.E. *hostel*,¹ *ostel*, N.F. and E. *hôtel*, *hotel*, Prov. *hostalier*, *ostalier* (L. Lat. *hostalarius*), O.F. *hostelier*, M.E. *hosteler*, *osteler*, originally innkeeper, N.E. *ostler*, the inn stableman, O.F. *hostelerie*, M.E. *hostelrie*, *hostelry*, L. Lat. **hostaticus*,² Ital. *ostaggio*, *staggio*, Span. *hostaje*, Prov. *ostatge*, O.F. and M.E. *hostage*, *ostage*, N.F. *otage*, N.E. *hostage*, one detained as a security. Originally *hostage* had the sense of abode, dwelling, then of the person to whom this was assigned, then of the reason, that he was held as security (cp. Lat. *obses*, a *hostage* or *pledge*, from *obsidere*, to remain in a place).

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *gosti*, a guest, *gospodi*, master of the house, Russ. *goste*, a guest.

¹ Hostel is also in modern use as a house for students at a university.

² *Hostaticus* is given by Du Cange. Skeat and the *Century Dict.* follow Dies in regarding this as a contraction of L. Lat. **obsidaticum* (fr. Class. Lat. *obsidatus*, the condition of a *hostage*), but distorted to *hostaticus* from a supposed connection with *hostis*. Körtling considers L. Lat. **hospitaticum* (from *hospes*) the original of the Romance forms *ostaggio*, &c., with the sense of *hospitable treatment*, then of the person so treated. Du Cange does not give the form *obsidaticus*, and translates *hostaticus* by *obses*, without any reference to an etymological connection between the two words, and there is nothing in the Romance forms to indicate that *obsidaticus* was the original. I believe, therefore, that *ostaggio*, &c., are *bona fide*, although perhaps mistaken, derivatives from *hostis*.

Teutonic, Goth. *gastis*, O. and N.H.G. *gast*, O.N. *gæstr*, A.S. *gast*, *gæst*, *gæst* (pl. *gæste*), N.E. *guest*, O.H.G. *gisal*, N.H.G. *gaisel*, O.N. *gisal*, A.S. *gisel* (for *gist-él*), a *hostage*, *security*, *Gisel-bert*, pr. n., *bright hostage*.

Celtic, Gael. *geall*, a *pledge*, Ir. *giall*, *gioll*, Wel. *gwystl*, Bret. *goestl*, Corn *guistel*, *hostage*, *pledge*, Gael. *fear-gill*, a *hostage*, (lit.) a *man-pledge*, Gall. *Cagestlos* (pr. n.), Guel, and Ir. *gath* (for *gasth*), a *missile*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

Latin, *hostile*, -ity, *hospitality*, *hospitable*.

L. Latin and Romance, *host*, an *army* (*hostis*), *host*,¹ the *consecrated bread of the Lord's Supper* (*hostia*), *host*, the *master of the house*, *hostess* (*hospes*), *hospital*, *spital*, in *Spitalfields*, &c., *Hospitaller*, *Knight of St. John of Malta*, *hostel*, *hotel*, *hostler*, *ostler*, *hostelry*, *hostage*

Teutonic, *guest*, *Gilbert*, contracted from *Giselbert*, *Gibbs*, fr. M.E. *Gibbe* (a shortened form of *Gilbert*), *Gibbon*, *Gibbins*, *Gibson*.

Eur-Ar. \sqrt{GHLE} \sqrt{GHLEI} \sqrt{GHLI} \sqrt{GHLEU} , to be *smooth*, *polished*, *bright*, *shiny*, to *shine*, *look at* (probably a by-form of \sqrt{GLE} \sqrt{GLEI} \sqrt{GLEU}), with extensions by D, DH, M, S, and with nasalised forms.

Greek, *γλαυ-*, in *γλαυ-κός*, *gleaming*, *silvery* (applied to the sea), *light blue* (of the eye), *γλαυκῶπις*, with *gleaming eyes*, *γλαύσσω* (for *γλαύκω*), to *shine*, *glitter*, *γλαύξ*, an *owl* (from its glaring eyes), *γλαύκωμα*, *opacity of the crystalline lens*, from the dull grey gleam of an eye affected by it; *χλεύη*, a *jest*, *joke* (cp. A.S. *gleo*).

Latin, *glesum*, *glæsum*, *amber* (a loan-word from the Teutonic *glass-*, *gler-*, used by Tacitus and Pliny, instead of *electrum* (Gk. *ήλεκτρον*), which had been generally used by the Romans, before the *amber* from the shores of the Baltic was known to them.

Balto-Slav., *gled-*, in O. Slav. *glěditi*, to *glance*, *glad-uku*, *smooth*, Russ. *glad-kij*, *smooth*, *polished*, *gladite*, to *smoothen*, Russ. *glumu*, a *jest*, Lith. *zleda*, *morning or evening twilight*.

¹ A.S. *husel*, O.N. *husal*, Goth. *husal*, a *sacristos*, M.E. *houcel*, the *holy Sacrament*, are derived by Brugmann from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{hyan-}$, to *slay*, *sacristos*, which is also the original root of Zend *spenta*, Lith. *asventas*, O. Slav. *svetu*, O. Pruss. *svinta*, *holy*. Shakespeare uses *unhusel'd* with the sense of *deprived of the sacrament*, together with *unhousel'd* (*without extreme unction*)

√GHLE-

√GHLEſ-

√GHLI-

√GHLEſ-

Teutonic, gle-, gli-, glo-, gliu-, with forms extended by -t, -d, -m, -s, and nasal glint-, in O.N. gljā, M.E. glizen, glien, to *shine, look at, squint*, (North. Eng.) glye, gley, *shine*; O.N. glȳ, *gladness*, glyja, to *make merry*, glyjari, a *jester*, A.S. gleov, gleo, gliv, M.E. gleo, glou, glie, gle, glee, *mirth, gladness, music, song*, A.S. gleoman, M.E. gleyman, gleman, *gleeman, a jester or musician*; O.H.G. gluoen,¹ N.H.G. glühen, O.N. glos, A.S. glowan, M.E. glowen, to *glow*, O.H.G. gluot, N.H.G. glüt, O.N. glóðh, A.S. glēd, Northumbr. gloed, M.E. glede, gleede, N.E. (archaic) gleed, a *glowing coal, a flame*; Goth. glit-munjan, O.H.G. glizzan, N.H.G. gleissen, O.N. glita, to *glitter*, A.S. glisian, M.E. glisien, to *shine*, M.E. glissen, to *glance*, O.H.G. glizu, O. Sax. glitu, O.N. glit, *lustre*, O.H.G. glizzinon, A.S. glisman, M.E. glisnen, glistnen, N.E. glisten, M.H.G. glitzern, O.N. glitra, M.E. gliteren, N.E. glitter; Du. glei-pot, a *pot made of glazed ware, a gallipot*; O.H.G. gleimo, M.H.G. gleime, a *flow-worm*, glim, a *spark*, O. Sax. gli-mo, A.S. glæm, gliomo, *glimu, *brightness*, M.E. glem, a *beam, gleam*, O.N. glamr, *poetic name for the moon*,² M.H.G. glimen, glimmen, to *give light*, M.E. glemen, gleamen, to *gleam*, M.H.G. glimeren, Swed. glimra, M.E. glemeren, glimeren, to *glimmer*, M.E. glimse, N.E. glimpse; A.S. glōm,³ *twilight, gloom* (cp. gliomo, glimu, *brightness*), glomung, *twilight, the gloaming*, M.E. glomen, glommen, to *look gloomy, to frown*, L.G. glumm, *glum, glumpy*; O. and N.H.G. glas, O.N. gler, O. Sax. gles, A.S. glæs, *glass*, A.S. glær, *amber* (all from glæs- [in glæs-um], O.N. gler, A.S. glær, having changed s to r); O.N. glæsa, to *polish, make to shine*, M.H.G. glasen, M.E. glasen, to *furnish with glass, to polish, cover pottery with a vitreous coating*,⁴ L.G. and M.H.G. glaren, to *glitter*, O.N. glær (adj. *glaring*), M.E. glären, gloren,

¹ The initial g in these words requires a Eur-Ar. gh- or gh-, and is against an immediate connection with either the Teutonic or Celtic names for coal found under √ghel, to *set on fire*, but if a variant √ghel be admitted, as regards their sense the words glow, gleed, would more fitly fall under it.

² Glamour, a *delusion*, has been derived from O.N. glamr, but it is a corruption of M.E. gramere, grammery, used with the sense of *magic, enchantment*.

³ The contradiction of the two senses is apparent rather than real: as compared with the darkness of the night, A.S. glom means the dawn of the light, but when compared with the full light of the day it means a darkening. In modern English gloom is generally used only in the latter sense.

⁴ Skeat derives 'gloss, a shiny appearance, from an O.N. glossi, a *blaze* (not given in Cleasby and Vigfusson), which he connects with Swed. glos, to *glow*. 'Gloat, to look eagerly, admiringly, he derives from O.N. glotta, to *grin, smile scornfully*, which he compares with Swed. (Dial.), glotta, glutta, to *peep*, and quotes Beaumont and Fletcher, 'He gloses [stares] and grins and bites,' and Chapman's Translation of Homer, 'Glooting [peeping] round her rock.' The *Century Dict.* derives Eng. gloss and glose from L. Lat. glossare, to *explain*, Ital. glosare, Prov. glosar, O.F. glosse, glesser, M.E. glosen (a. s.), formed upon L. Lat. glossa (cp. Gk. γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, the *tongue, a language*), and quotes from Chaucer, 'I cannot glose: I am a rude man,' and from Chapman's *All Fools*, 'A doting mother gloses over her children's imperfections.'

N.E. *glare*, to stare; O.H.G. *glanz* (adj.), *shining*, N.H.G. *glanz* (subs.), *brightness, splendour*, O. Swed. *glans*, *lustre*, O.H.G. *glenzen*, N.H.G. *glänzen*, O. Swed. *glänsa*, Dan. *glindse*, M.H.G. *glinzen*, M.E. *glenten*, *glinten*, to shine, glance; O.H.G. *glat*, *shining, merry*, N.H.G. *glatt*, *polished, smooth*, O.N. *glad-r*, Swed. and Dan. *glad*, *merry, bright*, O. Sax. *glad-möd*, in *merry humour*, O. Fris. *gled*, *smooth*, A.S. *glæd*, *bright, joyful*, M.E. *glad, gled*, *smooth, glad*, N.E. *glad, merry*, N.E. *glade*, a smooth open place in a wood; O.N. *glédja*, A.S. *gladian*, to gladden, O.H.G. *glitan*, N.H.G. *gleiten*, O. Sax. and A.S. *glidan*, O. Fris. *glida*, to move smoothly, to glide, slip, A.S. *glīda*, O.N. *gledha*, M.E. *glede*, a kite (perhaps so called from its gliding flight without any movement of the wings?); *Gledstane*, a rock frequented by kites (Scot.), O. Du. *glitsen*, *glissen*, to slide, M.L.G. *glitschen* (ss).

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. *glichier*, N.F. *glisser*, to slide, N.F. *glissade*, a sliding, a slide.

Celtic. Macbain refers to the same root as Eng. *gleam, glance*, &c., Gael. and Ir. *glinn*, *pretty*, with O. Ir. *gle*, Wel. *gloew*, *bright*, Gael. and N. Ir. *gleus*, O. Ir. *gles*, *neatness* (for these see under $\sqrt{\text{gel-}}$); either root may be accepted, as regards both form and meaning, for the Celtic, but $\sqrt{\text{ghlê}}$ is required for the Teutonic words, *glow, glee, glitter*, &c.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *glaucoma*, a kind of cataract, *glaucons*, greyish blue.

Teutonic, *glee* (joy, a song), *glee-man*, *glee-singer*, *glow*, *glow-worm*, *gleed*, *glitter*, *gallipot*, *glisten*, *glim*,¹ *gleam*, *glimmer*, *glimpse*, *gloom*, *gloomy*, -iness, *glum*, *glumpy*, *gloaming*; *glass*, *glassy*, -iness, *glaze*, *glazier*, *glare*, *glower*, *gloss* (?), *gloat* (?), *glance*, *glint*, *glad*, -ness, -den, *glide*, *gled* (a kite), *Gledstane*, *Gladstone* (prop. n.).

L. Latin and Romance, *glissade*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHED}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GHEDH}}$, to be eager or busy, strive after, succeed, to be suitable, fit, bring together.

Sanskrit, *ghad-*, in *ghad-ate*, to be employed upon, strive after, succeed, meet, suit, *ghad-ayati* (caus., p. p. *ghad-itas*), to collect, unite, effect; *ghadā*, a multitude, *ghadana*, union with.

Greek, *γαθ-*, in *ἀ-γαθός*² (with prothetic *ἀ-*), good (originally of

¹ Cp. the once common expression 'dowse the glim' for 'put out the light.'

² This is by no means established; Kluge regards it as doubtful. Prellwitz (*Gk Etym. Dict.*) accepts it. The combination *ἀγα-* is found in *ἀγαν, very, very much*,

√GHED-
√GHEDH-

good family, well-born), useful, serviceable, found in the first member of the composition of personal names, as Ἀγαθο-κλῆς, &c.

Balto-Slav., god-, in O. Slav. godu, *fit time*, Russ. godno, *suitable*, O. Slav. goditi, *to suit, please*, Lith. gadnus, *profitable*, Lith. gadas, *uniting*.

Teutonic, Goth. gōds, O.H.G. guot, N.H.G. gut, O.N. godr, A.S. gōd, *good*, A.S. gōdnes, *goodness*, M.E. gode-man, *goodman, house-master*, M.H.G. gate, gagate, O. Sax. gigado, A.S. gada, gegata, *companion, fellow, equal*, N.H.G. gatte, Du. gade, *husband, consort*, Goth. gadi-ligga, *cousin*, O.H.G. gatulinc, gatilinc, O. Sax. gaduling, *kinsman, companion*, A.S. gædeling, M.E. gadeling, gadling, *one of the same family or tribe, a fellow, comrade*, O. Sax. gador, A.S. geador, gædre, to-gædre, M.E. gader, geder, to-geder, N.E. together; A.S. gador-ian, gadrian, gædrian, M.H.G. gateren, L.G. gadern, M.E. gaderen, gedeen, *to gather, collect*, L.G. vergadern, *to foregather*.

Celtic, Gael. gasda, *excellent*, Ir. gasda, *clever, ingenious*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, Agatha, Agathocles, &c.

Teutonic, good-ness, goodman, goody (perhaps an abbreviation of good-wife), goodly, -iness; gather, together, forgather, gathering, Gatling (surname).

ἀγαθός, *a ball of thread, a quantity*, ἀγάλλω, *make glorious*, ἀγά-ζομαι, *to honour, adore*, θαύμα, ἀγά-ομαι, *to admire, wonder at*. Brugmann connects ἀγα- in θαύμα, θαύω with μέγα- *great*, and regards it as corresponding to Eur-Ar ṃge (cp. Lat. emo = ṃmo from Eur-Ar nem; θαύμα, ἀγάλλω, &c., would mean *to regard as great, to honour*, and ἀγαθός, *great, honourable* (from ἀγα, or μέγα, + -θός, a suffix form from √dhe-).

Ĝ.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ĜE}}$ $\sqrt{\text{ĜEY}}$, *be bright, shining, cheerful.*

Sanskrit, gau-, in gau-ras, *white, light yellow, brilliant.*

Greek, γα-, γαf-, in γαρός, *brightness*, γα-ρόω, *to make bright*, γάρυμαι, *to be glad*, γαλω (for γάfλω), *to rejoice*, γηθέω (for γαf-εθέω), *to be glad*, γαῦπος, *proud.*

Latin, gau-, gav-, in gau-dere (for gavidere), p. p. gavisus (for gavid-sus), *to rejoice* (cp. γηθέω for γαf-εθέω), gaudium, *joy*, gaudialis (post-class.), Gaude, imp. of gaudere, '*rejoice thou,*' gaude, or gaudy-day, *a college feast, a festival.*

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. godere, Prov. gaudir, gauzir, jauzir, O.F. goir, joir, M.E. joen, joien, joye, N.E. joy (vb.), N.F. jouir (Lat. gaudere), Prov. es-gauzir, O.F. es-joir, M.E. enjoien, *to make joyful*, O.F. res-joir (=re-es-joir), pr. p. rejoissant, M.E. rejoissen, N.E. rejoice; Ital. gioia, Prov. joi, O.F. and M.E. joie, joye, N.E. joy, Span. and Port. joya, joia¹ (from Lat. gaudium); Ital. giciello, Prov. joyel, joel, O.F. joiel, joel, jouel, M.E. jowel, juelle, juwel, N.E. jewel (L. Lat. *gandiellum²), M.E. gaude, gaudi (Scot. gowdy, gaude), *a jewel, beads on a rosary*, fr. L. Lat. gaudia (pl.), *the Ave Maria beads on a rosary*, sometimes made of precious stone or highly ornamented. In the cheaper rosaries the Ave Maria beads were made of showy colours³; gaud (subs.) and

¹ The Spanish and Portuguese words mean exclusively *jewels, ornaments*; Italian and Provençal, both *jewel* and *joy*; French and English, exclusively *joy*.

² This is the derivation preferred by Diez and Scheler. Brachet gives 'jocale' (a late Lat. word found in Gregory of Tours, with sense of '*jewel*') as the equivalent of Prov. joyel, Fr. joyel, Ital. giciella, with the sense of '*jewel*,' and in this view he is supported by Körting. Phonetically it seems preferable to refer these words to gaudium, *gandiellum, as Lat. focale, which so closely corresponds with jocale, gives O.F. fouaille, *fuel*, fouallier, *a woodyard*, also *feu*; cp. also F. jouir = gaudere, jou-er = jocular, jeu = jocus.

³ Op. extract from a will, 1415 A.D.: 'Lego avunculo meo unum par de Paternoster [i.e. *one pair of rosaries*] de curallo [coral] cum gaudiis [the Ave Maria beads] de ambre [amber], et unum par de Paternoster de auro cum gaudiis de curallo.' Also Chaucer, 'a pair of bedes gauded al with grene,' perhaps adorned with green Ave Maria beads, or all ornamented with green.

gandy (adj.) thus became applied to cheap splendour and showy colours.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *jubel*, *juwel* (loan-words from O.F.).

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Latin, **Gaude**, **gandy**, *college feast*.

L. Latin and Romance, **joy**, -ful, -ous, -less, **enjoy**, -ment, -able, **rejoice**, **jewel**, **jeweller**, **jewelry**, **gaud**, **gandy**, -iness ¹

Eur.-Ar. √**ĜEŪS**, to be pleased with, prefer, choose, resolve upon.

Sanscrit, **josh-**, in *jōsh-ate*, *likes*, *chooses*, *joshtas*, *approved*, *acceptable*, *jush-ti*, *favour*, *choice*, *jōsh-ayate* (caus.), *like*, *love*, *choose*, *joshtar*, *friendly*.

Zend, **zaosh-**, in *zaosha*, *pleasure*, *approval*, O. Pers. *dausta*, N. Pers. *dost*, a *friend* (by change of *z* to *d*).

Greek, **γευ-**, **γευσ-**, in *γεύ-ω*, to give a taste of, *γεύομαι*, to taste, *make trial of*, *relish*, *γεῦσις*, the sense of taste, *γευστός*, to be tasted.

Latin, **gus-**, in *gus-tare*,² to taste, *relish*, *enjoy*, **gustus**, a *relish*, *gustatio*, a *tasting*, *degustare*, to taste, *lick*, *touch lightly*, *test*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *gustare*, Prov. *gostar*, O.F. *goster*, *gouster*, N.F. *goûter*, to taste, Ital. **gusto**, Prov. *gost*, O.F. *gost*, **goust**, N.F. *goût*, *taste* (subs.), M.E. and N.E. (early) **gust**, *taste*, now displaced by Ital. **gusto**; O.F. *desgouster*, N.F. *dégoûter*, to have or cause a distaste, N.F. *ragoûter* (= *re* + *agoûter* = Lat. *re* + *ad* + *gustare*), to refresh the appetite, *ragoût*, an appetising dish, O. Ital. *ciausire*, Prov. *causir*, *chausir*, O.F. *coisir*, *ehoisir*, to choose (from Goth. *kaujan*, to prove, test), O.F. *chois*, M.E. *chois*, *choys*, N.F. *choix*, N.E. *choice*.

Teutonic, **kius-**, **kus-**, in Goth. *kiusan*, O.H.G. *chiosan*, N.H.G. *kiesen*, O.N. *kjosa*, A.S. *ceosan*, M.E. *cheosen*, *chiesen*, *chesen*, *chusen*, N.E. *choose*. In the older Teutonic forms the change from *s* to *r* (rhotacism) occurs in the p. t. and p. p.: e.g. O.H.G. *kôs* (p. t.), *kuri* (2nd sing.), *kur-um* (pl.), *koran* (p. p.), A.S. *ceas* (p. t.), *cure* (2nd sing.), *curom* (pl.), *coren* (p. p.), M.E. *cheas*, *chës* (p. t.), *cure* (2nd sing.), *curen* (pl.),

¹ *Gay*, *merry*, *bright* (Ital. *gajo*, Prov. and O.F. *gai*, with *s. s.*, has been connected with Lat. *gaudere* (see Trench); but Kluge and Diez refer it to O.H.G. *gāhi*, N.H.G. *jāh*, *gāhe*, *gach*, *hasty*, *sudden*. Skeat seems to connect *gahi* with O.H.G. *gan*, to go, which Kluge rejects as impossible.

² Probably a frequentative form of an older **gus-ere*. Festus cites a *degūnere*, to taste (for *de-gus-ere*).

coren (p. p.). These forms in *r*, although retained in S.W. dialects, as *corn*, *core*, so late as the 15th cent. passed over in English to the *s* forms, and 'oure, corn,' became 'chose, chosen,' through intermediate 'chure, choren.' O.H.G. *churi*, N.H.G. *chur*, *kur*, O.N. *kör*, *keyr*, A.S. *cyre*, M.E. *kire*, *küre*, *choice*, *election*; M.H.G. *kurvürste*, N.H.G. *kurfürst*, *an electoral prince*; Goth. *kausjan*, *to prove, test* (from *kaus*, p. t. of *kisan*), Goth. *kustus*, *gakustis*, O.H.G. *chost*, N.H.G. *kost*, O.N. *kost*, A.S. and M.E. *cost*, (orig.) *choice, proof, trial*, (later) *opportunity, available way, condition* (cp A.S. *an ænigum coste*, 'at any cost,' now equivalent to 'at any price, but earlier sense 'on any condition,' 'by every available means.' O.H.G. *choston*, N.H.G. *kostan*, A.S. *costian*, *to make trial of*; O.N. *val-kyrja* (fr. *kjosa*, *to choose*). A.S. *wæl-cyrie*, N.H.G. *walküre*, *choosers of the slain*, a name given to the handmaidens of Odin who were supposed to mark out those who should fall in battle (see p. 152, note 2).

Celtic, Ir. *gu-*, *gus*, in *to-gu*, *I choose*, *ad-gussim*, *I wish*, Ir. *to-gu*, *choice* (Fick), Gael. *gusair*, *keen, strong*, from *gus*, *force*: root *gu-*, *to choose* (Macbain).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *gust* (thr. O.F.), *a relish, gustatory*.

It. Latin and Romance, *gusto*, *disgust*, *ragout*, *choice* (adj. and subs.).

Teutonic, *choose*, *chosen*, *cost*,¹ in the expression 'at any cost'; perhaps Eng. *cheese* in the phrase 'that's the cheese.'²

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GEN}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GNO}}$, *to know, understand, be able*.

Sanskrit, *jan-*, *jnā-*, in *jan-ati*, *he knows*, *jan-ta*, *jnāta*, *known*.

Zend, *zan-*, in *ā-zainti*, *knowledge*, *zan-ta*, *known*.

Armenian, *can-*, in *can-eay*, *I knew*.

Greek, *γνο-*, *γνω-*, in *γι-νώ-σκει* (fut. *γνώ-σομαι*, aor. *ἔ-γνω-ν*), *to know*, *γνωτός*, *known*, *γνώ-σις*, *knowledge*, *γνωστικός*, *scientific*, *γνώ-μων*, *the index of a sundial*, *γνώμη*, *a maxim, opinion*, used by

¹ *Cost* (vb.), meaning price, is from O.F. *coster* = Ital. *costare*, Lat. *constare*.

² The ordinary derivation of this word is from Hindustani *chiz*, *a thing*, used instead of Eng. *thing*, in the phrase 'that's the thing,' and spelt *cheese*. As this expression seems to date only from the beginning of the nineteenth century, this is very probable; but the word *cheese*, *cheese*, may be an English doublet, from A.S. *cheosan*, of the M.E. *chois*, from O.F. *chois*, and the expression 'that's the thing' be equivalent to 'that's the choice' (?).

√~~GEN~~
√~~GNO~~

Paracelsus as the spirit or intelligence underlying the forces of nature ; διδρυωσις, discernment, πρόγνωσις, foresight, προγνωστικός, portending, foreshowing, ἀγνοια, ignorance, ἀγνωστικός, not knowing ; νόος, νοῦς (= [γ]νόος), the mind, μετανοῶ, to perceive afterwards, change the mind, μετάνοια, repentance, νοούμενον, the object of thought, in contrast with the φαινόμενον, the object of sensation

Latin, gno- gna-, in noscere (= [g]noscere), nōvi, nōtum, to know, nōtus (p.p.), known, ignotus, unknown, nota, a mark, notare, to note, notatio, a noting, notarius, a shorthand writer, secretary, notio, a making oneself acquainted with, examination, an idea, notion, notitia, a being known, celebrity, notabilis, remarkable, nobilis, noble, ignobilis, ignoble, notorius (making known, notoria, a notice), notificare, to make known ; nōmen (= [g]nomen), a name, nominare, to name, nominatio, a naming, nominalis, of or relating to a name, nominativus, (adj.) s.s., (subs.) the nominative case, nomenclator, a name-caller, a slave who accompanied his master when canvassing to tell him the names of the persons he met ; pronomen, pronoun (substitute for the noun) ; prænomen, cognomen, agnomen ; ¹ agnoscere, to know well, acknowledge, agnitio, an admission, cognoscere, to understand, examine, cognitus, known, cognitio, the acquiring knowledge, incognitus, unknown, ignoscere, to overlook, pardon, recognoscere, to recognise, recognitus, -io ; annotare, to remark upon, annotatio, a making notes, denotare, to designate, denote, denominare, to specify, denominate, ignominia, disgrace, ignominiosus, disgraced, ignorare, not to know, ignore, ignorans, -tia ; gnā-rus, knowing, ignarus, ignorant, narrare (= *gnarare, or contracted from gnarigare : cp. gnarigavit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 95, Müller), to relate, narrator, -io, nuncupare (= *nomenclapere), to call by name ; gnomon, gnosticus, Gk. loan-words.²

L. Latin and Romance, F. gnome, an earth-spirit, supposed to work in and guard over mines, quarries, &c. ; F. note, notice, notaire, notable, notifier (Lat. notificare), Ital. nobile, Prov. O.F. and M.E. noble, Ital. ignobile, Prov. O.F. and M.E. ignoble, O. Span. nomne, N. Span. nombre, Ital. nome, Prov. nom, O.F. non, noun, N.F. nom, a name, noun, O.F.

These, together with the nomen, make up the four kinds of Roman names. The (fore name) is equivalent to the modern Christian name, as Caius, Marcus, &c. The nomen is the name of the gens, equivalent to the modern surname, as Julius, Cornelius, &c. The cognomen is added to the nomen as a distinctive personal name, afterwards continued as a family name, as Cato, Scipio, &c. The agnomen is an addition to the cognomen, given for some special reason, often as an honour, as Africanus, Numantius, &c. Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus is an instance in full of the four kinds of name.

² Norma, a carpenter's square, a rule, pattern, is held by some to be a Greek loan-word = νόρμα, but doubtfully.

renon, reneun, later renem, M.E. renoun, *renown, fame*; F. and M.E. *nominatif*, L. Lat. form **cognoscentia*, as from *cognoscens*, Ital. *conoscenza*, Prov. *conoscenza*, O.F. *connaissance* (from *connoissant*, pr. p. of *conoistre*, to know), M.E. *connaissance*, *conissance*, N.E. *cognisance*, *knowledge*, (as legal term) *the right of trying a cause, jurisdiction*, (heraldic) *a device by which a person is distinguished, a coat of arms, crest*, N.F. *connaissance*, *knowledge*, O.F. and M.E. *connoisseur*, N.F. *connaissanceur*, *one who knows, a connoisseur*, O.F. *reconnoistre*, *reconnoitre*, N.F. *reconnoitre*, *to take a survey* (military term only in N.E.), Ital. *conto* (Dante, contract. form of *cognito*), *known, aware of, skilled*, Prov. *cointe*, *coinde*, *acquainted with*, also *skilfully wrought*, O.F. *cointe*, M.E. *cointe*, *coynt*, *cwoint*, *queint*, N.E. *quaint*, *clever, skilful, cleverly done, neat, comely, fanciful*, Prov. *coindar*, O.F. *cointier* (as from **cognitare*), *to make known to*, M.E. *cointen*, *quainten*, *teach, make aware of*, O.F. *acoentier*, *acointier*, *acuintier*, *acointer*, M.E. *acointen*, *acquainten*, *to make oneself known to, to become acquainted*, N.F. *s'acointer*, *to become intimate with* (from *adcognitare*¹); F. *ignominie*, *denoter*, *ignorer*, Ital. *ignoranza*, Prov. *ignoransa*, O.F. and M.E. *ignorance*.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *znati*, *to know*, Lith. *žin-oti*, *to know*, Lith. *žen-klas*, *a sign, mark*, *žin-tis*, *knowledge*, O. Slav. *zname*, *a sign, mark*.

Teutonic, kan-, knä-, in Goth. *kunnan*, O.H.G. *chunnan*, N.H.G. *können*, O.N. *kunna*, A.S. *cunnan*, M.E. *cunnan*, *connen*; in all these the pres. t. is 'kann' or 'can,' with senses *to understand, be able*; used as an independent verb in M.E. and A.S. the meaning is *know*: as an auxiliary, *can*. The p. p. is, Goth. *kunths*, O.H.G. *chund*, O.N. *kunnað*, A.S. *eudh*, O. Sax. *kudh* and *kund*, M.E. *cuth*, *couth*, *cowd*, *known, able*, M.E. *coud*, *coude*, *could*.² Goth. *kannjan*, A.S. *cennan*, *to make known*, O.H.G. *chennen*, N.H.G. *kennen*, *to know*, O.N. *kenna*, *to make known and to know*, O.H.G. *chnāan* (in *ir-chnāan*), A.S. *cnawan*, p. t. *cneow*, *knāwen*, M.E. *knawen*, *cnawen*, N.E. *to know*, O.N. (*knega*), pr. *kna*, *I know how to do, can*; O.H.G. *chnoni*, N.H.G. *kühn*, O.N. *koenn*, A.S. *cene*, *bold, ready, sharp, wary*, M.E. *knawliche*, *knawleche* (=p. p.

¹ Found in a Capitulary of Charles the Bald, A.D. 855. 'Et habet . . . fideles suos convocatos ut . . . nostram qui fideles illius sumus . . . devotionem accognitet'; op. Hinomar, *Opusculi*, A.D. 848 'Quarum exemplar Dominationi vestre transmittit, ut . . . ad aliquem diem jubeatis fideles vestros . . . dicentes quia eis adcognitare vultis.' Accogn(i)tare contracted to accogn'tare=accointer. But although quaint and acquaint are undoubtedly derived from cognitare, adcognitare, yet quaint=O.F. *coint* may have acquired its second sense of 'neat, nice,' from a confusion with Lat. *comptus*.

² The l in N.E. *could* is not radical, but inserted on the analogy of *would, should*, in both of which the l is radical.

knew[en] + O.N. *leiki*, *leikr*, or A.S. *lāc*, M.E. *lake*, *play*, a *game*), N.E. **knowledge**, M.E. *cnawlechen*, *knowlechen*, *to knowledge, acknowledge*; O. and N.H.G. *kunst*, O. Sax. *cunsti*, *knowledge, cleverness, art*, A.S. *cunning*, M.E. *cunninge*, pres. p. of *cunnen* (lit. *knowing*), *ability, skill, shrewdness*; A.S. *uncuth*, M.E. *uncuth*, *uncothe*, *unketh*, *unknown, strange*, N.E. *unked*, *lonely, dreary*.

Celtic, Ir. *gnath*, Wel. *gnawd*, a *custom*, Ir. *gnathus*, *experience*. *gnia*, *knowledge*, O Ir. *ad-gein* (perf.), *knew*, Gael and Ir. *gniomh*, a *deed*, Gael. and Ir. *gnothach*, *business*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, **Gnostics**, an early sect of heretics, **Agnostic**, a modern sect holding that God is unknown and unknowable, **gnomon**, **gnome** (thr. 1), **diagnosis**, **prognostic**, -icate; **nous**, good sense, **noumenon**

Latin, **notation**, -ble, **notorious**, -iety, **nominate**, -ion, **denominate**, -ion, -or, **nominal**, **notion**, **nomenclature**; **cognition**, **cognise** (a made word), **cogniseable**, **recognise**,¹ **recognition**, **cognosce** (Scot law term); **annotate**, -ion, -or, **connotation**; **ignominious**, **ignorant**, -ce, **ignoramus**; **narrate**, -ion, -ive, -or; **nuncupative**, -ory, **notification**; **pronominal**; **nob** (contracted form of *nobilis*), **nobly**.

L. Latin and Romance, **note**, **annotate**, **denote**, **connote**, **notice**, -able, **notary**, **notify**, **noble**, -ity, **ignoble**, -ity, **ennoble**, **nobleman**, -ness; **noun**, **pronoun**, **renoun**; **ignominy**, **ignore**; **cognisant**, -ce, **connoisseur**, **reconnoitre**, **recognisance**; **quaint**, -ness, **acquaint**, -ance.

Teutonic, **cunning**, **con**, *to know*, **Canning** (surname), **could**, **couthly**, **uncouth** (*unknown, strange, unskilful*), **unked**, dial. (*wild, desolate*); **ken**, **canny** (Scot.), **keen**, -ness, **Conrad**, pers. n. (*keen in counsel*), **know**, **knowledge**, **acknowledge**, -ment.

Eur.-Ar. **ĜENŪ-ĜNŪ**, *knee*.

Sanskrit, *jānu*, *knee*, *pra-jnu*, with the knees forward, *kneeling*, *jau-bādh*, *bending the knee*.

Zend, *zanya* (acc. pl. *ghnum*), *fra-shnu*, *kneeling*.

Armenian, *cunr*, *the knee*.

Albanian, *gu* (*guri*, *guni*), *the knee*.

Greek, *γόνυ* (gen. *γόνυτος*, Ion. *γούνατος* = *γούνα-τος*), *the knee*.

¹ Or formed as from F. *cognisance*.

the joint in grasses, γνύξ, with bended knees, γνύπστος, falling on the knees.

Latin, genu, the knee, knee-joint, knot or joint in a plant, geniculum (dim.), knee, joint of a plant, geniculare, to kneel, geniculatio, kneeling, geniculatus, knotted, of a plant (post-class.), genuflexio, bending the knees.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. ginocchio, Prov. genolh-s, O.F. genouil, N.F. genou, knee (as from a L. Lat. geniculum = geniculum).

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. gneta, to knead, press, O. Pruss. gnode, Russ. gnetu. a kneading-trough.

Teutonic, Goth. kniu (gen. kniuis), O.H.G. chniu, chneo (gen. chnewes, chniwes), N.H.G. knie, O.N. knō, A.S. cneo (gen. cneowes), M.E. cneo, cne, N.E. knee, Dan. knæle, L.G. knelen, M.E. cneolen, cnelen, A.S. cneovian, O.H.G. kniujan, M.H.G. kniewen, N.H.G. knien, Goth. knussjan, A.S. cnyssan, to kneel, O.H.G. chnetan, N.H.G. kneten, O.N. knodan, knyja, A.S. knedan, M.E. kneden, N.L. knead.

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. glun, Wel. and Bret. glin, the knee, perhaps for gnun, by dissimilation of the liquids (Macbain).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, genuflexion, genuflection (thr. N.F.), geniculate.

Teutonic, knee, kneel, knead.¹

Eur.-Ar. √ĜEN √ĜEN U, chin, jaw.

Sanscrit, han-, in han-u-, the jaw bone.

Greek, γένυ-, in γένυς, lower jaw, the edge of an axe, γένειον, the chin, the beard, (in Aristotle) the lower jaw.

Latin, gen-, genu-, in gena, cheek, genuinus, in 'genuini dentes,' the back (i.e. the cheek) teeth, gin-givæ (= gin-genvæ), the gums.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. gan-ascia, F. ganache, the lower jaw of a horse, then dunce.²

Teutonic, kin-, kinn- (for kinv-), in Goth. kinnus, O.H.G. chinni, N.H.G. kinn, chin, O.N. kinn, cheek, A.S. cin, chin, O.H.G. chinni-baccho, jawbone, A.S. cin-bān, chin-bone.

¹ It is uncertain whether N.H.G. knocken, bone, knöchel, A.S. cnucel, M.E. knækel, a joint, knuckle, may be connected with ĜNŪ (extended by -G-). If so, the original sense must have been special (the knee-bone or knee-joint).

² So Diez and Brachet, but W. Meyer refers it to the same origin as γνύξ (see following root).

Celtic, *gin-*, in Ir. *gin*, *mouth*, a *gum* (gen. *geno*, acc. pl. *ginu*), Wel. *gēn*, *chin*, Corn. *genau*, *mouth*, Bret. *guen*, *cheek*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *chin*, *chin-bone*, *chin-cough*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ĜEN-D}}$ $\sqrt{\text{ĜEN-DH}}$, *cheek*, *cheek-bone*, a *knot*, a *knob*, with variant $\sqrt{\text{ĜNE-D}}$ $\sqrt{\text{ĜNOD}}$.

Sanskrit, *gand-*, in *gandas*, a *cheek*, a *knot*.

Greek, *γναθ-* (for *γανθ-*, by transposition of the nasal), in *γνάθος*, poet. *γναθμός*, a *jaw*, the *point or edge of a wedge*, *Γνάθων*, *Gnatho*, the name of a parasite in Greek and Latin comedy.

Latin, *nod-* (= *gnod-*), in *nodus*, a *knot*, a *knob*, *nodulus* (dim.), a *nodule*, *nodosus*, *knotty*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *gand-as*, *jaw*, Russ. *knutu*, a *knot*, *knotted lash*.

Teutonic, *knod-*, *knot-*, in O.H.G. *chnod-o*, *chnot-o*, N.H.G. *knoten*, L.G. *cnudde*, *cnutte*, O.N. *knutr*, Å.S. *cnotta*, M.E. *cnotte*, N.E. *knot*, O.N. *knuta* (f.), *knuckle-bone*, Å.S. *cnyttan*, L.G. *knütten*, O.N. *knyta*, to *knit*, *knot*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *pro-gnathous*, with *projecting jaw*, compounds of *gnatho-*, *Gnatho*, a comic name.

Latin, *node*, *nodule*, *nodose*, *nodulate*, -ion.

Balto-Slav., *knout*.

Teutonic, *knot*, *knotty*, -iness, *knot-grass*, *knit*, *well-knit*, *knead*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ĜEBH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{ĜEMBH}}$, to *snap at*, *seize with the mouth*, *bite*, *devour*.

Sanskrit, *jabh-*, *jambh-*, in *jambhati*, to *bite*, *seize with the mouth*, *destroy*, *tear to pieces*, &c., *jambhayate*, *crush*, *devour*, *jambhas*, a *tooth*, *jambhyas*, a *molar tooth* (cp. Gk. *γομφίος*), *jabh-asti*, a *fork*, *pole*.

Zend, *zaf-*, in *zafan*, *mouth*, *jaws*.

Greek, *γομφ-*, in *γόμφος*, *plug or nail* (orig. perhaps a *back tooth*), *γομφίος*, a *molar tooth*, *edge of an axe*, *tooth of a key*, *γομφίασις*, *toothache*, *gnashing of teeth*, *γαμφαί*, *γαμφηλαί*, the *jaws*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *žamba*, *mouth* (of a beast), Lith. *žeboti*, to *control by bit or bridle*, O. Slav. *zabu*, *tooth*, O. Slav. *zobati*, to *eat*,

Teutonic, O.H.G. *chamb*, N.H.G. *kamm*, O.N. *kambr*, A.S. *comb*, M.E. *camb*, *comb*, N.E. *comb*; ¹ O.H.G. *chemben*, N.H.G. *kämmen*, O.N. *kemba*, A.S. *cemban*, *to comb*; O.N. *kjaptr*, *kjoptr*, Dan. *kämsa*, *to chew*; M.E. *champe*; M.E. *chaft*, *chafts*, N.E. *chaps*, *chops*; A.S. *ceaf*, Du. *kevel*, M.H.G. *kiver*, N.H.G. *kiefer*, ² *juw* (spec. of a beast), M.E. *chavel*, *chaul*, *choul*, N.E. *chaul*, *jowl*, *jaw*, *cheek*, O.H.G. *chëvar*, M.H.G. *kever*, N.H.G. *käfer*, A.S. *ceafor*, *ceafar*, *a beetle*, M.E. *chafer*, *chaffer* (now only used in *cockchafer*, *rosechafer*), lit. *the gnawer*, from an old Teutonic verbal form, with sense of *gnaw* (cp. M.H.G. *kifen*, *kiffen*, *to gnaw*); A.S. *ceaf*, M.E. *chaf*, *chaff*, *caf*, Du. and M.H.G. *kaf*, *chaff*, *the husks threshed from the grain, cut straw*; O.H.G. *gabala*, N.H.G. *gabel*, A.S. *geaful* (rare), M.E. *gabels*, *gabel*, O.N. *gaffel*, *a fork*, M.H.G. *gabilôt*, *a spear* (borrowed from Celtic).³

Celtic, Gael. *gobhar*, O. Ir. *gabor*, N. Ir. *gabhar*, Wel. *gafr*, Bret. *gabr*, *a goat, the gnawer* ⁴ (?), O. Ir. *gabul*, N. Ir. *gabhal*, Wel. *gaf*, *a fork, a branch, the groin*, Ir. *gaf*, *gafa*, *a hawk*, Gael. and Ir. *gab*, *gob*, *the mouth, the beak of a bird*. Gael. *gobha*, *gobhain*, O. Ir. *goba*, N. Ir. *gobha*, O. Wel. *gob*, N. Wel. and Corn. *gof*, Bret. *go*, *a smith*, are referred to this root by Windisch (see Marbain, p. 180); another derivation of these words is from *faber*, as from a root *gheb-*, or *ghob-*: but *faber* is generally referred to $\sqrt{dhe-}$. Wel. *gafflach*, A.S. *gafelus*, M.E. *gavelock*, *a spear*.

L. Latin and Romance (from Celtic thr. Teutonic), F. *gale*, *the gable of a house*, O.F. *gaffe*, *an iron hook*, O.F. *gob*, *a gulp, mouthful*, O.F. *gobet*, *goubet* (dim.), M.E. *gobbet*, *gobet*, *a mouthful, a lump*, O.F. *gober*, *to take large mouthfuls* (all from Celtic *gob*); Ital. *giavelotto*, from M.H.G. *gabilot*, O.F. *javelot*, *javelin*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Teutonic, *comb*, *-comb* in *honey-comb*, *cox-comb* (from A.S.); *champ* (of horses biting the bit), *chafer*, in *cock-chafer*, *chaul*, *jowl* (A.S.), *chaps*, *chops* (O.N. *kjaptr*), *chaff*, *chaffinch* (the 'chaff-bird,' that picks the grain from the chaff at the door of the barn), *gale* (Celtic loan-word); *kempt*, *unkempt* (fr. A.S. *cemban*).

¹ The primary meaning of the Teutonic word is 'an instrument with teeth.' See Kluge, *Etym. Dict.* under 'Kamm.'

² N.H.G. *kiefer*, *a pine-tree*, is from another source, and probably a shortened form of *kien-föhre*, *a pine-tree*, of which in the Bohemian dialect an intermediate form *kim-fer* is found. (See Kluge under 2 *Kiefer*.)

³ Kluge seems to favour this explanation (see his *Dict.* under 'Gabel'); for another derivation of the Celtic words, see under $\sqrt{qhebh-}$, p. 178, note 2.

⁴ Marbain derives this from *gabh-*, *to take*, as *capra* from *capio*, but with a query. Stokes connects with *geamradh*, *winter*, i.e. a year-old goat. The derivation, therefore, of these words must be regarded as doubtful.

Celtic, **gaff** (thr. O.F.), **gable**, **gavelock**, **javelin**, perhaps **gab**, *the gift of the gab*, or from O.N. **gabba**, *to mock, jest*¹; **gob**, **gobbet**, *a mouthful*, **gobble**; the surname **Gow**, **Gowan**, **Gower** (from Gael. **gobha**, or Wel. and Corn. **gof**).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GER}}$, *to wear away, rub, grind, decay, shrivel, grow old*.

Sanscrit, **jar-**, in **jar-ati**, *wears out, withers*, **jarant-as** (pr. p.), *brittle, decaying, growing old*, (as subs.) *an old man* (cp. Gk. **γέρων**, **γέρωντ-os**, *an old man*), **jar-as**, *old age*, **jar-jar-as**, *shrivelled*, **jar-ayati** (caus.), *wears away, consumes*, **jarāyas**, *slough of a snake*.

Zend, **zaur-**, in **zaurva**, *old age*.

Armenian, **cer**, *an old man*.

Greek, **γερ-**, **γηρ-**, in **γέρων**, **-οντος**, *an old man*, **γεργέρ-ιμος**, *shrivelling*, said of ripening olives (cp. Sans. **jar-jar-as**), **γηράσκω**, *to grow old*, **γῆρας**, *old age*, *the old cast skin of a serpent*, **γραιῦς**, *an old woman*, *the film or cream that forms on milk* (cp. O.N. **kjarne**, *cream*), **ἀγρίατος**, *undecaying*, **ἀγρίπατον**, *an aromatic plant*, **γῆρις**, *fine flour*.

Latin, **gra-**, in **gra-num**, *grain, seed*, **granulum** (dim.), *a granule*, **granarium**, *a granary*, also **granaria** (pl. used in sing. sense), **granatus**, *full of grains*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. **grano**, *grain*, **grana**, *cochineal*, Prov. **gran-s**, *grain*, **grana**, *cochineal*, O.F. **grain**, **grein**, *grain*, **graine**, *cochineal*, M.E. **grain**, **grein**, *grain*, **graine**, **greine**, *scarlet colour*, *the cochineal dye* ('scarlet ingreyne' = 'dyed scarlet'), L. Lat. **granica**, **granea**, Prov. **granja**, O.F. **grange**, M.E. **graunge**, **grange**, *a barn, threshing floor*, N.E. **grange**, *a farm house*, orig. used of the farm-building of a monastery; Ital. **granaro**, **granajo**, Prov. **granier**, O.F. **grenier**, **gernier**, M.E. **grenier**, **gernier**, **gerner**, N.E. **garner**, L. Lat. **graniciarius**, **grangiarinus**, **grangerius**, O.F. **grangier**, *the servant or monk in charge of the grange*, N.E. **Grainger** (surname); Ital. **granato**, O.F. **granat**, **granet** (Lat. **granatum**), M.E. **grenat**, **gernet**, N.E. **garnet**, *a precious stone* (so-called from its resemblance to a pomegranate seed), O.F. **pome-grenate**, M.E. **pome-garnet**, N.E. **pomegranate** (Lat. **pomum granatum**); Ital. **granatella**, Span. **granadilla**, *the edible fruit of the passion-flower* (so called from its many seeds), Ital. **granire**, *to granulate*, Ital. **granito**, *granulated*, **granite**, O.F. **granit**, **granite** (from its looking as though composed of

¹ The connection of O.N. **gabba**, *to jest*, Ital. **gabbo**, *a joke*, with Celtic **gab**, **gob**, *the mouth*, is not established. Lat. **gobius**, **gobio**, O. Ital. **gobione**, O.F. and M.E. **gojon**, N.F. **goujon**, N.E. **gudgeon**, might perhaps be referred to Celtic **gob**, but for Greek **κωβίς**, *a gudgeon or tench*.

grains), Span. *granade*, O.F. *grenade*, a missile filled with shot and gunpowder, and fitted with a fuse, thrown by hand or discharged from a gun, Ital. *granatiere*, O.F. *grenadier*, the soldier who discharged the grenade. The tallest and strongest men of the regiment were chosen for the duty, and called the *grenadier* company.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *zre-ja*, to ripen, *zrine*, *zruno*, grain, Lith. *žirnis*, pease, Russ. *zerno*, grain.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *kërno*, N.H.G. *kern*, O.N. *kjarne*, A.S. *cyrnal* (dim.), a kernel, O.N. *kirna*, Du. *kern*, *carn*, A.S. **cyrne* (not found, but *cyrnan*, to churn), M.E. *chirne*, *kirne*, N.E. *churn* (cp. M.H.G. *kerne*, Dial. *kern*; O.N. *kjarne* denotes the best of anything, (of milk) the cream;¹ Goth. *kaurn*, O.H.G. *chorn*, N.H.G. *korn*, O.N. *korn*, A.S. and N.E. *corn*, a single grain, grain, M.E. *cornmudgin*, a corn merchant (used by Holinshed as translation of Lat. 'frumentarius,' corn dealer), a compound word = corn + **mudge*, **muche*, an obsolete verb, but found in subs. *muchares*, skulking thieves, and derived from an O.F. *muchier*, *mucher*, *muscer*, explained by Cotgrave as 'to hide, conceal, hoard up; ' Wedgewood quotes the O.F. version of Prov. xi. 26, 'Cil qe musce² les furmens,' he that withholdeth the corn. See Skeat under 'curmudgeon,' which he considers a corruption of corn-mudgin, and to mean 'a withholder of corn,' from M.E. *muchen*, obs. but *mucher*, *muching*, are found in Shakespear with sense of truant, playing the truant.

Celtic, Ir. *gran*, Wel. *grawn* (pl.), sing. *gronyn*, Corn. *gronen*, Bret. *greun-enn*, a grain, a corn, O. Ir. *grainne*, a little grain, Ir. *grainseach*, grange, farm, *grainseoir*, an overseer, a granger (perhaps loan-words), *grainthe*, hoariness; Gael. *grinneal*, bottom of the sea, gravel, Ir. *grinniol*, bed of the sea, sea-bottom, sand of the sea.³

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *ageratum*, name of a flower.

Latin, *granule*, -ate, -ation, *granary*.

L. Latin and Romance, grain (in all its senses), engrain, grange,

¹ Kluge suggests as probable a Teutonic base **kerno-* = cream, for the O.N. *kirna*, A.S. *cyrnan*, to churn, i.e. to extract butter from the milk.

² √*meq-*, to close the lips or eyes, cp. Gk. *μύω*, μυστήριον, mystery, μυστία, short sight, Lat. *mutus*, mute, Eng. *mutter*, &c.

³ √*ghr-*, to grind, and √*ger-*, to rub, grind, wear away, grow old, are probably connected as dialectic variants, and the derivatives, as far as their meaning is concerned, may be referred to either root, but etymologically it is necessary to place some of them under one form, some under the other: e.g. Lat. *fricare* to √*ghr-*; Teut. *corn* under √*ger-*. Lat. *granus*, Celt. *gran*, &c., can be referred to either, but A.S. *grindan* and Eng. *grind* can only be referred to √*ghr-*.

Granger, Grainger (surnames), **garner, garnet, granite, pomegranate, granadilla, grenade, grenadier, curmudgeon** (for corn-mudgin).

Teutonic, corn, peppercorn, &c., corned (beef), i.e. covered with grains of salt, churn

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GEL}}$, *to be bright, cheerful, shine, laugh.*

Armenian, cal-r, *laughter.*

Greek, γελ-, in γελάω (for γελάσσω), *to laugh, γελεῖν, to be bright, shine* (Hesych.), γέλως, *laughter, γέλασμα, a laugh* (cp. Æsch. 'Pr.' 90 : κυμάτων ἀνήριθμον γέλασμα, and Lucretius 'ridentibus undis,' of the ripples of the sea sparkling in the sun's rays), γλήνη, *the pupil of the eye, γαλήνη, a calm, bright weather, γλῆνος, anything bright, an ornament.*

Balto-Slav., O Slav. zle-gu, *day-dawn*

Teutonic, O.H.G. chleini, *bright, shining, clean, fine, small*, M.H.G. kleine, *neat, clean, small*, N.H.G. klein, *little*, M.H.G. kleinöt, N.H.G. kleinöd, *anything fine or smart, an ornament, jewel*, A.S. clæne, L.G. and O.N. klen, M.E. clæne, cleane, N.E. clean, A.S. clænsian, M.E. clensien, clensen, N.E. cleanse.

Celtic, O. Ir. gle, Wel. gloew, *bright*, Gael. and N. Ir. gleus, O. Ir. gles, *order, neatness*, O. Ir. glan, (adj.) *clean, pure*, (subs.) *a laugh, glanaim,*¹ *I clean, brighten, glanas, purity, brightness*, Wel. glain, *a jewel.*

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic, clean, cleanse, cleanly, -iness, cleanliness, unclean.*

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GUEL}}$ or $\sqrt{\text{GUL}}$, with variants $\sqrt{\text{GEUL}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GEUL}}$, *to kindle, blaze, glow, shine.*

Sanscrit, jval-, in jval-ati, *to burn, jvālayati, to set on fire*, Hindi jalna, *to burn, jalāna, to kindle, light up.*

Teutonic, O.H.G. oholo, N.H.G. kohle, O.N. kol, A.S. col, M.E. cole, N.E. coal, Dan. cul, orig. *a burning coal, now coal whether burning or not*, O.N. kylna, A.S. cylv, cyline, M.E. kyline, kulna, Dan. kille, *a kalm, a*

¹ Proc= gleaner, granar, O.F. gleaner, N.F. glaner, M.E. glanen, N.E. glean, *to pick up the ears of wheat left in the field*, have been traced to the Ir. glan, *clean, glanaim, I clean*, as though 'to glean' meant primarily the cleaning up of the field after being reaped. Skeat derives glean from a L. Lat. glena, which he explains as 'sacculus spicarum derelictarum.' Neither explanation is satisfactory.

drying-house, Dan. *kylla*, to heat a stove, M.H.G. *coläre*, M.E. *colier*, *colyer*, N.E. *collier*.

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. *gual*, Wel. *glo*, Bret. *glou*, *coal*, Wel. *gloya*, a burning coal, Wel. *globwll*, *pwllglo*, a coal pit.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *coal*, *kiln*, *collier*, *Collyer* (surname), *char-coal*, for *chark-coal* (fr. A.S. *cearcian*, to crackle, + *coal*), so called from the crackling noise made in the process of charring, or when burnt (cp. 'Cent. Dict.' 'chark,' and see Defoe, 'Robinson Crusoe': 'I contrived to burn wood till it became chark or dry coal.' What is now called *char-coal* was originally called *coal*, and received its new name when *pit-coal* became known and generally used.

Eur-Ar. * $\sqrt{\text{GIU}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GIU}}$, to chew.

Balto-Slav, O. Slav. *zivetu*, to chew, Russ. *jevati*, to chew.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *chiuw-an*, N.H.G. *kauen*, O. Du. *kouwen*, Du. *kauw-en*, A.S. *ceowan*, M.E. *cheowen*, *chewen*, N.E. *chew*, dial. *chaw*, *chow*, M.E. *chaws*, the jaws (fr. A.S. *cheowan*, to chew), N.E. *jaws*¹ (cp. O. Du. *kouwe*, the cavity of the mouth, from *kouwen*, to chew, A.S. *cheoce*, *cheace*, M.E. *cheoke*, *cheke*, N.E. *cheek*).

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *chew*, *chaw*, *chaw-bacon*, *jaw*, *cheek*.²

¹ The change of *ch-* to *j-* is due probably to the influence of O.F. *joe* (N.F. *joue*), a *cheek*. 'Chaws' is found in the Eng. Bible (cp. 1551, Ezek. xxix. 4, and the Authorised Version of 1611). It is also found, in 1530, in Palsgrave, 507, 'Get me a keye to open his chawes.' 'Chaw,' as a subs., was contemporary in origin with *jaw*, and is regarded by Murray as a by-form of *jaw*, modified by association with the vb. *chew* (*chaw*); and Mätzner regards *jaw*, M.E. *jowe*, as from O.F. *joe*, the *cheek-bone*. The probability is that the two words 'chawe' and 'jowe' were in use together, and were affected by each other, *chaws* changing its initial to *j*, and *jowe* its vowel *o* to *a*, the result being the 'jaw' of modern use.

² *Cheek* (originally the jaw, jawbone) in plur. *the chops*, *chops*, now *the fleshy wall of the mouth*, may be derived from some Teutonic form of $\sqrt{\text{GIU}}$, which has been extended by *-k* as **keu-k-on* (cp. M.E. of 1225 A.D., 'The two cheeken beoth the two grinstones,' 'the two jaws are the two grindstones'), from a doubtful W. Sax. *ceoce*, *ceoce*. If this be correct, *cheek*, *cheeky*, *choke*, *choker*, &c., may be brought under $\sqrt{\text{GIU}}$.

ǦH

- (1) Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ǦHE}}$ $\sqrt{\text{ǦHEI}}$ $\sqrt{\text{ǦHĪ}}$, with senses *to start up, burst open, gape*.

Sanscrit, *hā-*, *hī-*, in *jihiti* (pres.), *to start up, go off*, *-hāna* (in comp.), *leaving*, *vi-hāyas*, *empty space*, *hāpayati* (caus.), *to open*.

Zend, *za-*, in *zazati*, *leave, abandon*.

Greek, *χα-*, *χει-*, *χαν-*, *χαf-*, in *χά-σκω*, *to gape*, *χά-σμα*, *a wide opening, fissure, chasm*,¹ *χήμη*, *a cockle*, from its gaping shell, *χῆιδ*, *a hole*, *χαλνω* (for *χάνω*), *to gape*, *χᾶος* (for *χάf-os*), *empty space, darkness, the nether abyss*, *χώρα*,² *space, room, the country* (in opposition to town), *χωρέω*, *make room for, leave, go*, *ἀναχωρέω*, *to retire*, *ἀναχωρητής*, *a religious solitary*, *χαῦνος*, *gaping, empty, frivolous*, *χατίζω*, *to want, long for*.

Latin, *hi-*, in *hiare*, *hiascere*, *to gape, yawn, be open*, *hiatus*, *an opening, a gap*, *inhiaré*, *to stand open*, *hiscere*, *to open the mouth*, *dehiscere*, *to split open, divide, yawn*; *fatiscor*, *to open in chinks, gape*, *to grow weak, faint, fatigue*, *to weary, tire, vex*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *faticare*, F. *fatiguer*, *to fatigue*.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *zi-jati*, Lith. *žioti*, *to gape, yawn*, Lith. *žiotis*, *a chasm*, Lith. *gomyris*, *the gums*.

Teutonic, *gi-*, *gin-*, *geb-*, *geum-*, *get-*, in O.H.G. *gien*, *giwen*, *to open the mouth wide*, O.H.G. *gīnen*, *gēinon*, N.H.G. *gähnen*, O.N. *gina*, A.S. *to-gīnan*, *to gape*, A.S. *ginian*, *ganian*, M.E. *zanon*, *to yawn*; A.S. *giscian*, M.E. *zesken*, *to sob*, O.N. *gap*, *chaos*, *empty space*, A.S. *geap*, *an opening, gap*, M.E. *gap*, *gappe*, A.S. *geapian*, O.N. *gapa*, N.H.G. *gaffen*, *to gape, stare with open mouth*, L.G. Du. and M.E. *gapen*, *to gape, yawn*; O.H.G. *goumo*, *guomo*, N.G. *gaumen*, *the gums*,³ O.N. *gomr*, *the palate*, A.S. *goma*, *the palate, jaws*, O.N. *gjölmar*, Dan. *gjøller* (pl.), Swed. *göl*, M.E. *gylle*, *gills of a fish*, O.N. *gil*, *a deep narrow glen, a gorge, chasm*; Goth. *gatwo*, O.H.G. *gazza*, N.H.G. *gasse*, O.N. *gat*, *an opening, a*

¹ The elder Van Helmont is said to have formed from this word, by arbitrary change of sound and spelling, the word 'gas.' Others connect it with Du. *geest*, *spirit*. (See p. 377, n. 2.) These are both conjectural statements.

² Perhaps better from (2) $\sqrt{\text{ǦHē}}$, *to be empty*, &c.

³ Kluge refers these Teutonic words for *the gums* to $\sqrt{\text{ǦHE}}$, and compares Gk. *χαῦνος*, *gaping*, *χᾶος*, *an empty space*.

hole (cp. *scar-gat*, a *keyhole*), *gata*, a *way*, *path*, A.S. *geat*, a *gate*, an *opening*, Du. *gat*, a *hole*, *opening*, *gap*, *mouth*, O.N. *gja*, a *chasm*, Swed. *gat-lopp*, a *gate-* or *lane-run*, in *löpa gatlopp*, to *run the gauntlet*.

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. *gag*, a *cleft*, *chink*, Gael. *geodh*, a *creek between rocks*, a *fiord*, Gael. *geob*, (vb.) to *gape*, (subs.) an *open mouth* (perhaps better from $\sqrt{\text{gebh-}}$), *giuran*, *gills of a fish* (?).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *chaos*, *chaotic*, *chasm*, *anchōrite*, *anchoret* (thr. L. Lat. *anachoreta*, O.F. *anachorete*).

Latin, *hiatus*, *dehiscent*, *opening as the ripe seed-capsule of a plant*; *indefatigable*.

L. Latin and Romance, *fatigue* (subs. and vb.).

Teutonic, *yawn*, *gape*, *gap*, dial. *yex*, *hiccough*, *gums*, *gate*, *gateway*, &c. 'to run the gauntlet,' corrupt translation of Swed. 'löpa gatlopp.'¹

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHEN-S}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GHAN-S}}$, the *goose*, probably from the preceding root, and meaning 'the gaper.'

Sanscrit, *hasas*, a *gander*, *hasi* (f.), a *goose*.

Greek, $\chi\acute{\eta}\nu$ (for $\chi\acute{\alpha}\nu\varsigma$), gen. $\chi\eta\nu\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, a *goose*, $\chi\acute{\eta}\nu\eta\mu\alpha$, a *wide gape*.

Latin, *anser* (= *hanser*), *anseris* (gen.), a *goose*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *žasis*, O. Slav. *gasi*,² a *goose*.

Teutonic, *gans-*, *gan-*, in O. and N.H.G. *gans*, (pl.) O.H.G. *gensi*, N.H.G. *gänse*, O.N. *gās*, (pl.) *gæss*, A.S. *gōs*, (pl.) *gēs*, M.E. *gos*, *geos*, (pl.) *gees*, N.E. *goose*, *geese*, A.S. *gandra*, L.G. *gantre*,³ *gante*, N.H.G. *gänserich* (formed on the analogy of *enterich*), M.E. *gandre*, N.E. *gander*; O.H.G. *ganazzo*, a *gander*, A.S. *ganot*, a *gannet*, the *solan goose*, O.N. *ga-gl*, a *flock of geese* (?), Scot. a *gale of geese*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *geis*, a *swan*.

¹ This was a military punishment in which the offender, stripped to his waist, had to run between two lines of men armed with sticks and other weapons and receive their blows. The name probably became known in England from the punishment of heinous offences in the army of Gustavus, king of Sweden, and was corrupted into *running the gauntlet*. *Gauntlet*, a *glove of steel or leather*, is from O.F. *gantlet*, dim. of O.F. *gant* = Ital. *guanto*, L. Lat. *avastus*, from O.N. **vantr*, contracted to *vōttr*, O. Swed. *wante*, Dan. *vantes*, Du. *want*, a *glove*, *mitten*, prob. fr. $\sqrt{\text{gandh-}}$, to *wind* (see p. 122).

² The guttural *g* in the place of palatal *s* indicates that *gase* is a loan-word from a dialect using the guttural: probably from the Teutonic.

³ Prov. *ganta*, O.F. *gante*, a *wild goose*, are borrowed from L.G. *gante*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, anserine (relating to the goose tribe).

Teutonic, goose, gander, gannet, Scot. a gale of geese (?).

- (2) **Eu-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{ĜHE}}$, probably originally identical with (1) with sense to be empty, bereaved.

Sanscrit, hā-, in jahāti, to forsake, discharge, hiyati, to be left, deprived of, hanis, desertion, bereavement.

Greek, χη-, χω-, in χήρος, bereaved,¹ χήρα, a widow, χηρωσται, distant relatives who divide the property of one who dies without heirs, or (as otherwise explained) the guardians of widows and orphans (= ὀρφανισται); χώρα, space, room, country, a place, χωρίς, apart, without, χωρέω, make room for, retire, go, ἀναχωρέω, to retire apart ἀναχωρητής, an anchorite [see (1) $\sqrt{\text{ghe}}$].

Eu-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ĜHEI}}$ $\sqrt{\text{ĜHĪ}}$ $\sqrt{\text{ĜHE}}$, with extension $\sqrt{\text{ĜHE S}}$, to impel, drive, hurl, &c.

Sanscrit, hi-, in hi-no-ti, impel, drive, hurl, send forth (p. p hitas driven), he-shas, hetas, a missile, hayas (?), a horse (Fick, 4th ed. p. 217).

Zend, zai-, in zaya, zaēna, a missile.

Armenian, zi, a horse (?).

Greek, χα-, in χαίρον, a shepherd's staff, γαῖσρον (Polybius), a spear (Gk. form of Gallic *ges, *gæs), perhaps immediately borrowed from Latinised form gæsum.

Latin, hasta, lance, Latinised Gallic gæsum.

Teutonic, Goth. gazds, O.H.G. gart (= *gast), O.N. gaddr (= gæd-r), A.S. gād, M.E. gād, gōd, gode, a sharp-pointed rod, a goad, Goth. *gais (found in names, as Haro-gais-us, Gais-eric, N.H.G. Geiserich); O.N. geir-r, O.H.G. ker, ger-, A.S. garr, gar, a spear; A.S. gield, gyrd, M.E. zerde, yerde, N.E. yard, a rod, switch (cp. O.H.G. gartia, gërta, N.H.G.

¹ Except anchorite, given under the preceding root, there are no other English derivatives from (2) $\sqrt{\text{Ĝhe}}$, unless Prellwitz's suggestion is accepted that heres may be connected with χήρος, bereaved, and have the same double meaning, orphan and heir, as indicated in the German erbe, heir, from $\sqrt{\text{erbā}}$, the root of Gk. ἀλωστροί, wage-earners, and Lat. erbus, bereaved (see p. 67).

gerte (s.s.), M.E. **gerden**, **girden**, to strike, to lash, as with a switch or whip, N.E. **gird**, to scold; A.S. **gar-leac**, O.N. **geir-lauk-r**, M.E. **garlek**, N.E. **garlic** (i.e. the spear-plant), M.E. **garfyshe**, a fish with sharp snout. **Ger-** is found in many names, as O.H.G. **Gertrut**, spear-maiden, **Gerbraht**, bright spear, **Gerhart**, strong spear, **Gerwald**, spear-wielder, **Jerram**, spear-raven or strong spear, **Jer-voise**, **Jervis**, &c. (fr. O.H.G. **ger**, spear, + **-wig**, to conquer, thr. Romance: cp. O.H.G. **Chlodowig** and **Clovis**), A.S. **Ead-gar**, **Athelgar**, noble spear; O.H.G. **kere**, M.H.G. **gere**, **gero**, N.H.G. **gehre**, a wedge-shaped headland, a triangular piece of cloth, a wedge, gusset, Du. **geer**, O.N. **geiri**, a triangular strip of land, also of cloth let into a garment, A.S. **gara**, M.E. **gore**, s.s.; O.N. **gadda**, a pike, from its sharp head, Scot. **ged**; O.N.G. **geisala**, **geisla** (for **geis-wala**), O.N. **geisl**, **geisle**, a staff used by sliders in snow-shoes, Norw. **gand**, a thin pointed stick, M.E. (dial.) **gant**, **gawnt**, N.E. **gaunt**, thin, slender (?).

Celtic, Ir. **gae**, a spear, **gath**, **gadh** (pl. **gaidh**), an arrow, Gael. and Ir. **gad**, a twig, switch, Gael. and Ir. **gas**, a twig, a stalk, Ir. **geadhia**, a pole, Ir. **geadus**, a pike.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Teutonic, **goad**, **gad**, in **gad-fly** (the sting-fly), **garlic**, **garfish**; **Gertrude**, **Gerard**, **Gerald**, **Jerram**, **Jervis**, **Garret**, **Jarret**, **Edgar**, &c.; **gore** (a lappet), **gore** (to pierce) from A.S. **gar**, a spear, (Scot.) **ged**, **gaunt**; **yard**, a measure of three feet, **gird**, nag, scold.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHEI S}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GHE S}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GHI S}}$, with **-D** extension, to terrify, distress, disturb, excite, anger, to delay, hesitate.

Sanscrit, **hid-** (for **hisd-**), in **hed-ati**, vex, afflict, p. p. **heditas**, vexed, angered.

Zend, **zoizhda**, fierce, enraged.

Latin, **hær-** (= **hæs-**), in **hærere**,¹ **hæsi**, **hæsum**, to stick in, hang on, be perplexed; **adhærere**, to stick to, **cohærere**, to stick together, **inhærere**, to stick in, **hæsitare**, to be checked, hesitate, **hæsitatio**, perplexity.

Balto-Slav., Lith. **gaiszu**, to hesitate, shrink from, be tardy.

Teutonic, O. and N.H.G. **geist**,² O. Sax. **gëst**, A.S. **gast**, **gæst**, Du.

¹ Brugmann connects **hærere** with Lith. **gaiszu**, to hesitate, and Goth. **us-gaisan**, to frighten.

² It is supposed that Van Halmont (who died 1644), the discoverer of gas, had this word in view when he coined this new name: 'Hunc spiritum, incognitum hactenus, novo nomine gas voco' (see p. 374, n. 1).

geest, M.E. **gast**, **gost**, N.E. **ghost**, A.S. **gästlic**, *ghostly*, *spiritual*, Goth. **us-gaiz-an**, *to frighten out of one's senses, make stupid*, O.N. **geisa**, *to enrage*, A.S. **gæstan**, M.E. **gasten**, *agasten*, *to frighten*, (p. p) **gast**, **agast**, **aghas**, *shocked, terrified*, M.E. **gastly** (from p. p. **gast**), N.E. **ghastly**, Swed. **gäsa**, *to stare*, from an O.N. ***gasa** (?), M.E. **gasen**.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, **adhere**, **adhesive**, -ion, **adherent**, -ce, **inherent**, **cohesive**, -ion, **coherent**, -ce, **incoherent**, **hesitate**, -ion.

Teutonic, **ghost**, -ly, **ghastly**, **aghas**, **gaze**, **gasēbo**, *a summer-house with an extensive view*, a humorous formation of **gaze** from the 1st sing. of the Latin fut. 2nd conj., '*I will gaze.*'

Eur-Ar. **ĜHEI MEN**, *winter, snow, stormy weather*, with variants **ĜHI MO** and **ĜHI EM**.

Sanskrit, **hīm-as**, **hemān**, *winter, cold season*, **hīmā-laya**, *Himalaya*, *abode of snow*, **hima-giri**, *the snow-mountain*, *the Himālayas*, **hīmāni**, *deep snow*.

Zend, **zima**, *winter*, **zyā**, *winter, frost*.

Armenian, **ji-un**, *snow* (cp. **χιών**), **jm-ern**, *winter*.

Greek, **χει-μὼν**, *winter, stormy weather, a storm* (cp. Sans. **he-mān**), **χειμα**, *cold, frost, winter* (cp. Sans. **hima-s**), **χειμέριος**, **χειμερινός**, *wintry, in winter time*; **χιών** (= **χιόμ-s**, cp. **hiem-s**, **Eur-Ar.** **ĝhi-em**-), *snow*; **χίμαρα**, *a she-goat of one year's growth, a fabulous monster with a goat's body and a serpent's tail*, **χίμαρος**, *a he-goat of a year's growth*.

Latin, **hiems** (gen. **hiem-is**), *winter*, **hiemalis**, *wintry*, **hibernus** (for **himerinus**: cp. **χειμερινός**), *wintry*, **hibernare**, *to pass the winter*; **bi-mus**, *of two years* (= **bi-himus**, *of two winters*).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. **inverno**, **verno**, Prov. **iverns**, O.F. **ivern**, N.F. **hiver**, *winter* (fr. Lat. **hibernus**).

Balto-Slav., Lith. **žema**, O. Slav. **zima**, *winter*, Lith. **dvei-gis**, **treigis**, O. Slav. **dvize**, **trizī**, *two, three winters or years old*.

Teutonic, O.N. **gymbr**, Dan. **gimmer-lam** (cp. **χίμαρα**, **χίμαρος**), *a year old lamb*.

Celtic, O. Ir. **gam** (for **gi-am**), O. Wel. **gaem** (for **geam**), N. Wel. **gauaf**, Corn. **goyf**, Bret. **gouaff**, **goam**, O. Ir. **geimred**, N.

geimhreadh, Gael. geamhrad, *winter*, Gael. gamhainn, *a year old calf*, Ir. gamuin, s.s., gamhuin, *a calf*, Gael. gaoth, *wind, a storm*.¹

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanscrit, Himalaya

Greek, isochimenal, having an equal winter temperature, chimera, chimerical.

Latin, hibernate, hibernation, hibernal.

Teutonic, North. Eng. and Scot gimmer-lamb, a ewe lamb of a year's growth.

Eur-Ar. ĜHEM, *the earth*, ĜHM, ĜZHOM.

Sanscrit, jm-ū (f), the earth, ksham, the earth.

Zend, zem, earth, Hindi (from N. Pers) zemin, earth, land, zemindar, landholder, farmer.

*Greek, *χάμα, the earth, the ground, in χαμδδς, to the ground, χαμᾶθεν, from the ground, χαμαί, on the ground, χαμαῖδρυς, χαμαῖδρυν (= χαμαί + δρύς, a tree or oak), spleenwort, the germander, the name commonly given to labiate plants of the genus Teucrium, but especially to Teucrium² Chamædrys, with purple flower; χαμαιλέων, a lizard (ground lion), χαμαί-μηλον, the camomile (ground apple, so called from its smell); χθών (= χθον-s for χθον-s, gen. χθον-ός), the earth, αὐτό-χθων, spring from the earth, aboriginal.*

Latin, hum-us, the ground, humilis, lowly, humble, -itas, humiliate, to humiliate, humare, to bury; hom-o (gen. -onis and -inis), a man, O Lat. hemo, hemonis, a man, nemo (for ne-hemo), no man, no one, Osc. humuns, a man; Lat. humanus, human, humane, humanitas, human nature, humaneness, courtesy, culture, homicida, murderer, homicidium, murder; Umb. hon-dra (= hom-dra), on the ground, under, beneath, hondumo, lowest, Osc. huntru, under (for hum-tera: see Brugmann, i. 176, and Planta, 'Osc. and Umb. Dial.' p. 437).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. umile, Prov. humil, O.F. humile, humble, humble, M. and N.E. humble, O.F. humilite, M.E. humilite, N.E. humility; Ital. uomo, Prov. hom, O.F. hom, om, a man, one, N.F. homme, a man, on, one, 'people,' 'they,' on dit, 'people say,' L. Lat. *hominaticum, homaticum, Ital. omaggio, Prov. homenatges, O.F. homage, M.E. homage, omage, the service due from a vassal to his lord; Ital. umano,

¹ Stokes and Beszenberger place under this root Gael gabhar, Ir gabar, Wel. gaffr, Corn. gaur, Bret. gabr, gaffr, formed on a general base *gabro (= gamro), *a year old goat* (see √gebh-, p. 369).

² So called because said to have been used medicinally by Teucer, first king of Troy.

O.F. **human**, N.F. **humain**, *human*, *humans*, M.E. **humanli**, *humanly*, *humanely*, *courteously*; Span. **camedris**, **camedrio**, Ital. **calamandrea**, Prov. **germandrea**, O.F. **germandree**, M.E. **germawnder**, N.E. **germander** (all corrupt forms of the Greek χαμαλδρυς)

Balto-Slav., Lith **žeme**, O. Slav. **zemlja**, Russ. **zemlia**, *earth*, Lith. **žem**, *under*; Lith. **žmu** (pl **žmones**), *a man*, **žmona**, *a woman*, Lith. **žeme**, **žemas**, cp. O. Pruss **same**, *low*, Lith. **žemaitis** (plur. **žemaičiai**), *Lowlanders*, **Samoiedes**

Teutonic, Goth. **guma**, *a man*, A.S. **guma**, M.E. **gume**, **gome**, O.N. **gumi**, O.H.G. **gomo**, N.H.G. **-gam**, in **brauti-gam**, *a man*, O.H.G. **bruti-gome**, A.S. **bryd-goma**, O. Fris. **breid-goma**, Du. **braide-gom**, *bridegroom*; ¹ M.E. **Samoyt**, **Samoed**, N.E. **Samoieda**, *a lowlander*.

Celtic, N. Ir. **geamanach** (?), *a servant*, *a footman*

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

Zend (thr. Hindustani), **zemindar**, *a farmer*, *landowner*.

Greek, **chameleon**, **camomile**, **autochthonous**, literally 'belonging to the earth itself'; **germander** (see Tennyson: 'her clear germander eye').

Latin, **exhume**, **-ation**; **humility** (thr. F.), **humiliate**, **-ation**; **homicide**, **-al**; **human** (thr. F.), **humane**, **-ity**, **-ise**.

L. Latin and Romance, **humble**, **-ness**, **on-dit**, **homage**, **bonhomie**.

Balto-Slav. **Nova Zembla** (*Newland*), **Samoiedes**, *inhabitants of the plains* (cp. Lith **žemas**).

Teutonic, **bride-groom** (corrupt form of bridegroom: perhaps **groom** for goom)

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHER}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GHEE}}$, *to be fond of*, *like*, *desire*.

Sanskrit, **har-**, in **haryati**, *desires*, *takes pleasure in*, **haryatas** *desired*.

Zend, **zar-**, in **zaranh**, *devotion to*, *inclination*.

Greek, **χαρ-**, in **χαλρῶ** (for **χαρίω**), *to rejoice*, **χαρά**, *joy*, **χάρις**, **-ιτος**, *favour*, *liking*, *grace*, *goodwill*, **χάρισμα**, *a grace*, *favour*, **χάρμα**, *source of joy*, **χαρμῆ**, *the joy of battle*, **χαρτός**, *pleasing*. **εὐχαριστία**,

¹ Groom is from an O.N. **grom-r**, *a young man*, *a boy*, or O. Du. **grom**. It is uncertain whether these are corruptions from the other Teutonic forms without **r**, or whether they have an independent etymology.

giving of thanks, the Eucharist, χαίρεφυλλον, the chervil (lit. the pleasant leaf); χρῆ, need, necessity, in χρῆ-σται (= χρῆ + ἵσται), it will be needful, χρεός (subs.), desire, longing, want, χρῆζω, to need, desire, χρῆμα, anything useful, (in pl.) goods, property, money, χρήσιμος, useful, χρηστός, good, serviceable, χρηστομάθεια, a desire of learning, a collection of choice passages from various authors

Latin, hor-, in O. Lat. hor-ior (inf. hori), *to cheer, urge on, hortari, to exhort, encourage* (cp. Umb. heriest, Osc. herest, 'he will'), **exhortari, to exhort, exhortatio, exhortation, hortativus, hortatorius, encouraging**; **charisma, eucharistia, cære-folium** (Gk. λογ-words).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. cerfoglio, O.F. cerfeil, cerfuel, cerfeuil, M.E. cerfoil, N.E. chervil (Lat. cærefolium).

Teutonic, ger-, in Goth. -gairns, in faihu-gairns, *avaricious*, O.H.G. gër-n, N.H.G. gern, O.N. gjarn, A.S. georn, *desirous of, eager for, glad*, M.E. zeorne, 3erne (obs.), A.S. geornian, gyrgan, M.E. zernen, *to desire eagerly*: cp. O.H.G. gërôn, M.H.G. begër-n, N.H.G. begehren, *to desire, wish, ask for*, O.H.G. gër, giri, *desirous*, N.H.G. gier, *desire, greed*; O.H.G. gîr, L.G. gier, N.H.G. geier, *vulture*, O.N. geir-fugl, Swed. gar-fogl, M.E. gairfowl, garefowl, garfowl, *the great auk*, O.N. geir-falki, *the ger-falcon*,¹ O.H.G. girig, N.H.G. gierig, *greedy*; A.S. cerfille, O.N. kerfill, Dan. kiörvel, O.H.G. chervola, N.H.G. kerbel, M.E. chervelle, N.E. chervil.

Celtic, gair-, in gair-im, *I rejoice, laugh, gairdeach, joyful*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, charisma, Eucharist, -ic, chrematistics, the science of national wealth, chrestomathy, -ic.

Latin, hortative, -tory, exhort, -ation.

Teutonic, yearn, to desire eagerly ('yearn,' *to mourn*, has another origin: see Skeat ad vb.); **chervil** (from Greek thr. one of the Teutonic forms of the Latin loan-word cærefolium).

Eur-Ar. √ĜHER-, *to seize, grasp, enclose.*

Sanskrit, har-, in harāmi, *I seize, take hold, haras, grasp, har-anam, a seizing, hand, arm, hira, a band, strips.*

¹ See under √ĜER- (L. Lat. and Romance) for the derivation of *ger-falcon* from Ital. girare. The gyratory flight of the bird countenances this explanation, but etymologically, I think, the derivation of the Romance names from L.G. gier or O.H.G. gir is the correct one.

GHĒR-

Zend, zar-, in *zara*, a *band*, *cord*.

Armenian, zarn, *hand*.

Greek, χερ-, χορ-, in χείρ (for χίρ), gen. χερός, *the hand*, εὐχερής, *easy to handle*, δυσχερής, *hard to handle*, ἐγχειρίδιον, a *hand-book*, χειρόμαντις, a *professor of palmistry*, χειρουργέω, *to work with the hand*, χειρουργός, a *handicraftsman*, an *operating surgeon*, χειρογραφία, *handwriting*; χόριον, a *membrane enclosing the foetus*, χορδή, a *gut*, *bowel*, a *string made from one*, *chord of a harp or lyre*, χορός, a *dance*, *enclosure for dancing*, a *row*, *company of singers or dancers*, *the chorus*. Hesych. has χορός (= κύκλος, a *circle*), it must therefore mean a *ring or circular dance*; in ecclesiastical Gk. χορός denotes the 'choir,' or *place for the singers of the service*; in Sparta the ἀγορά was called χορός. Χορηγός, *the leader of the chorus*, χορεία, a *dance*, used in short as a medical term for *St. Vitus' dance*; χόρτος, originally an *enclosed space*, a *feeding place for cattle*, a *farm-yard*, then *food*, *fodder for cattle*, espec. *grass*; χρόνος, *time*, i.e. *the all-enclosing, all-surrounding*, χρονικός, *relating to time*, χρονικά (sc. βιβλία), *annals, chronology*, ἀναχρονισμός, an *anachronism*.¹

Latin, hir-, her-, har-, hor-, in O. Lat. hir, a *hand*, *the palm of the hand*, hērus,² *master*, hēra, *mistress*, hēres,³ -edis, *the heir* (cp. Osc. heriad, 'let him take'), hereditas, *inheritance*, hereditarius, hir-undo, *swallow* (*fly-catcher*), hira, *the empty gut*, hilla (for hirula), *an intestine*, hariolus, haru-spex, *one who inspects entrails*, a *soothsayer*, hernia, *intestinal rupture*; hor-tus, *an enclosure for plants*, a *garden* (cp. Osc. hurtum=hortum), hortulus (dim.), hortulanus, *gardener*; co-hors (cors, chors), gen. co-hort-is, (1) *an enclosure, pen, fowl-yard* (cp. Varro, 'cohors in qua gallinæ pascuntur'); (2) *the multitude enclosed*, a *division of the Roman army*=6 *centuriæ*; (3) *the retinue of the Prætor in a province*; (4) *a crowd, multitude in general*; chorda, chorus, chorea, choragus, choriambus, choricus, chirurgia, chronicus, chronographus (Gk. loan-words).

¹ This has the authority of Brugmann in its favour (see ii. 148), but the explanation seems somewhat far-fetched with regard to the sense, although phonetically sound. The derivation from √gher-, a doubtful variant of √gher-, *to rub, wear away, grow old*, would suit both the form and the sense better; see note below.

² Cp. Fick's derivation of hērus, hēres, given under Es-os. This one from √gher- is more generally adopted, but the older forms ērus and ēsus are against it, and Fick's explanation of the word given under Es-os seems to me the true one.

³ It is probable that hēres is unconnected with hērus from the difference of vowel quantity, and Planta suggests connection with the Oscan 'heriad'; if this be so, hēres, hērēdis, will be a derivative of an obsolete Lat. verb *hērēre, *to take*, and must be referred to √gher-. Prellwitz connects hēres with Gk. χήρος, *left alone, bereaved, child, a widow*, and makes the primary sense *an orphan who succeeds to his father's property*. (See under √alb- the explanation given of ἑρπῆς, Lat. orbus, O.H.G. erbi.)

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *erede* (Lat. *herede*[m]), Prov. *her*, O.F. *heir*, *heir*, M. and N.E. *heir* (Lat. *her*[es]), L. Lat. **hereditatium*, **hereditagium*, *heretagium*, Prov. *heretatge-s*, O.F. and M.E. *heritage*, *eritage*, *inheritance*, O.F. *heriter* (with loss of 'ed,' from L. Lat. *hereditare*), to *inherit*, O.F. *heritier* (Lat. *her*[ed]*itarium*), *inheritor*, Ital. *rondine*, Prov. *ironda*, O.F. *aronde*, L. Lat. *hirundinella*, N.F. *arondelle*, N.F. *hirondelle*,¹ *swallow*; Ital. *orto*, Prov. and O.F. *ort*, a *garden*, Ital. *ortolano*, a *gardener*, a *small bird feeding in gardens*; O.F. *hortolan*, N.F. *ortolan* (s.s.); L. Lat. *cortis*, a *country house with farm buildings, &c.*, an *enclosed space*, a *court*, the *tent of the king*, or *general of the army*, the *royal palace*, the *retinue of a king or prince*, the *royal family and household*, *court of justice held in the king's name*, Ital. *corte*, Prov. *cortz*, O.F. and M.E. *cort*, *curt*, *court* (with similar meanings); L. Lat. **cortensis*, Ital. *cortese*, O.F. and M.E. *corteis*, *courtols*, *curteis*, N.E. *courteous*, Ital. *cortesia*, O.F. *cortoisie*, *curteisie*, M.E. *cortaisie*, *curtesie*, *courtesie*, N.E. *courtesy* (*politeness*), *curtsey* (*movement of respect*); L. Lat. **cortensianus*, Ital. *cortigiano*, Span. *cortesano*, O.F. *cortesan*, *courtesan*, a *person belonging to the court*, Span. *cortesana* (f), M.E. *courtesan*, a *courtesan*; L. Lat. **cortigiare*, Ital. *corteggiare*, Prov. *cortezar*, F. *courtiser*, to *pay court to*, Ital. *corteggio*, F. *cortège*, a *suite of attendants*²; Ital. *corda*, Lat. *chorda*, O.F. *corde* (with dim. *cordel*), a *cord*, O.F. *cordelier*, a *Franciscan friar*, so called from his girdle of cord; Ital. *coro*, O.F. *cuer*, *chœur*, M.E. *quer*, *quire*, N.E. *quire*, *choir* (Lat. loan-word *chorus*), the *choir of a church where the singers were seated*, the *singers themselves*, L. Lat. *corista* (from late Gk. *χοριστής*), a *chorister*; O. Ital. *cirurgia*, N. Ital. *chirurgia*, Prov. *surgia* (for *sirurjia*=*cirurgia*, *chirurgia*), the *art of healing*, O.F. *cirurgie*, *sirurgie*, *sirurgerie*, *surgere*, M.E. *cirurgerie*, *surgery*, Span. *cirurgiano*

¹ Greek *χελιδών* may be connected with Lat. *hirundo*, from *√ghel-*, a by-form of *√gher-*, cp. Span. *golondrina*, a *swallow* (fr. *golondro*, s. s., Prallwitz derives *χελιδών* from *√ghel-*, to *sing* (see p. 387).

² Ital. and Prov. *cortina*, O.F. *curtine*, M.E. *cortine*, *courtine*, N.E. *curtain*, *hangings of cloth &c. in front of or around a place*, have been referred by Dies to Lat. *cobura*, *cortis*, or rather to an assumed derivative from it, Lat. *cortina*, a *round kettle*, also a *curtain*. Du Cange gives *cortina*, as used in the fourteenth century, as a dimin. of *cortis*, with the meanings of a *small courtyard enclosed by walls*, a *certain part of a castle or fortification*, the *veil or hanging round the altar*. Isidorus renders it *bed-hangings or curtains*. But Bergk considers *cōrtina* to have no connection with *cobura*, *cortis*, and to be a contraction from *covertina* (which he traces to *covertere*=*convertere*), *something that may be turned round or rolled up*. S. Bugge connects *cortina* with **courtus*, which he supports by Umbrian *courtus*=*converterit*. Körting is inclined to accept a modification of this view, that *cōrtina* (with long o) is unconnected with *cōrtina* (with short o), but is an independent word = *covertina* with the sense of winding or rolling, a *curtain that may be rolled up or down*. (See p. 226.)

✓**GHER-**

(= *chirurgianus), Ital. *cerusico*, *chirurgo*, Prov. and O.F. *cirurgien*, *surgien*, M.E. *cirurgian*, *surgien*, *surgeyn*, N.E. *surgeon*; L. Lat. *cronica*, O.F. and M.E. *cronique*, later M.E. *cronycle*, N.E. *chronicle*; O.F. *gardin*, N.F. *jardin* (Teut. loan-word), M.E. *gardin*, a *garden*.

Balto-Slav., *zar-*, *gar-*, in Lith. *žardis*, *pasture ground*, *gardas*, a *hedge*, Lith. *žarna*, *entrails*, O. Slav. *grada*,¹ a *wall*, N. Slav. *grad*, a *city*, *fortification*, Russ. *gorodu* (s.s.), N. Slav. *gradina*, *garden*.

Teutonic, *gar-*, in Goth. *gard-s*, *house and premises*, O.H.G. *garto*, (gen.) *gartin*, N.H.G. *garten*, *garden*, O.N. *gardh*, *hedge*, *inclosure*, *farm-house*, A.S. *geard*, a *yard*, *court*, *enclosure*, M.E. *gard*, N.E. *garth*, *yard*, A.S. *ort-geard*, M.E. *or-cerd*, O.N. *jurta-gardh*, Dan. *urt-gaard*, *herb garden* (A.S. *wyrft* O.N. *jurt-* Dan. *urt* + *geard*, &c.); Goth. *gairdan*, O.H.G. *gurtien*, N.H.G. *gürten*, O.N. *gyrdha*, A.S. *gyrdan*, *to gird*, O.H.G. *gurtil*, N.H.G. *gürtel*, A.S. *gyrdel* (dim.), cp. Goth. *gairda*, O.N. *gjörðh*, a *girdle*, M.E. *gardh*, *gerdh* (from O.N.), a *girth*, *saddle-girth*; O.N. *görn*, pl. *garnir*, *the entrails*, O.H.G., O.N. and A.S. *gor*,² M.E. *gore*, *filth*, *slime*, N.E. *gore*, *clotted blood*, O. and N.H.G. and O.N. *garn*,³ A.S. *gearn*, M.E. *zarn*, *yarn*, *thread*, *yarn*.

Celtic, Ir. *gort*, *garden*, *field*, Gael. *goirtean*. Ir. *goirtin*, *garden*, *cornfield*, W. *garth*, Bret. *garz*, *an enclosure*, Gael. *gaorr*, Ir. *garr*, *ordure in the intestines*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *encheiridion*, compounds with *chiro-*, as *chiroprapist*, *chirography*, *chiromancy*, *cheiranthus*, *cheirotherium*; *choragus*, *chorea*, *chorion* (thr. Lat.), *choroid* (a mistaken spelling for *chorioid* from Gk. *χοριοειδής*), *chord*, *bichord*, *tetrachord*, &c. (thr. Lat. loan-word), *chronic*, *chronology*. -ical.

Latin, *heredity*, *hereditary*. *hereditament*, *hortus siccus* (a *dry garden*), *horticulture*, -al, *cohort*, *chorus*, *choral*, *chorale*, *hernia*.

L. Latin and Romance, *heir*, -ess, *heritage*, *heritor*, *inherit*, -or, -ance, *Arundel*, *ortolan*, *court*, *Cortes*, the *Spanish Parliament*. *court-house*, -yard, &c., *courteous*, *courtesy*, *courtsey*, *courtesan*, *court* (vb.), *cortège*; *cord*, *cordelier*, *cordage*, *cordon*, a *band*, *line of military posts*,

¹ The occurrence of initial *z* and *g* together in the Balto-Slav. implies an original ✓*gher-* as well as ✓*gher-*, unless *grada* is a Teut. loan-word.

² The first winter month, from middle of October to the middle of November, was called in O.N. *Gorm-manudr*, from the slaughtering of beasts at that season for winter store; which seems to imply that the primary sense of *gar* was *entrails*, the *offspring for food*, and then *filth in general*, *gorr*.

³ Elupe connects this word with O.H.G. *mitti-garni*, A.S. *mic-gern* (for *mid-garn*), in the middle of the bowels, and Lith. *žarna*, the *entrails*, and refers them all to Eur.-Ar. ✓*gher-*, with the sense *to turn, twist*.

corduroy (*king's cord*), a *ribbed cotton stuff*; choir, chorister, quire, quirester (obs.),¹ chirurgion, surgeon, surgery, surgical, garden, gardener, Gardiner, Gardner; garner, chronicle, -er, chronic, chronology, -meter, -graph, anachronism.²

Balto-Slav., Belgrade, Nov-gorod.

Teutonic, garth (O.N.), yard, A.S. orchard, garth (Dial.), gird, girth (O.N.), girdle; gore, gor-crow (*carriage crow*), yarn, thread, a story (cp. the sailor's metaphor; 'spin a yarn').

(2) Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHER}}$, with variant $\sqrt{\text{GHEL}}$, to glow, shine, be of a bright colour, a light green, yellowish.

Sanscrit, har-, hal-, in haras, glow, haris, a bright green or yellow colour, haritas, harina (s.s.), hiranam, hiranya, gold, Sans. hatāka, for haltaka, golden (Fick, fourth edit. p. 55); harmutas, a tortoise (?)

Zend, zairas, green yellow, zairena, yellow, zaranya, gold, zaraç-cha, bile, N. Pers. zard, light yellow or green.

Greek, χολ-, χλο-, χαλ-, χλι-, in χολ-ή, bile, μελαγχολ-ία, black bile, melancholy, χολ-αγωγός, a cholagogue, χολέρα, violent purging and vomiting, χολικός, bilious, χολερικός, like cholera, χόλος, bitter anger, (rarely) bile, χολόω, to incense; χλόη, the fresh green of spring vegetation, especially of the young grass (used also as an epithet of Demeter = the 'Verdant'), χλόος, χλοῦς, bright green, χλωρός = χλοερός (s.s.), χλουρός = χρυσός³ (Hesych.), γλοῦρος (Phrygian), gold, χαλκός, copper, bronze; χήλ-us, χελώνη, a tortoise, the lyre.

Latin, fel-, fol-, hel-, hol-, hil-, in fel, gall, bilis (?),⁴ bile, folus holus, olus, -eris (O. Lat. helus), pot-herbs, vegetables, as cabbages, turnips &c., helvola, helvella (dim.), a small pot-herb, helvus, helveolus, of a yellowish or light bay colour, gilvus, gilbus, galvus, galbus, galbinus,⁵

¹ The singers on the side of the Abbot's seat were called 'chorus Abbatis,' those on the Prior's side 'chorus Prioris.' The usual corresponding distinction now is that of 'decani' and 'cantoris' (i.e. the Precentor's side).

² Phonetically χρά-ros may be referred to $\sqrt{\text{gher}}$, to enclose, but as regards signification it would seem to fall under $\sqrt{\text{gher}}$, to rub, waste away, a variant of $\sqrt{\text{ger}}$; the suffix -ros, found also in Lat. gra-num, Lith. sir-nis, Teut. kor-n, would also point to the same conclusion rather than to $\sqrt{\text{gher}}$, to enclose, the derivatives of which have mostly the participial d or t.

³ For χρυρός itself see under $\sqrt{\text{ghre}}$, to pound, crush, &c.

⁴ It is only by reason of its signification that bills can be placed under $\sqrt{\text{ghel}}$, unless a variant gel-, yellow, be assumed for it.

⁵ Galbanum, the name of the gum, is not connected with this root; it is a loan-word from Gk. χαλβάνη (from Hebrew chelb'nah), probably adapted to the Latin

/CHER- of a light yellow or yellowish green colour, lūtum (for hlūtum), a yellow die (cp. χλουνός, gold, Hesych.), lūteus, golden yellow, luridus, for hluridus, pale yellow, sallow; cholera¹ (Gk. loan-word), jaundice, cholericus, choleric.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. jalne (Lat. galbinum, galb'ne, galne, jalne), N.F. jaune, yellow, O.F. jaunisse, jaundice (lit. yellowness), M.E. jaunis, jaundis, N.E. jaundice, Ital. giallo (perhaps from Lat. galvus or galvus, but affected by O.H.G. gelo), yellow, O.F. becjaune, N.F. béjaune, Scot. bejan, (lit.) yellow-beak, a novice, freshman, Ital. collera, Prov. colera, colra, O.F. colre, colere, M.E. colre, coler, N.E. choler, originally gall, bile, but applied more commonly to the irascible bilious temperament, Ital. collerico, O.F. colerique, M.E. colerik, N.E. choleric, irascible.

Balto-Slav., zer-, zel-, in O. Slav. zeliže, pot-herbs, gelenu, green, Lith. zalus, green, zilas, pale yellow, Lith. zelti, to turn green, zeltas, pale yellow, zelmū, herbs, zole, grass, O. Slav. zlato, gold, O. Slav. želuvi, a tortoise, Lith. geležis, O. Slav. želežo, brass, O. Slav. žlūčī, gall.

Teutonic, gel-, gelw-, gol-d-, gro-, gra-, in Goth. gulth, o. and N.H.G. gold, O.N. goll, gull, A.S. gold, M.E. gold, gūld, N.E. gold,² O.H.G. guld, N.H.G. gulden, a florin, the golden coin, O.N. gullinn, A.S. gylden, M.E. gulden, gilden, N.E. golden, A.S. gyldan, M.E. gilden, to gild; O.H.G. gelo (gelaw), N.H.G. gelb, A.S. geolo, M.E. zeoluw, zalow, yelw, yelow, N.E. yellow, A.S. geoleca, M.E. zeolke, yolk of an egg; O.H.G. galla, N.H.G. galle, O.N. gall, A.S. gealla, M.E. galle, N.E. gall; O.H.G. gruoan, to grow, become green, M.H.G. gruose, the green of plants, a young shoot, O.N. groa, to grow,³ A.S. growan, M.E. growen, to grow, O.H.G. gruoani, N.H.G. grün, O.N. grönn, A.S. and M.E. grene, N.E. green, O.H.G. gras, N.H.G. gras, O.N. gras, A.S. grass, N.E. grass.⁴

Celtic, Ir. geal, fair, white, gealadh, whiteness, Wel. goleu, light, Gael. gealbhan, a little fire, gealach, the moon, Ir. gealan.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, ehologogue, cholera, -aic, choler-ic (thr. Lat. and F.), cholic, pertaining to bile, melancholia, melancholy, -ic; Chloë, a poetic name galbus or galvus. The termination -vus is the suffix frequently used in Latin for colours; -bus in galbus is either the suffix formed from Eur-Ar. √bheṽ-, as super-bus, or a corruption of -vus.

¹ Cholera was regarded by the old physicians as one of the four humours of the body, viz. sanguis, cholera, melancholia, phlegma, and in this sense survived in the Romance languages.

² The Slavonic and Teutonic names for gold are participial forms.

³ The O.N. grōan (see under √gheṽ-) may be a derivative from the O.N. groa, to grow.

⁴ Kluge (*Etym. Dict.*) connects O.H.G. gruoan &c., gra-s &c., with the Eur-Ar. √gher- √ghre-, of which gra-s is an extension by s; with these he also connects Lat. gramen, which I connect with Sans. grassa under √ger-, to eat.

for young girls, *chlorine*, a yellowish-green gas, *chloric*, -ide, -ate, -al, comps. of *chloro-*, as *chloro-phyll*, the colouring matter of plants, *chlorosis* (med.); *chalcography*, *aurichalcum* (corrupted from *ὀψίχαλκος*, mountain copper), *yellow copper ore*.

Latin, bile, bilious, atra- anti-bilious, lurid.

L. Latin and Romance, jaundice; *bejan*, *teim* for a freshman used in some Scotch universities.

Teutonic, gold, golden, gild, gulden, guilder, yellow, yolk, grow, growth, green, -ness, grass, -y.¹

(3) **Eur-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{GHĒL}}$, to shine, be bright, merry; probably identical with the preceding root.

Sanscrit, hlā-d-, in *hladate*, to be refreshed, *hlādika* (Vedic), refreshing.

Greek, χλι-, in χλῖω, to be warm, tepid, to be luxurious, to revel, χλιδή, daintiness, luxury.

Latin, hil-, in *hilaris*, merry, cheerful, *hilaritas*, -tudo, mirth, *hilarare*, *exhilarare*, to make merry, gladden, *Hilarius* (pr. n.).

Balto-Slav., Lith. žerėti, O. Slav. zirėti, to shine, be bright, N. Slav. zora, dawn, O. Slav. zelu, Lith. gailus, violent.

Teutonic, Goth. gailjan, to gladden, O.H.G. gail, N.H.G. geil, A.S. gāl, wanton, frolicsome, O.N. gall, a fit of gaiety, a frolic, O.N. galdr, A.S. gal (subs.), a song, O.H.G. galan, to sing, O.N. gala, to sing, chant, gladden, A.S. galan, to sing, O.H.G. nahtigala, N.H.G. nachtigall, A.S. nihte-gale, M.E. nizte-gale, N.E. nightingale, the night-singer, O.H.G. gellen, N.H.G. gellen, O.N. gella, gjalla, A.S. gellan, giellan, M.E. zellen, yellen, N.E. yell, shout, scream, O.N. gjalpa, A.S. gealpan, M.E. yelpen, N.E. yelp; O.N. galinn, violent, Norw. galen (s. s.), 'ein galen-storm,' a

¹ The following words may, in default of a more satisfactory explanation, be placed under this root and connected with the form $\sqrt{\text{gher-}}$: *Teutonic*, O.H.G. gra-o (gen.) graw-as, N.H.G. gra-u, O.N. grā-r, A.S. græ-3, greg, L.G. grā-g and gra-u, N.E. gray. The termination -u, -o, corresponds with the Eur-Ar. suffix -uo-, which is found in several languages associated with colour, as in Lat. hel-vus, flavus, yellow, O.H.G. gelo, yellow, falo, pale yellow, grao, gray, blau, blue, O. Slav. plavu (= falo). The termination in græ-g, gra-y, perhaps indicates a partially reduplicated form. O.H.G. gris, N.H.G. greis, an old (i.e.) a gray-haired man, perhaps also belongs to $\sqrt{\text{gher-}}$, and from it the Romance languages have taken their names for gray, L. Lat. griseus, Ital. griso, O.F. gris, gray, Ital. grisette, F. grisette, a coarse, gray stuff worn by women of the poorer class, afterwards applied to those who wore it. Grisons, a Swiss canton; op. N.H.G. Graubünden, from the grey or bluish smocks commonly worn by the peasantry.

violent storm (cp. O.N. *galdra-hridh*, *galdr*, *spells, enchantments*, + *hridh*, *a storm*), *a storm raised by witchcraft*, M.E. *gale*, *a violent wind* (cp. O.N. *galinn*, *violent*).

L. Latin and Romance (fr. Teut.), Ital. Span. Port. *gala*, *ornament, festive attire*, O.F. *gale*, *mirth, festivity*, Ital. *galante*, O.F. *galant* (adj.), *gay, well-dressed, brave*, O.F. and M.E. *galant* (subs.), *a gaily-dressed person*, N.E. *gallant* (adj. and subs.), Span. *regalar*, Ital. *regalare*, O.F. *regaler*, *to entertain, feast*.

Celtic, Gael. *gaol*, Ir. *gael*, *affection, relationship* ? (Macbain); Gael. *gailbheach*, *stormy*, *gail-bhinn*, *a storm at sea*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *hilarity*, -ous, *exhilarate*, *Hilary* (pr. n.).

Teutonic, *gale*, *nightingale*, *yell*, *yelp*; (thr. L. Lat. and Romance) *gala*, *galant*, *gallant*, *gallantry*, *gallantee* (in 'gallantee-show'), *re-gale*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHRO}}\text{-D}$ $\sqrt{\text{GHRE}}\text{-D}$, *to address, complain to, make a noise, shout*.

Sanskrit, *brā-d-*, in *hrād-ati*, *makes a noise*, *brādas*, *a noise, sound*, *hrādūni*, *hail*.

Greek, *χαλ-*, in *χάλαζα* (for *χάλαδρα*), *hail*.¹

Latin, *grand-* (nasal form), in *grando*, gen. -inis, *hail*.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *grazda*, *gradu*, *hail*, Russ. *gradu*, *hail*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *gruozzen*, N.H.G. *grüssen*, O.N. *grœta*, A.S. *grētan*, *to greet, address*, M.E. *greten*, N.E. *greet*, Goth. *gretan*, O.N. *grata* (p. p. *gret*), A.S. *grētan* (*grēt*, p. t.), *to cry, complain*, obs. in Eng. but retained in Scot. 'greet,' *to weep*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *greet*, *to salute, greeting*; Scot. *greet*, *to weep*.

(3) Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHRE}}\text{-}$ $\sqrt{\text{GHRE}}\text{-}$, with various extensions, *to scratch, prick, dig, be rough, &c.*

Sanskrit (*hr̥-* + *-sh-*), (*ghr̥-* + *-sh-*), in *hr̥-sh-ati*, *to be stirred by*

¹ This must be regarded as doubtful. Prellwitz connects *χάλαζα*, *χάλαδρα*, with *σέχληξ*, and it is most probable that they are derived from the same root (see p. 300).

pleasure or fear, *hṛ-sh-ayati* (caus.), to make the hair stand on end, *hṛ-sh-tas*, stiff, rigid, *ghṛ-sh-ti*, *gṛ-sh-ti*, a boar (the 'grubber' or 'bristly'), perhaps also *ghor*, terrible.

√*gher-*
√*gher-*

Zend (*zar-+sh-*), in *zar-esh-aiti*, to tear, drag, *zarst-vas*, a stone (Fick).

Greek, *χερ-* (*χερ-+κ-*), (*χερ-+σ-*), *γορ-γ* (imperf. redupl.), in *χῆρ*, a hedge-hog (the 'prickly one'), *χαρ-άδρα*, a torrent, water-course, ravine, *χάραξ* (gen. '-ακος'), a stake, *χαράσσω* (for *χαράκω*), to scratch, sharpen, engrave, *χαρακτήρ*, an engraved or stamped mark, character, style, *χαρακτηριστικός*, characteristic; *χέσρος*, *χέσπος*, dry, hard, rough, ἡ *χέσρος* (sc. γῆ), dry land, *χερσό-νησος*, (lit. a dry island), a peninsula; *γοργός*, terrible, *Γοργώ*, Medusa, whose head with snakes for hair was placed on the shield of Pallas Athene, and turned to stone all who beheld it. *γόργειον*, a tragic mask; *χοῖπος*¹ (perhaps for *χόππος* or *χόρσος*), a young pig, a pig.

Latin, *her-*, *hir-*, *hir-s-*, *hor-s-*, *fur-c-*, in O. Lat. *her*, (later) *er*, a hedge-hog, *ericius* (s.s.), also a beam studded with spikes, an ancient 'cheval de frise,' *erinaeus*, *herinaeus*, relating to a hedge-hog; *hirtus*, shaggy, *hir-ous* (Sab. *fircus*), a he-goat, *hir-cinus*, relating to a he-goat, *hirs-utus*, rough, hairy, bristly; *horr-ere* (for *hors-ere*), to stand on end (of hair), to bristle up, shudder, dread, horror, dread, *horridus*, rough, bristling, horrible, *horrificus*, terrifying, *abhorre-re*, to shrink away from in disgust or fear; *hor-deum* (for *hors-deum*), Sab. *fordeum*, barley, the bearded plant, *horreum*, a barn, *hordeaceus*, relating to barley. *Prellwitz* connects with *gher-*, to scratch, *furca*, a two-pronged fork, a forked-shape stake, an instrument of punishment placed across the culprit's neck to the ends of which the arms were bound. Another explanation refers *furca* to Eur.-Ar. √*bher-*, to bore; etymologically both are possible, but √*bher-*, to bore, would not correspond to *χάραξ*, a stake, which comes very near in sense and form to *furca*, a fork.

L. Latin and Romance, Port. *ericio*, Span. *erizo*, Ital. *riccio*, Prov. *erisson*, O.F. *ireçon*, *heriçon*, N.F. *hérisson*, M.E. *irchon*, *irchoun*, *hircheoun*, a hedge-hog (as from L. Lat. **ericionem*). By the side of these are the forms Port. *ouricon*, Walloon, *ureçon*, O.F. *ourçon*, *ourson*, N.F. *oursin*, M.E. *urehoun*, *urchon*, *urchin*, a hedge-hog, *echinus*, probably popular etymologies from Lat. *ursus*, F. *ours*, a bear (see under √*erk-*, p. 61); Prov. *erîçar*, *riçar*, Span. *rizar*, Ital. *arricciare*, N.F. *hérissier*, to bristle up, Ital. *riccio*, (adj.) shaggy, bristly, (subs.) a curl; Ital. *orrido*, horrible, Ital. *ordo*, Prov. and O.F. *ort* (m.), *orde* (f.),

¹ *Χοῖπος*, with *grise*, *griskin*, may also be placed under √*gher-*, to rub, pound, grind, both as regards form and sense.

✓**GHĒR-**✓**GHRE-**

filthy, Prov. ordeiar, O.F. ordoier, *to befoul*, Ital. *ordura*, O.F. *ordure*, *filth*, F. *horrible*; Ital. *orzo*, Prov. ordi, O.F. *orge*, *barley*, *orgeat* (= L. Lat. *hordeatum*), *a mixture of barley water, syrup and flavouring spice*; O. Span. *forca*, N. Span. *horca*, Ital. and Prov. *forca*, O.F. *furke*, *fourche*, M.E. *forche*, *fourche*, N.E. *fork*, N.F. *fourche*, *a fork*, Ital. *forehetta*, N.F. *fourchette* (dim.), *a table-fork*; O.F. *fourgon*, *a poker*, Ital. *forecone*, N.F. *fourgon*, *a luggage van, an ammunition wagon* (probably from having a bar with several shafts extending from it as prongs of a fork to admit of two or three horses being driven abreast); L. Lat. *gravare*, Span. *grabar*, O. and N.F. *graver*, M.E. *graven*, *to dig, grave, curve* (from the Teut.), O.F. *engraver*, *to engrave*, L. Lat. *granus*, *a tuft of hair* (from the Gothic), cp. Isidorus, 'neque granos gentili more demittunt'; O.H.G. *grana*, *moustache*, from which are formed O. Span. *greñon*, *the beard*, Prov. *grenz* (s.s.), O.F. *grenon*, *guernon*, *gernon*, *a moustache*.

Balto-Slav., *žer-*, *žar-s-*, *gre-b-*, *gro-*, in Lith. *žerti*, *to scrape*, O. Slav. *žarstva*, *coarse sand* (cp. Zend *zarstvas*, *a stone*), O. Slav. *greba*, *to dig*, Lith. *grebti*, *to rake*, O. Slav. *groba*, *a grave*, O. Slav. *gro-ga*, *horrid*.

Teutonic, *gra-*, *gra-bh-*, *gra-s-*, *gru-* (= Eur-Ar. *ghrey-*), *gri-* (= Eur-Ar. *ghrej-*), in Latino-Goth. *granus*, O.H.G. *grana*, *a moustache*, N.H.G. *gran*, *the bristles on a hog's back, the beard of barley*, O.N. *grön*, A.S. *grönu*, *moustache*; Goth. and O.H.G. *graban*, N.H.G. *graben*, *to dig*, *begraben*, *to bury*, *eingraben*, *to engrave*, O.N. *grafa*, A.S. *grafan*, *to dig, bury, grave*, O. and N.H.G. *graba*, *trench, grave, pit*, O.N. *gröf*, A.S. *graf*, *gräf*, M.E. *grafe*, *grave, a trench, grave*, N.E. *grave*, *place of interment*; O.H.G. *gruoba*, N.H.G. *grube*, *a pit, trench*, O. Du. *groeve*, *a furrow*, O.N. *grof*, M.E. *grofe*, *pit*, N.E. *groove*, A.S. *gräf*, *a small wood, græfe*, *a thicket*, *wyn-gräf*, *a pleasant grove* (cp. for sense, Gael. *garan*, *a thicket, underwood*), N.E. *grove*¹; M.H.G. *grat*, N.H.G. *gräte*, *fish-bone, beard of barley*; O.H.G. *grazzo* (adv.), *violently, fiercely*, M.H.G. *graz*, *raging*, N.H.G. *grässlich*, *dreadful*, A.S. *grisan* (p. t. *gras*, p. p. *grisen*), in *agrisan*, M.E. *grisen*, *to feel terror, shiver*; L.G. *grialik*, A.S. *grialic*, M.E. *grialic*, *griali*, N.E. *grialy*, *terrible*; O.H.G. *gruwison*, *gruson*, M.H.G. *grusen*, N.H.G. *grausen*, A.S. *greosan* (in *begreosen*, p. t. *begreás*, p. p. *begroren*), N.E., Northern, and Scot. *growse*, *to feel terror, shiver*; O.H.G. *in-gruen*, M. and L.G. *gruen*, M.E. *gruen*, *growen*, N.H.G. *grauen*, *to dread, abhor* (vb.), *dread, abhorrence* (subs.), M.H.G. *gruwesam*, N.H.G. *grausam*, O. Du. *gruwesam*, Scot. *grousom*, N.E. *gruesome*,

¹ This explanation is disputed.

terrible, fierce, cruel; O.H.G. grûbilon, L.G. grubbeln, N.H.G. grûbelen, freq. of *grubben, *grûben (not found except in M.E. grubben, grobben, to grub, dig, grub up roots); O.N. griss, M.E. griss, gris, grye, N.E. gryoe, grices, a young pig, a pig, N.E. griskin (dim.), part of a flitch of bacon; O.H.G. gërsta, N.H.G. gersten, barley, O.N. grein, the fork of the branches of a tree, O.N. greina, to fork off, divide, M.E. grein, grain, the fork of a tree, or of the body, N.E. groin, the fork of the body, the curved intersection of vaults crossing each other, groining, groined.

✓~~GRUB~~
✓~~GRIS~~

Celtic, Gael. greann, hair, bristling of hair, O. Ir. grend, beard, N. Ir. grean, uncombed hair, a beard, fair hair, (adj.) rough, Wel. and Bret. grann, the eyelid, cilium, Gael. and Ir. grain, abhorrence, disgust, Wel. graen, asperity, grief, (adj.) rough, grievous, Wel. graenn, to make rough, Ir. greanaim, I engrave; Gael. graineag, Ir. graneog, the hedge-hog; Gael. garbh, O. Ir. garb, Wel. garw, Bret. garu, rough, Gael. garbhag, a sprat, Scot. garvie (s.s.), also (?) Garvoek, n. pr., a surname, Gael. and Ir. gar-g, rough, frightful, Ir. gairge, fierceness, (cp. Gk. γοργός, O. Slav. gro-ga, s.s.), Ir. gairgin, dung, Gael. gwrychu, to bristle, gwry-chyn, a hedge-row, bristles; Ir. gairsen, horror, gairs-neach, horrible, Gael. garadh, a den, copse, Ir. garidh, a cave (cp. χαράδρα, ravine), Gael. and Ir. garan, a thicket, Gael. and Ir. garluch, the mole (the hole digger?).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, character, -ise, -istic, Chersonesus, Gorgon, Gorgona (?), a small island between Italy and Corsica.

Latin, herinaceous, hircine, hirsute; horror, horrid, horrific, horrify, horri-pilation, abhor, -ent, -ence; hordeaceous; bifurcate.

L. Latin and Romance, urchin, ordure, orgeat; fork, fourchette, fourgon (all thr. Lat.); grave (vb. to carve), engrave, -er, -ing; Algernon, a Norman-French surname, or rather nickname, 'he of the long beard or moustache,' still used as a Christian name of an aristocratic character, but without any reference to its original meaning.

Teutonic, grave (subs. place of interment), grave-yard, &c., groove, grove (also as a surname or compound in surnames, as Wingrove, Love-grove, &c.); grialy, graesome, grub (vb. and subs.), money-grubber, grice (a pig), griakin; groin, -ing, -ed.

Celtic, Scot. garvoek, Garvoek, the surname; cp. Pollock fr. Gael. pollag, a coarse kind of whitening (?).

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHEM}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GHĪEM}}$ or $\sqrt{\text{GHEM}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GHĪEM}}$,¹ variants (?)

of $\sqrt{\text{GHEM}}$ in $\sqrt{\text{GHEM-D}}$, to hold, grasp, with sense of compressing, being full, swelling, restraining, fettering, sighing.

Sanscrit, yam- (for hyam- by loss of h = Eur.-Ar. gh-), in yamate to restrain, fetter, hold, support, yamas, a holder (i.e. a bridle or driver), a restraint, check, sam-yamate, to draw together, curb, suppress, yamas, (adj.) paired, twin, (subs.) dual, twins, sing. a twin, Yama, name of a god, the Twin (with his sister Yami), or the Restrainer, Controller.²

Zend, yam-, in a-yam-aite, to hold, control, compel, yema, a twin, Yima, son of Vivanhāo, and twin-brother of Yamak; Yima kshaeto, 'king Yima,' was his title, whence N. Pers. Iam-shed.³

Greek, γεμ-, in γέμω, to be loaded with, full of, specially used of a ship, γεμίζω, to load, γόμος, ship's burden or tonnage.

Latin, gem-, in gemere, -ui, -itum, to sigh,⁴ groan, bewail, gemiscere (incept. s. s.), gemitus, lamentation; gemma, a bud, eye or gem of a plant (from its swelling), a precious stone, gemmula (dim.), gemmare, to put forth buds, gemmatus, provided with buds, jewelled, gemmatio, a budding, gemmifer, producing gems; geminus, (subs.) a twin, (adj.) twin-born, double, gemellus, for gemen-lus (subs., dim.), a twin, Gemini, the twins, spec. Castor and Pollux, geminare, to double, geminatio.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. gemere, Prov. gemir, O.F. geindre (cp. Lat. premere, O.F. preindre), N.F. gemir, to sigh; Ital. gemello, Prov. gemel, O.F. jumel, O. and N.F. jumeau, M.E. gemel, gemmel, gimmel, gimbal, gemew, gemmow, a twin; M.E. gemel (in heraldry), one of two bars, 'two gemels silver between two griffins passant'; M.E. gemel-gimbal- or gimbal-ring, one with two or three circlets, M.E. and N.E. (early), gimmel, a curious piece of mechanism, a quaint device, 'a gim';

¹ The initial of a double consonant is not infrequently dropt in Sanscrit, as in the cognate languages; and this suggestion is offered here as a possible way of accounting for the agreement in meaning of Sanscrit and Zend words with those of the other languages, γέμω, gemere, geminus, zima, geimheal. A similar loss of initial consonant may be suspected in Eur.-Ar. *ljeggt, where the initial l seems lost in Sans. yakṣt, Gk. ἵκτωρ, Lat. jecur, but preserved in Arm. leir, O.H.G. lebara, A.S. lifer, N.E. liver.

² Yama and Yami, twin-brother and sister, the mythical first parents of mankind. Yama was regarded as the ruler of the kingdom of the happy dead; later, as the god of death. Yama and Yami were the twin children of Divasvant, the Sun-god, (divasvant, orig. an epithet of the Sun, lighting up, dawn-bringing).

³ Fick (4th ed. i 232), who connects with Yama the German deity Twisoo, and cites from Tacitus that the meaning of the name is 'twin' (cp. Germ. base twa, twi = 2).

⁴ For change of meaning cp. Gk. στενός, narrow, contracted, with στενω, to bepass, sigh, sub.

Ital. *gemma*, a bud, a jewel, O. and N.F. *gemme*, a jewel, M.E. *gemme*, Ital. *giumella*, a 'two-hands-ful.'

Balto-Slav., *zem-*, in O. Slav. *žima*, *žeti*, to press, Russ. *zomu*, a press, Russ. *zmena*, a handful.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *gimma*, A.S. *gimm*, *gimstan*, a precious stone (loan-words from Lat.).

Celtic, O. Ir. *geimel*, *gemel*, N. Ir. and Gael. *geimheal*, Wel. *gefyn*, *gyves*, *fetters*, *gefinu*, to fetter.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *gemmiferous*, *gemmate*, -ion, *geminat* (vb. and adj.), -ion, *Gemini*, the constellation, *Jimini* (in 'Oh, Jimini!' a popular oath).

L. Latin and Romance, *gem*, *gimmel-rings*, *gim*, *gim-crack* (fr. O F *gemel*, with a leaning upon A.S. *gimm*), *gimbals*, a contrivance for swinging a ship's compass.

Celtic, *gyves*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHED}}$, 'cacare'; extension of $\sqrt{\text{GHE}}$, to discharge, with a variant $\sqrt{\text{GVEDH}}$ or $\sqrt{\text{GÜETH}}$ (? see Kluge under *kot*).

Sanscrit, *had-*, in *had-ati* (s.s.), *gūtha*, *dung*.

Zend, *zadh-*, in *zadhanh*, 'podex,' *gūtha*, *dung*.

Greek, $\chi\sigma\delta-$, in $\chi\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ (for $\chi\acute{\iota}\delta\kappa\omega$, p. t. $\kappa\acute{\iota}-\chi\sigma\delta\alpha$), 'cacare,' $\chi\acute{o}\delta\alpha\nu\sigma$, *podex*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *quāt*, M.H.G. *quāt*, *kāt*, N.H.G. *kōt*, *dung*.

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. *giodar*, *dung*, Ir. *gead*, *podex*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHEH-GH}}$,¹ the leg, especially from the knee downwards.

Sanscrit, *janghā*, the leg, the shin, *janghama* (adj.), going, moving, (subs.) a living or moving thing.

Zend, *zanga*, the lower part of the leg.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *zengiu*, *zengti*, steps.

Teutonic, Goth. *gagga*, a roadway, O. and N.H.G. *gang*, O.N. *gangr*, A.S. and M.E. *gang*, *gong*, a going (cp. Sans. *janghama*, s.s.), Goth. *gaggan*, O.H.G. *gangan*, N.H.G. only in p. t. *ging* and p. p. *gegangen*, O.N. *ganga*, A.S. *gangan*, to go.

¹ A partial reduplication for *Ghen ghen*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic, gang* (subs.), *a going, a course, way, a party of men, gang*, vb. (in North. Dial.), *to go, gangway*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHES}}$, *to laugh*.

Sanskrit, *has-*, in *has-ati, laughs, has-ayati, to cause to laugh, has-anas, laughing, joking*.

Latin, *his-*, in *hister* (*a kind of play accompanied by dancing*), said by Livy, vii. 2, to be a Tuscan word. The actors employed were at first Tuscans, and the plays seem to have had a comic character; see Livy, vii. 2: 'Imitari deinde eos juvenus, simul inconditis inter se jocularia fundentes versibus, cœpere.' *Histrion, an actor, histrionicus, relating to a play*.

Celtic, Gael. *gair*, Ir. *goirim, to laugh*, from a base *gasr-* (Stokes).

ENGLISH DERIV. *Latin, histrionic*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHES-LE}}$, *a thousand*.

Sanskrit, *hasra*, in *sa-hasra, one thousand* (*sa* for *sam* = *one*: cp. Lat. *sem-*, *sim-*, in *simul, sem-el, sim-plex, &c.*; Gk. σ [for $\sigma\sigma$], in *ἑκατόν, one hundred*).

Zend, *zanra*, in *ha-zanra, one thousand*.

Hindustani, *ha-zâr* (s.s.).

Greek, Dor. *χῆλιοι*, Lesb. *χῆλλιοι*, Ion. Att. *χῆλιοι, χῆλιοι, thousand* (from $\sqrt{\text{GHES-LE}}$), *χιλίαρχος, χιλίαρχης, commander of one thousand men, χιλιασμός* (eccles.), *the doctrine of the millennium*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Greek, chiliarch, chiliasm, chiliast, a believer in the millennium*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHES-LE}}$ or $\sqrt{\text{GHES-LE}}$,¹ *a sinew, thread*.

Latin, *his-*, in *hilum* (for *hialum*), according to Festus, *the little*

¹ I think $\sqrt{\text{GHES-LE}}$ is the correct form of the base, and that it is connected with Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHES-LE}}$ to which Sans. and Zend *jya, a bow-string*, Gk. *βλος, a bow*, Lith. *gija* are referred. Op. Eur-Ar. *gheste-* (= Lat. *hostis, fœtis*), as *ghesle-* (= Lat. *hilum, filum*, for *hialum, filum*). The Lith. *ginsla, gialo*, O. Pruss. *gislo*, are also in favour of the labiovelar form *ghesle-*.

black mark or fibre at the end of a bean, anything very small, generally found with a negative, in which case it is equivalent to 'a whit' in the phrase 'not a whit,' as in *nihil*-, *nihilum* (acc.), *nihili* (gen.) (cp. A.S. *na-wiht*, *naht*, M.E. *naught*). Fick and Breal think that *flum*, *a thread, fibre, filament*, is the same word as *hilum*, by the common change of *h* (= Eur-Ar. *gh*-, *gh*-) to *f*, as in *hostis* : *foetis*, &c.; and in Lewis and Short's 'Lat. Dict.' *fibrum*, with similar meaning, is connected also with *filum*, having the same radical *fi*- (= *fi*s- for *his*-), but a different nominal suffix -*brum* instead of -*lum*. If this supposition is accepted, *fimbriae*, *shreds, fibres, a fringe* (the nasalised form of *fibrum*), with the following Romance derivatives, may be regarded as connected with this root.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *filo*, Prov. *fla*, O.F. *fil*, *a thread*, Ital. *flare* (as from a Lat. **filare*), Prov. *flar*, O.F. *fler*, *to draw out the thread, to spin*, Ital. *fila*, O.F. *file*, *a line, rank, row, a file of men*, Ital. *filigrana* (from *flum* + *granum*), O.F. *filigrane*, *delicate gold and silver work arranged in fine threads and small grains* (see Scheler sub vb.), M.E. *filligree*, *fillagree*, *filigrane*;¹ Ital. *flanella*, *frenella* (by dissimilation), O.F. *flaine*, *flanelle* (a dim. of *flana* for *flana*,² a deriv. of *flum*, Ital. *filo*, or from *flum* + *lana*), *flannel* (?); O.F. *desfiler*; *to unravel*, N.F. *défiler*, *to march off in file*, N.F. *défilé*, Engl. (1715) *defilee*, now *defile*, *a narrow pass, defile*, O.F. *enfiler*, *to thread*, N.F. *enfilade*, *a line or passage through, a discharge of artillery attacking a line of troops or forts*; Ital. *profilo*, *a border, sketch, outline*, Fr. *profil* (s.s.), Ital. *profilare*, F. *profilier*, *to take a side view*, O.F. *porfiler*, later *pourfiler* (really identical with the preceding, but using the French *por*, *pour*, instead of the Latin form *pro*³), M.E. *purfilen*, *purflen*, *to embroider* ('*pourfiler d'or, to purple, tinsell, or overcast with gold thread*,' Cotgrave), N.E. *purl* (contracted from *purfle*); O.F. *filet* (dim. of *fil*),

¹ See Browne's *Travels*, p. 147, A.D. 1685: 'A curious *filigrane* handkerchief, and two fair *filigrane* plates, brought out of Spain.'

² So Körtling, 3258. But various explanations of this word are given. (1) From Wel. *gwlanen*, *wool* (see under *√wel*, p. 135); Skeat, following Rhys, accepts this. (2) Brochet derives flannel from the Welsh town, Llanidloes, the original seat of the manufacture, Welsh *ll*- being pronounced, and often written by the English, as *fi*-; cp. Llewellyn: Fluelen; Lloyd: Flood. A Flemish colony settled in Wales temp. Henry II. are said to have been the first manufacturers of flannel in Wales, and it is probable that they, too, imported the Romance name for it, which is still the German name. (3) Diez suggests Lat. *velamen*, *a covering*, as the source of Ital. *flanella*, as the O.F. *flaine* was also used in that sense. The explanation in the text, *flum* + *lana* = *flana*, is doubtfully suggested by Körtling. O.F. *flaine* may be contracted from **flaine*, which may represent a L. Lat. **flanca*; but neither of these words is found.

³ The French *por* or *pour*, although = Lat. *pro*, often represents in composition *per*, as regards its meaning.

a small band, a fillet, O.F. *filamens*, a thin thread, a filament (the final t here is due to a supposed connection with the Lat. suffix -mentum-), O.F. *filandres*, thread-like worms that breed in hawks; Ital. *ambria*, Dial. *frinza*, Prov. *fremna*, Wallach. *frimbie*, Rum.¹ *fringhie*, Sicil. *frinza*, O. and N.F. *frange*, Dial. *frinche*, M.E. *fringe*, *frenge*, N.E. *fringe*.

Balto-Slav, Lith. *ginsla*, *gisla*, a vein, sinew, O. Slav. *zila*, a vein, Bulg. *zila*, a thread, O. Pruss. *gislo*, a sinew.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *filatory*, nil, nihilist, nihilism, annihilate, -ion; fibre, -ous, -ine; *imbriated*, *fringed*.

L. Latin and Romance, *file* (subs.), a row, line, *file* (vb.), to thread, to put papers on a string, to put on the file, *defile*² (subs. and vb.), *enfilade*, *profile*, *purple*, (contract. form) *purl*, to work an edging on lace; *filigree*, *flannel* (?), *filament*, -ous, *filanders*, *fringe*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHIES}}$ or $\sqrt{\text{GZHIES}}$, yesterday, to-morrow.

Sanscrit, *hyas*, yesterday, (in the Vedas) to-morrow (cp. Hindi *kal*, both yesterday and to-morrow).

Greek, $\chi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, yesterday, with by-form $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$.

Latin, *heri* (for *hesi*), yesterday, *hes-ternus*, (adj.) of yesterday.

Teutonic, Goth. *gistra-morgen*, to-morrow, O.H.G. *gēstaren*, N.H.G. *gestern*, yesterday, O.N. *gær*, yesterday, *gor* (s s), also to-morrow in the old Icelandic poems; A.S. *geostra*, *gistran-dæg*, yesterday, M.E. *zister-dai*, N.E. yesterday.

ENGLISH DERIV. Teutonic, yesterday, yestreen, yester-night.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{GHEU}}$ $\sqrt{\text{GHU}}$, to make an offering or libation, to pour into the fire, to pour out, to invoke, call upon.

¹ The Rumanian language is a mixed *patois* of various elements: Latin (introduced by the Roman soldiers and settlers), Hungarian, Albanian, Slavonic, Turkish, and Modern Greek.

² Not *defile*, to pollute, which is from an entirely different root, viz. $\sqrt{\text{pu}}$, nor *file*, a rasp, which is from $\sqrt{\text{pejē}}$, to adorn, shape.

Sanskrit, hav-, hu-, in hav-as, *a sacrifice, an invocation*, havana (s.s.), havin, *calling for help*, havis, *a gift for the gods*, havyas (adj.), *to be invoked*, havya-vahas, *bearing the offering to the gods* (an epithet of fire or the God of fire, Agni), Hotṛ, *the office of priest, or chief priest, offerer of sacrifice* (applied often to Agni), hotrā, *invocation*, homa, *a pouring into the fire, an offering*, hotravya (adj.), *to be worshipped by offerings*, puru-hutas, '*much invoked*,' an epithet of the God Indra.

Zend, zaotar, *priest, chief priest*, zavaiti, *invokes*.

Armenian, ju-k-n, *a fish*.

Greek, χε-, χυ-, in χέω, *pour out* (for χέω), fut. Ep. χεύω, Att. χεῶ, perf. κέ-χυ-κα, χυτός, *poured out*, χύτρα, *an earthen pot*, χύτρον, *anything that can be poured, a fluid*, in pl. χύτρα, *libations for the dead*, χυλός, *juice produced by decoction or digestion, chyle*, χυμός, *juice of plants, animal juices, chyme*, χύμα, *that which is poured out, a fluid* (cp. Sans. homa); χοή, *a libation, drink offering*, χάνας, *a melting-pot*, χόανη, *a funnel*, Χοηφόροι, *libation-offerers to the dead* (the name of a tragedy of Æschylus, in which the Chorus offers libations to Agamemnon); ἰ-χθύς, *a fish* (ι- prothetic, -χθυ=χυ, cp. ἰχθῆς: χθῆς, χθών: χαμαί); θύω, *to offer part of a meal to the gods, to sacrifice*, θύες, *a sacrifice*, (later) incense, θύον, *a fragrant wood*.

Latin, fov-, fu-, fu-d-, in fons¹ (=fovons), gen. fontis (cp. Gk. χεοντ- [=χεφοντ-], *pouring forth*), a fountain, fontana (late Lat.), a fountain, fontaneus (adj.), of or relating to a fountain; futis, a water vessel, futio (subs.), a pouring out, futire, to let out secrets, blab, ef-futire, (s.s.), futillis, (later) futillis, that easily pours out, that cannot contain, unreliable, vain, worthless, futtle (subs.), a water vessel used at sacrifices to Vesta and Ceres. Fundere,² fudi, fustum, to pour out, (of metals) to melt, cast, fusio, a pouring out, the melting or casting of metals, fusilis, molten, fluid, fusor, a founder in metals, fusorius, molten; confundere, to pour together, mix up, confound, confusio, confusion, diffundere, to spread over, diffuse, scatter, diffusio, a spreading; ef-fundere, to pour forth, impart freely, effusio; infundere, to pour in, infusio, an infusion, infusorium, a can for pouring in; perfundere, to pour through, perfuse, profundere, to pour copiously, profusio, lavishness, refundere, to pour back, suffundere, to pour below or upon, suffusio, a suffusion, transfundere, to pour from one vessel to another, to decant, transfusio, transfusion, fundibulum, a funnel. Futare, to argue,

¹ Brugmann, ii. p. 1438, connects this with φαίω, Lat. fenestra, from Eur.-Ar. √bha-, and gives 'opening' as the original sense, citing Armen. ba-n-am, *I open*.

² Fun-d-, the nasalised base of the pr. t. (cp. tundere, tu-tudi-i, tustum)

✓ghu-
✓ghu-

supposed to be an intensive vb. from *futus*, an old part. for *fusus* (cp. Festus, p. 81, 'exfuti effusi, ut mertat pro mersat'), its compounds are *confutare*, to check a boiling liquid by pouring in cold, to restrain, put down by argument, *refutare*, to keep or drive back, to rebut, *refutatio*. *Favere*,¹ to favour, be inclined towards, to speak good words, to abstain from bad or unfavourable words (cp. Gk. εὐφημεῖν), *faustus*, fortunate, *inaustus*, unfortunate, *favor*, favour, grace, *favorabilis*, favourable, *fautor*, a patron; Umbr. fons (=fov-ons), (adj.) propitious, (subs.) favour, *Faunus*, the god of shepherds and husbandmen, *Fones*, dei silvestres (Gloss.), *Favonius*, the south-west wind²; thus, thur-is, frankincense, thurifer, incense-bearer.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. fonte, O.F. font, funt, M.E. funt, fount, a font, a fount, N.E. font (for baptism), a fount, from Lat. font-(em), Ital. fontana, O.F. fontaine, funtaine, N.E. fountain (Lat. fontana),³ F. fontanelle, an issue, the suture of the skull, Ital. fondere, O.F. fondre, to melt, cast, M.E. founderie, a foundry, O.F. fonte, a casting, N.E. font of type, F. confondre, to confound, O.F. refonder, to pay back, restore; Span. fonil, Port. funil, a funnel, F. (not found); O.F. fuser, to melt, Ital. rifiutare, O.F. refuser, M.E. refusen (as from a L. Lat. *refusare), to refuse, Ital. rifiuto, O.F. refus, a refusal, refuse (leavings), O.F. and M.E. confus, diffus (p. p.=Lat. confusus, diffusus,) O.F. infuser, to infuse; F. confuter, to confute, F. refuter, to refute; Ital. favore, O.F. favor, favour, M.E. favour, rarely favor, N.E. favour, M.E. favoren, favoren, N.E. to favour, Ital. favorevole, O.F. favorable, M.E. favorabel, O.F. favorite, favourite; O.F. Geoffroi, Gustavus (Latinised form from Guth-stab, God's staff), F. lingot (from l'ingot, by adhesion of def. article), a bar of metal (from M.E. ingot or M.H.G. ingus).

Balto-Slav, O. Slav. gověti,³ to have religious reverence for, Russ. goveti, to regard as holy; O. Slav. zva-ti, zova, to call, invite, Russ. zva-ti, zovu (s.s.), Lith. žuvis, fish, žu-k-mistras, a fisherman, O. Pruss. zu-kans (acc.), a fish.

Teutonic, Goth. giutan, O.H.G. giozan, N.H.G. giessen, to pour out, cast metals, O.N. gjota, to cast one's young⁴ (said of a dog, cat, fox,

¹ See Brugmann, *Comp. Gram.* ii. pp. 984, 1083, where Lat. *favere* is connected with O. Slav. goveti. Stokes and Bezenberger (ii. p. 163, of Fick's fourth edition) assign Lat. *favere*, Umb. fons, propitious, to ✓fave-, to favour; yet Bezenberger suggests the alternative ✓ghēp-.

² See Brugmann, ii. 369.

³ The g in place of s would correspond to Eur.-Ar. ✓gā or ✓ghā, not ✓ghu, but the signification of gov-eti brings it nearer to the latter form of the root.

⁴ Vigfusson has this note on the sense of gjeta: 'That it was originally used in a nobler sense may be inferred from the fact that two Teutonic people, the Gautar, Ganta, and Gotar, Goths (=the born), derive their names from it.' This is a doubtful

mouse, and fish), A.S. *gesten*, M.E. *zeten*, *yeten*, Scot. *yet*, to pour, M.H.G. *inguz*, N.H.G. *einguss*, M.E. *ingot*, orig. a pouring in, a mould for molten metal, that which is poured in,¹ Dan. *gyde*, Swed. *giuta*, to cast (of metals); O.N. *gjota*, Swed. *giuta*, a mill-leaf, Dan. *gyde*, a narrow lane, O. Du. *gote*, a channel, A.S. *gut*, pl. *guttas*, the intestines, M.E. *gutte*, *gotte*, N.E. *gut*, the intestinal canal, also a water-course² (cp. N.H.G. *gosse*, a drain), O.N. *gjosa*, *gusa*, M.E. *guschen*, *gowashe*, to gush out, burst forth, as a volcano, spring, or blood from a wound (cp. O.N. *geysa*, to gush, *geysir*, a hot spring, lit. the gusher), O.N. *gjesta*, *gustr*, a blast or gust of wind; Goth. *Guth*,³ O.H.G. *Got*, N.H.G. *Gott*, O.N. *Gudh*, *Godh*, A.S. *Göd*; A.S. *godefriht*, M.E. *godfriht*, god-fearing, *Gode-bert*, God-bright, A.S. *god-leas*, M.E. *godles* (cp. N.H.G. *gottlos*), godless, M.E. *Godhed*, N.E. *God-head* (= A.S. *God* + *had*, condition), Goth. *gudja*, a priest, O.N. *godhi*, a priest, (later) a chief, a liege lord, O.N. *Gudha-riki*, kingdom of God, *Gudha-vin*, God's friend, N.H.G. *Got-fried*, the peace of God, or *Got-lieb*, God-loving; O.N. *Gudh-spjall*, M.E. *godd-spel*, Gods-word, M.E. *godsib*, a sponsor, the relation of sponsors to each other.

Celtic, Bret. *founil*, a funnel, Wel. *ffynel*, an air-hole, allied to *ffyned*, to breathe (see Skeat, ad vb.), Gael. and Ir. *guth*, voice, a word.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *chyle*, *chylous*, compounds of *chylo-*, as *chylo-poietic* (*chyle-making*), *chyme*, *choëphori*, *ichthyology*, *ichthyophagous*.

Latin, *futile*, -ity, *fuse*, *fusion*, *fusil*, *fusible*, *fusibility*, *confusion*, *confuse*, *diffuse*, -ion, -ive, *effuse*, -ion, -ive, -ness, *infusion*, *profuse*, -ion, -ive, -ness, *perfuse*, *suffuse*, -ion, *transfuse*, -ion, *infusoria*, *confutation*, -able, *refutation*, -able, *irrefutable*, *Faunus*, *fauna*, *faun* (a woodland deity).

L. Latin and Romance, *font*, *fount*, *fountain*, *fontanel*, *found*, to cast or melt metal, *founder*, iron-founder, *foundry*, *font* (of type),

explanation. The Gothic name, *Gut-thiuda* = the people or land of the Goths, which in Old Icelandic poems and sagas was assimilated to O.N. *Godh-thjóðh*, the abode of the gods, favours the supposition that the name of the people is connected with *√ghu-*, and may have the sense of 'the favoured,' or 'divinely favoured,' or 'fortunate.'

¹ See Chaucer, *Yeoman's Tale*, l. 195 :

'And for I wot wel, ingot have I noon [i.e. a mould],
Goth, walkith forth, and brynge us a chalk-stoon,
For I wol make oon of the same shap,
That is, an ingot, if I may han hap.'

For the change of u to o cp. M.E. *gutte*, *gotte*.

² The original meaning seems to be a narrow outlet or channel.

³ All the Teutonic names for God are old participles = Sans. *hutas*, Eur.-Ar. *ghutos*, the Being who is invoked or sacrificed to.

funnel (perhaps thr. Celtic), confound, refund,¹ refuse (vb.), refusal, refuse (subs.), confuse (adj.), diffuse (adj.), infuse (vb.), refute, confute; favour, -able, -ite; Geoffrey, Jeffry, Jephson, Jefferson, Jeffs, &c., Gustavus, Latinised from Gustaf.

Teutonic, gut, cat-gut, gutter, ingot, gush, gust, -y, geyser; God, god-less, God-head, &c, gossip, gospel, Godfrey, Godwin, Goodwin, Gotobed (Godebert), Guthridge (Gudh-riki), zooks (= *God's books*), sounds (= *God's wounds*), obsolete forms of swearing.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ĜHUR}}$, $\sqrt{\text{ĜHUEL}}$, to be wild, savage, fierce, to disturb, cause to err.

Sanscrit, hvar-, hur-, hval-, in hvar-ati, go crooked, as a serpent, caus. hvār-ayati, lead astray, disturb, hru-nati (s.s.), ju-hur-as, hrutas, injurious, hostile, hvalati, goes crooked.

Greek, θερ-, φερ-, in θήρ,² a wild beast (θήρ Æol.), θηρίον (dim.), with s. s, also specially a serpent, poisonous animal, θηριακός, relating to wild or venomous beasts, ἡ θηριακή (sc. ἀντιδοτος), an antidote against poisonous bites, θήρα, the chase, πανθήρα, the whole booty, a large net; χωλός, lame.

Latin, fer-, fur-, in fer-us, wild, fera (subs.), a wild beast, ferinus, relating to wild beasts, ferina (subs.), venison (cp. N H G. wildbrett, s s), ferox, fierce, savage (gen. ferocis), ferocia, ferocitas, fierceness; furere,³ to rage, be ferocious, furor, fury, Furiae, the Furies, furiare, to render furious, furiosus, furious; panthēra the whole catch (Gk loan-word) theriaca (Gk. loan-word), an antidote against a poisonous bite.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. fiero, wild, proud, Prov. and O.F. fers, fiers, wild, fierce, proud, M.E. fers, fiers (s s.), N.F. fier, proud, N.E. fierce, M.E. fersnesse, fierceness; O.F. harouche, N.F. farouche, fierce (Lat. feroce[m]), Brachet; but thought doubtful by Körting), O.F. ferocite, ferocity, O.F. and M.E. furie, fury, O.F. furieux, furious; O.F. theriaque (loan-word from Gk. thr. Latin), later triacle, M.E. triacle, N.E. treacle; Ital. pantera, a drag-net, pantiera, a snare for birds, O.F. pantiere, a snare for birds, a draw-net, M.E. panter, a noose for snaring birds, N.E. painter, a rope for mooring a boat (see Skeat, ad vb.).

Balto-Slav., Lith. žvėris, O. Slav. zvěri, Bulg., zvēr, dzvēr, Russ. zvėri, a wild beast.

¹ Lat. fundare, to found, fundus, bottom, O.F. fonder, N.E. found, to establish, N.E. fund, a store, stock, are all from Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{bheṛaa}}$

² Θήρ may be referred to Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{ther-}}$ or $\sqrt{\text{dheṛ-}}$ as well as to $\sqrt{\text{gher-}}$. Brugmann (l. p. 820) assigns it to the last, and is followed by Fick (4th ed. l. p. 428).

³ Another etymology is from Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{dhu-}}$, and connects furor with sounds.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, **Mega-therium** and other compounds of **therium**.

Latin, **ferine**, **feræ naturæ**, **infuriate**.

L. Latin and Romance, **fierce**, -ness, **ferocity**, **ferocious**, -ness, **fury**,¹ the **Furies**, **furious**, **treacle**; painter, a *rope for mooring a boat*

Eur-Ar. *√**ĜHEĪD**, to be insolent, wanton, playful.

Sanskrit, **hed-**, in **hedati**,² to be insolent

Latin, **hæd-**, in **hædus**, goat.

Balto-Slav, Lith. **zaid-zu**, to play.

Teutonic, Goth **gaits**, O H G **geiz**, N H G **geiss**, O N **geit**, A S **gāt**, a goat, Goth **gaitein**, O H G. **geizzin**, A S **gæten**, a herd

ENGLISH DERIV, goat, -ish, -ee, -herd, &c.

Eur-Ar. **ĜH O ĜH E**, with variant **G O G E**, an intensive or demonstrative particle, **e-gh-om**, *nom. 1st pers. pron I*

Sanskrit, **a-ha-**, in **a-ha-m**, *I*, **ma-h-yam** (*dat.*), to me.

Zend, **a-ze-**, in **a-ze-m**, *I*.

Armenian, -s-, e-s=e-**ĝh-** *I*, in-j (*dat.*), to me.

Greek, -**γο-**, **γs-**, in **ἐγώ**, **ἐγών**, *I*, **γs**, *indeed, at least, &c.* (enclitic particle), **ὃ-γs**, *this one*, **ἐμοίγs** (*dat.*) **ἐμὲ-γs** (*acc.*) *me*.

Latin, -**go-**, -**h-**, in **e-go**, *I*, **mi-h-i** (*dat.*), to me (cp. **Umbr.** **me-h-e**); **hi-c**,³ **hæ-c**, **ho-c** (for **hi-ce**, **hæ-ce**, **hod-ce**), **hu-jus**, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. **io**, Span. **yo**, O F. (ninth century), **eo**, **io** (eleventh century), **jo** (twelfth century), **je**, *I* (all from Lat. **e[g]o** by omission of **g**). From **hic**, **hoc**, &c., the following Romance words are formed: Prov. **aic-si**, **aissi**, F. **ici**, **ci**, *here* (from **ecce** + **hic**), Prov. **oc**, **o**, *this, yes* (= **hoc**), O F. **avuec**, N F. **avec** (= **apud** + **hoc**), *with*, O F. **oïl**, N F. **oui** (= **hoc** + **ille**), *yes*; Ital. **oggi**, Prov. **huei**, O F. **hui** (= **hoc** + **die**), N F. (**aujourd'hui**), to day (= **ad illum diurnum de hoc die**); Ital. **ancora**, Prov. **ancar**, **encara**, O F. **ancore**, N F. **encore**

¹ Another, and more probable, explanation is from √**dhā-** (which see).

² Cited by Fick in his third edition, but omitted in the fourth.

³ **Hic** is therefore a compound of **ghc** = **h**, **se** = **i**, **ke** = **e**.

- CHO** (=ad hanc horam), *still, again*, Prov. a-ora, O.F. aore, ore, N.F. or
CHE (=hac hora), *this hour, now*.
GO Balto-Slav., O. Lith. e-sz, a-sz (later az), O. Slav. azu, I, O. Pruss.
GE a-s, I.

Teutonic, Goth. i-k, O.H.G. i-hha, i-h, N.H.G. i-ch, O.N. e-c, A.S. i-k, M.E. i-k, I, Goth. mi-k, O.H.G. mi-h, N.H.G. mi-ch, O.N. mi-k, A.S. me-c (acc.), *me*; so Goth. thu-k, si-k, O.H.G. di-h, si-h, N.H.G. dich, sich, O.N. thi-k, sik, A.S. the-c, se-c (acc.), *thee, self*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, egoism, -ist, egotism, -ist.

L. Latin and Romance, Langue-doc, the Province in which oc was used for 'yes'; encore.

*Teutonic, I.*¹

¹ The guttural or aspirate representing Eur-Ar **gh** has been lost in the Romance and in many of the Teutonic derivatives. *e.g.* in M.E. I for **ik**.

T.

Eur-Ár TA TO , pronominal (third pers.) and demonstrative base,
he, that.

Sanscrit, ta-, in ta-t (n), third pers pron *it*, ta-t, *so*, ta-ti, *so many*,
tavat, *so long*, tavant, *so great*, ta-tra, *there*.

The declension of tad- uses in the masc and fem. sing the base
sa-, as follows :

SINGULAR.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	sa	sā	ta-t
G.	ta-sya	ta-syās	ta-sya
D.	ta-smai	ta-syai	ta-smai
Acc	ta-m	tā-m	ta-t
Abl	ta-smāt	ta-syās	ta-smāt
Ins.	tena	ta-yā	tena
Loc.	ta-smin	ta-syām	ta-smin

DUAL.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N	tau	te	te
G.	ta-yos	ta-yos	ta-yos
D.	tā-bhyām	tā-bhyām	tā-bhyām
Acc.	tau	te	te
Abl.	tā-bhyām	tā-bhyām	tā-bhyām
Ins.	ta-bhyām	tā-bhyām	tā-bhyām
Loc.	ta-yos	ta-yos	ta-yos

PLURAL.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	te	tās	tāni
G.	te-sham	tasām	te-sham
D.	te-bhyas	tā-bhyas	te-bhyas
Acc.	tan	tās	tā-ni
Abl.	te-bhyas	ta-bhyas	te-bhyas
Ins.	ta-is	tābhis	tais
Loc.	teshū	tāsu	teshū

TA-
TO-

Greek, το-, in

	SING.		DUAL.		PLUR.
N.	ὁ ἡ τό ¹	N. & Acc.	τώ τά τώ	οἱ αἱ	τά
G.	τοῦ τῆς τοῦ	G. & D.	τοῖν ταῖν τοῖν	τῶν τῶν	τῶν
D.	τῷ τῇ τῷ			τοῖς ταῖς	τοῖς
Acc.	τόν τήν τό			τούς τάς	τά

Other forms from το- are : αὐτός, *self*, ὁ αὐτός (αὐτός), ἡ αὐτή (αὐτή), τὸ αὐτό (ταὐτό, ταὐτόν), *the same*, οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this same, thus*, τοῖος, *such*, τόσος, *so great*, τότε, *then*, &c.; compounds of αὐτό-, as αὐτό-ματος, *self-moving*, αὐτόχθων, *from the earth itself*, *aboriginal*, &c., ταυτο-λογία, *saying the same thing*, αὐθεντικός, *authentic*.

Latin, te, in is-te thus declined :

	SING.		PLUR.
N.	is-te -ta -tud		is-ti -tæ -ta
G.	is-tius		is-torum -tarum -torum
D.	is-ti(-tei)		is-tis(-teis)
Acc.	is-tum -tam -tud		is-tos -tas -ta
Abl.	is-to(d) -tā(d) -to(d)		is-tis(-teis)

Other forms from te- are : tam, *so*, ta-men, *nevertheless*, tot, *so many*, i-ta, *so*, i-tem, *also*, tantus, *so many*, tum, tunc, *then*, tandem, *at length*, talis, *such*, lex talionis, *the law of returning like for like* ('such for such'), 'an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth,' retaliare, *to retaliate*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. stesso, istesso, *this very* (=iste + ipse), stamattina, *this morning* (=ista matutina), stasera, *this evening* (=ista sera), Ital. questo, *this one* (eccu[m] + iste), O.F. icist, icest, cist, cest, N.F. cet, ce, pl. ces, *this, these* (ecce + iste), O.F. icestui, cestui, *this* (ecce + istui), O.F. tandis, *so long* (tam, or tantos, dies).

Balto-Slav., Lith. tã, O. Pruss. s-ta-n, O. Slav. tŭ, acc. *this, him*.

Teutonic, tha-, de-, in Goth. tha-ta, O.N. tha-t, A.S. thæt-t, N.E. *that*, O.H.G. dër, N.H.G. der, die, das, *the, that*, O.H.G. ðe-ser, N.H.G. die-ser, O.N. the-sai, A.S. the-s, *this*; Goth. tha-thra, O.N. tha-dra, A.S. thær, O.H.G. dar, N.H.G. da, dar- (in comp.), *there*; A.S. and M.E. thi-der, N.E. *thither*; Goth. thau-h, O.H.G. doh, N.H.G. doch, O.N. thō, A.S. theah, *though*; O.H.G. danne, *for and then*, N.H.G. dann, *then, denn, for*, A.S.

¹ 'O, ἡ, τό = Sans. sa, sã, tat; τοῦ, Epic. τοῖο for τόσιο, = Sans. tasya; τῆς = Sans. tasyās; τῷ = τῷ = Sans. ta(sm)ai; τόν, τήν, τό = Sans. tam, tām, tat; τέ, τῆ, τό = Sans. tau, te, tau; τοῖν, ταῖν, τοῖν = Sans. ta(bh)yam; τῶν = Sans. te(sh)am; τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς = Sans. te(bh)yas.

thonne, *than*, thenne, *then*, O.H.G. dannana, dannan, N.H.G. von dannen, A.S. tharon, M.E. thennes, N.E. *thence*.

TA-
TO-

Goth. and O.N. *tha*, A.S. *the*, *the*, *that*, A.S. *thes*, O.N. *thessi*, *this*, are thus declined :

Goth. *tha-*, *the*, *that*

	SING		PLUR.
N.	sa	so 'thata	thai thos tho
G.	this	thizos this	thize thizo thize
D	thamma	thizai thamma	thaim, <i>in all genders</i>
Ac.	thana	tho thata	thans thos thos

O N *tha-*, *the*, *that*

N.	sa (sja)	su (sja)	that	thessir	thessar	
G.	thess	theirrar	thess	thessara	} <i>all genders</i>	
D.	theim	theirri	thvi	thessum		
Ac	thann	thā	that	thessa		thessar thessi

A.S. *the-*, *the*, *that*

N.	se (the)	seo (theo)	that	tha	} <i>in all genders</i>
G.	thæs	thæra	thæs	thara	
D.	tham (thæm)	thære	tham thæm	tham (thæm)	
Ac.	thone(thæne)	thā	that	tha	

O N. *thessi*, *this*

N.	thessi	thessi	thetta	thessir	thessar	thessi
G.	thessa	thessara	thessa	thessara	} <i>in all genders</i>	
D.	thessum	thessari	thessa	thessum		
Ac.	thenna	thessa	thetta	thessa		thessar thessi

A S. *thes*, *this*

N.	thes	thæos	this	thās	} <i>in all genders</i>
G.	thises	thisse	thises	thissa	
D.	thissum	thisse	thisum	thisum	
Ac.	thisne	thas	this	thās	

O.N. *that*, third pers. pron. *he*

N. neut. <i>that</i>	M. and F. of sing.	their	thær	thau	
G. neut. <i>thes</i>	cases from han-n,	theirra	} <i>in all genders</i>		
D. neut. <i>thvi</i>	hon, <i>he</i> , <i>she</i>	theim			
A. neut. <i>that</i>		tha		thær	thau

A.S. *tha, they* (= plur. of demonstrative *the, that*).

The sing. cases are formed from *he, heo, hit* (*he, she, it*).

Plur. Nom. *thā* in all genders

Gen. *thāra* do.

Dat. and Acc. *thām* do.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, compounds of *auto-*, as *automaton, autonomy, autopsy, autograph, autocrat, &c., authentic, tautology, -ical*.

Latin, *tantamount, tandem, driving one horse in front of another; retaliate, -ion; tot* (at the end of a bill, and in the phrase) 'to tot up' (fr. *tot, so many*).

L. Latin and Romance, the legal phrase 'cestui que' (see under $\sqrt{\text{ki-}}$).

Teutonic, *the, that, this, these, those, they, their, them, there, thither, then, than, thence, though*.

Eur-Ar. TA-TO-, nominal suffix, especially in (1) participles, and (2) nouns and adjectives formed from participles; (3) used also in ordinal numbers; and found (4) in compound suffixes as their final member.

(1) Participles: Sans. *ḥru-tas, heard of, famous*, Gk. *κλυ-τός, celebrated*, Lat. *in-cly-tus, famous, ama-tus, loved*.

(2) Sans. *hu-tas, invoked, one to whom libations are offered*; Goth. *Gu-th*, O.H.G. *Go-t*, O.N. *Go-dh*, A.S. and Eng. *Go-d*; Gk. *χόρ-τος*; Lat. *hor-tus*; Lith. *gar-das*; Goth. *gar-da*, O.H.G. *gar-to*, O.N. *gar-dh-r*, A.S. *gear-d*, Eng. *yar-d, gar-th, gar-d-en*, from $\sqrt{\text{gher-}}$, to enclose (Eur-Ar. *ghor-to-), an enclosure.

(3) Sans. *shash-tas*, Gk. *ἑκ-τός*, Lat. *sex-tus*, Lith. *szės-z-tas*, Goth. *saihs-ta*, O.H.G. *sēhs-te*, A.S. *six-ta*, Eng. *six-th*.

(4) In superlative compound suffix *-is-to-*: Sans. *lagh-is-tas, lightest*, Gk. *ἐλάχισ-τος, least*, A.S. *læs-as-t*,¹ Eng. *leas-t*. In nominal suffix *mp-to*, Sans. *ḥró-ma-tam*, O.H.G. *hlumunt, fame, ὀνόματα* (pl.), *names*, Lat. *cogno-mentum, surname* (cp. also *aug-men-tum, testamen-tum, augment, testament, &c.*).

¹ In Latin superlatives the old suffix *-is-to-* is displaced by a later formation, *-issimo-*. The nominal suffixes, *-της -ητος* in Greek, *-tas -tatis, -tus -tutis*, in Latin, (e.g. *βαρύτης, -ητος, claritas -tatis, vir-tus -tutis*), are extended forms of *-ta, -te*.

Eur-Ar. TE-TE, a term of endearment in general, but specially applied by children to their father.

Sanscrit, tata, *father*; also in vocative, 'my son.'

Greek, τέττα, τάτα. affectionate title used to elders, specially to fathers.

Latin, tata, 'father,' tatula, dimin. ; cp. Atta.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. (vulg.) tata, 'father,' O.F. tale, grandmother, Ital. daddoli, friendly mode of address to a monk.

Balto-Slav., Lith. teta, tetis, Russ. teta, 'father,' O. Slav. teta, aunt, Lith. tevas, father.

Teutonic, atta, father, in the Gothic Lord's Prayer.

Celtic, Ir. daid, Gael. daid-ein (dim.), Wel. dad, tad, Corn. tat, Bret. tat, tad, father.

ENGLISH DERIV. Celtic, dad, daddy, grand-dad.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TE}}$, with older form $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{TE}}$, to steal.

Sanscrit, tai-, in tāyus, stāyus, a thief; cp. ste-nas (s.s.), stāyat, secret, concealed.

Zend, ta-, in tāya, theft.

Greek, τᾱ-, in τῆτάω, (Dor.) τᾱτάω, to rob, τητάομαι, to be in want, τῆ (Epic. imp.), take.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. tati, a thief, taiti, to conceal, Russ. tati, a thief.

Celtic, Ir. taid, a thief, taidhe, theft, taidh-each, thievish.

English derivatives from the form $\sqrt{\text{te-}}$ are not found. Steal, stealth, &c., are from an extension of $\sqrt{\text{ste-}}$.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TEG}}$, with older form $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{TEG}}$, to touch, take, grasp.

Sanscrit, taj-, in tajat, suddenly, at once.

Greek, ταγ- in τε-ταγ-ών (Epic redupl. part. 2 aor.), having seized, τάσσω¹ (=ταγῶ), to arrange, put in order (2 aor. ἔ-ταγ-ον), τακτός, arranged, τακτικός, tactical, ordering, ἡ τακτική (sc. τέχνη), the art of military tactics, τᾱγός, leader, ταγή, τάξις, an ordering,

¹ Cp. Ital. maneggio, O.F. manège, Eng. manage, handling (from manus, a hand), then government, control, ordering.

/TEG

/NTEG

τάγμα, an *ordinance*, σύνταξις, *ordering together, grammatical arrangement*, συγγρακτικός, *according to syntax*, ἀταξία, *want of order*.

Latin, tag-, tang- (later nasalised base of pr. t.), in *tagere*, *taxi*, **taxdm* (?), *to touch, take hold of, to reach to grasp*, *tagax*, *light-fingered, thievish*, *taxare* (frequentative of *tagere*), *to touch violently or often, to handle, to appraise or assess value* (i.e. as by handling), *to taunt, impute a fault*, *tax with*, *taxatio*, *a rating, appraisal*; *dumtaxat* (sometimes separated by intervening words, more frequently used as one word), with sense of 'as far as it goes,' 'simply'; *contagium* (n.), *contagio*, -onis (f), *contagion*, *contagiosus*, *contagious*, *contiguus*, *near to*, *contāmen*, *contagion*, *contaminare* (formed as from a noun **tāmen* for *tagmen*), *to bring into touch with*; *tangere*, *te-tig-i*, *tac-tum*, *to touch, hold, take, taste, reach to*, *tangens* (pr p), *touching*, *tangibilis*, *tangible*, *tactilis* (s s.), *tactus*, *tactio*, *touching, touch*; *attin-gere*, -tigi, -tactum, *come into contact with*, *contingere*, -tigi, -tactum, *to touch closely, be near to, reach to, happen to*, *contactus*, *contact*, *intactus* (adj.), *untouched, integer, untouched, whole, sincere*, *integritas*, *integrare*, *restore*, *redintegrare*, *to renew*.

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. *taxa*, *tasca*, Prov. *tasca*,¹ O F *tasque*, *tasche*, *tache*, M.E. *taske*, N.F. *tâche*, *a task*, F. *taxer* (Lat. *taxare*), *to tax*, Ital. *tassa*, Prov. *taxa*, O. and N.F. *taxe*, M.E. *taxe*, *a tax*, Ital. *tastare* (= L. Lat. *taxitare*, *to touch often*), O F. *taster*, M.E. *tasten*, N.E. *to taste*, O. Ital. *tasto*, O.F. and M.E. *tast*, *touch, taste*;² O.F. *tac* (Lat. *tactus*), *a contagious disease, contagion*, found in the fragments of a sixth century version of the Bible; Ital. *attaccare*, O.F. *atachier*, M.E. *atache*, *atteche*, N.F. *attacher*, *to arrest, lay hold of, to fasten, affix one thing to another*, N.F. (of sixteenth century) *attaquer*,³ M.E. *attaque*, N.E. *attack*, *to assail*, *détacher*, *to detach*. Diez and Littré connect these words with Genevese *tache*, Span. and Port. *tacha*, Ital. *tacca*, *a round-headed nail*, Eng. *tack*⁴; but Korting derives both from *tac-*

¹ Whether *tasca* and *tasche* are transpositions of *taxa* or connected with M.H.G. *tasche*, *a bag, pocket, purse*, is uncertain. Du Cange gives a L. Lat. *tasca*, (1) *a small sack, a kind of purse*, (2) *an impost upon land*. Kluge says the origin of the German *tasche*, its history and relation to the Romance words are unknown.

² The O. Ital. and O.F. and M.E. had the double meaning *to taste, to feel or touch*. In modern Ital. and F. the only meaning retained is 'to feel', the sense of *taste* being expressed by Ital. *gusto*, F. *goût* (= Lat. *gustus*), but in modern Eng. *taste* has lost its old and original sense of *touching, feeling*, for which *touch*, derivative of O.H.G. *snuchen* is used. The modern Ital. *tasto* = *key of a piano or organ*, as well as *touch*.

³ *Attaquer* and *attacher* are really doublets, being formed from a L. Lat. *attac-eare*, and had originally the same sense, *to fasten on to, place in contact with*. *Attaquer* is a Norman French word; *attacher* belongs to the Ile de France dialect (see Brachet, ad vb.).

⁴ Probably of Celtic origin: see below, Ir. *tasa*, *a nail, peg*. Kluge, on the other

√T₁
√(S)₁

or *taco* in *tac-tus*. Ital. *attignere*, Prov. *ateigner*, O.F. *ataignre*, *ateignrè*, *ataindre*, N.F. *atteindre*, M.E. *ateignen*, *ateinen*, *attainen*, *to touch upon*, *attain*, *gain*, O.F. *ateint*, *ataint*, N.F. *atteint*, M.E. *ateynt*, *atteint* (p. p. of *aténen*, *atéinen*), N.E. *attaint* (adj.), *convicted*, M.E. *ataynen*, *atteinten*, *attaynten* (vb., from p. p. *atteint*), N.E. *attaint*, *to hit in tilting*, *to prove a charge*, *to subject to attainder*, *to corrupt*, *to infect*, O.F. *ataindre* (inf. used as subs.), M.E. *attaynder* (subs.), *a sentence depriving of all civil rights*. The simpler form *taint*¹ is used as a verb for *attaint* in the latter senses, and as a subs. with sense of *stain*, *touch*, *infection*. All these words are from *attingere*, the compound of *tangere*, not formed on *tingere*, *to dye*, *colour*. Ital. *integro*, *without defect*, *uncorrupted*, *intiero*, *entire*, *without fracture or loss of any part*, Prov. *integre*, *entegre*, *entieyr*, O. and N.F. *entier*, M.E. *entier*, N.E. *entire*, *whole*, *complete*, O.F. *entierité*, M.E. *entierty*, N.E. *entirety*.

Teutonic,² Goth. *tēkan* (p. t. *taitōk*), O.N. *taka* (p. t. *tok*, p. p. *tekinn*), M.E. *taken*, *to take*, *lay hold of*, L.G. *tikk*, Du. *tik*, M.E. *tek*, *a light touch*, M.E. *tik-len*, *to touch lightly*, *tickle*, M.H.G. *zache*, L.G. *takk*, *a tooth or tine*, Swed. *tagg*, *a prickle*,³ Dan. *takket*, *tackle* (subs.), cp. Du. *takel*, *a pulley*, *tackle*, *takelen*, *to rig*, M.E. *takel*, *tackle of a ship*.

Celtic, Ir. *taca*, *a peg*, *naíl*, Gael. *tacaid*, Bret. *tach*, M.E. *takke* (from Celt.), *a tack*, *fastening*, Gael. *tao*, *a lease* (perhaps loan-word).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *tactios*, *tacti-cal*, *-cian*, *taxidermist*, *ataxia* (medical), *a form of paralysis*, *syntax*.

Latin, *taxation*, *-ble*; *contagion*, *-ous*, *contiguous*, *-ity*, *contaminate*,

hand, connects N.H.G. *sacken*, N.E. *taek*, with Sans. *daçā* (for *ḍaṇan*), *a tooth*, or *daçā*, *the edge or fringe of a garment*, M. and N.E. *dag*, *a point or strip*.

¹ Skeat and the *Century Dict.* connect *taint* with the p. p. of O.F. *teindre*, *to dye*, from which *tint*, *a colour*, is derived; but Brachet gives *atteindre*, *to touch*, *strike*, *reach*, *attain*, with participial subs. *atteints*, to which I think Eng. *taint* (for *attaint*), with sense of *touch*, *infection*, should be referred; *taint* in its earlier, but now generally obsolete, sense of *tint* may be referred to F. *teindre*, from L. *tingere*, *to dye*, and be a different word from *taint* = *attaint*, though having the same form.

² The retention of the initial *t* in Teut. as representing the Eur.-Ar. *t* is irregular. Skeat, following Curtius, explains it by a loss of the *s* from the older form (s)teg. This explanation, however, does not accord with the regular substitution of *d* for *t* in Germ. *daek*, Eng. *deek*, corresponding with Lat. *teg-ere*, *teo-tum* (see following root), and Goth. *tekan*, &c., is better referred to √*deç-*, √*degh-*.

³ Perhaps O.N. *tagl*, A.S. *tæg*, *tæg*, *tail*, Swed. *tagel*, *hair of the tail or mane*, Goth. *tagl*, *hair*; the original sense, in this case, would be *an appendage*, *fringe*, *something tacked on* (see Feist, *Goth. Etym.* 'tagl'). The *Century Dict.* cites O.H.G. *sagel*, M.H.G. *sagel*, *a tail*, also *a string*. These Teutonic forms seem to be diminutives of a simple **tac* or **tag*, and may be connected with Sans. *daçā*, *a tooth*, or *daçā*, *a fringe*, if they are not of Celtic origin. (See √*daç-*.)

-ion ; tangent, -ial, tangible, tact, taction, contingent, -cy, contact, intact, integer (*a whole*), -gral, -grity, -grant, integrate, -ion, redintegration.

L. Latin and Romance, tax, task, taste, -y, tasteful, -less, dis-taste ; attack, attach, -ment, attaché, detach, -ment, attain, -ment, -able, attain, -ed, attainder, attainment, taint, -less ; entire, entirety, -ness.

Teutonic, take, mistake, partake, retake, &c., tackle, tick, tickle,¹ tag, perhaps tail.

Celtic, tack (subs.), *a small nail, a rope fastening the sail to the windward side of the ship, the course of a ship*, tack (vb.), *to fasten or sew on slightly, to change the course of a ship by shifting the position of the sails from one side to another*, tack in '*a tack of land*,' *land held on lease*, tacksman, *a lease-holder*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TEG}}$, with older form $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{TEG}}$, with sense of *covering*, probably extended from $\sqrt{\text{TE}} = \sqrt{\text{STE}}$, *to steal, conceal*.

Sanscrit has only derivatives from the older form $\sqrt{\text{steg}}$ -

Greek, τει-, in τείρος, *a roof, any covered part of a house*, (later) *a brothel*. For other derivatives see under $\sqrt{\text{STEG}}$.

Latin, teg-, in tegere, texi, tectum, *to cover*, tectum, *a roof, house*, tector, *a plasterer*, tegula, *a tile*, tegumentum, tegimentum, tegmentum, *a covering*, teges, *a covering, a mat* ; toga, *a garment, a roof*, tugurium (in inscriptions tegurium, tigurium), *a hut, cottage*, de-tegere, *to uncover, detect*, integumentum, *a covering*, protegere, *to cover over, shelter, protect*, protector, protectio.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. tetto, F. toit, *a roof* (from tectum), Ital. tegola, Prov. teula, O.F. teule, N.F. tuile, *a tile*, N.F. tuilerie, *a 'tilery,' tile manufactory*, N.F. protégé, *one protected*.

Balto-Slav, steg-, in O. Pruss. stogis, Lith. stogas, *a roof*, from Lith. stegiu, stekti, *to cover*, O. Slav. o-stez-i, *a garment*, from $\sqrt{\text{steg}}$ -.

Teutonic, dek-, in O.H.G. decchan, N.H.G. decken, O.N. thekja, A.S. theccan, M.E. theccan, thacchan, *to cover, thatch*, from O.H.G. dah, N.H.G. dach, O.N. thak, A.S. thæc, *roof, thatch*, O. Du. deeken, *to hide*, N. Du. dekken, *to cover, to deck*, in sense of *adorning*, that is *hiding the rough material of a building with plaster, tapestry, &c.* (cp. Lat. tector, *a plasterer*), Du. or L.G. dek, *a ship's cover, a deck*, M.H.G. dihte, N.H.G. dicht, O.N. thettr, M.E. thiȝt, tiȝt, N.E. tight, dialectic thyte,

¹ See under $\sqrt{\text{dek}}$ -degh- for another explanation of take, &c.

theat, tight, wateryproof, well compacted,¹ Dan. *tæt* (a.s.), Eng. *taut*, a nautical term; O.H.G. *ziagal*, N.H.G. *ziegel*, Du. *tegchel*, *tegel*, A.S. *tigel*, a tile (borrowed from Lat. *tegula* at an early date, before the High German shifting of sounds: Kluge ad vb.); N.H.G. *obdach*, a shelter.

Celtic, O. Ir. *tech*, *teg*, N. Ir. *tigh*, *teach*, Corn. and Wel. *ti*, *ty*, a house, Bret. *bou-tiga*, cow-stall, Ir. and Gael. *tighearna*, O. Wel. *tigern*, N. Wel. *teyrn*, *torn*, *teern*, a lord, house-master, N. Ir. *teigh*, a covering, Gael. and Ir. *teaghlach*, O. Ir. *teglach*, W. *teulu*, Corn. *teilu*, family, household, Ir. *tuighe*, *tuga*, Gael. *tugha*, Wel. *to*, a cover; thatch (cp. Lith. *stogas*, a roof).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *tegument*, -ary, *integument*, *toga*, originally a covering, any garment whether for male or female, later the special robe of an adult Roman male, *detect*, -or, -ion, -ive, *protector*, -or, -ion, -ive.

L. Latin and Romance, *Tuileries*, because built on the site of a tile-factory, *protégé*.

Teutonic, *thatch*, *thatcher* (also used as surname), *deck* (vb.), *deck* (subs.), *bedeck*, *tight*, -en, -ness, *taut*, *tile*, *tiler*, *tiling* (Lat. loan-word through A.S.).

Celtic, *Tierney* (an Irish surname), -ty, -tye, the termination of many English place-names with sense of house, farm, &c.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TIG}}$, with older form $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{TIG}}$, to pierce, stick, to be attached to, adhere.

Sanskrit, *tij-*, in *tejate*, to be or make sharp, *tejayati*, sharpens, *tigmas*, sharp pointed.

Armenian, *tiz*, a tick.

Greek, *στυγ-*: for derivatives see under $\sqrt{\text{stig-}}$.

Latin, *stig-*: for derivatives see under $\sqrt{\text{stig-}}$.

Teutonic, L.G. *teke*, O. Du. *teke*, M.E. *tyke*, F. *tique*, a tick in sharp or dogs (probably from this root; Skeat assigns it to $\sqrt{\text{teg-}}$, to touch, but see under $\sqrt{\text{dek-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{denk-}}$). All the other Teutonic words are from $\sqrt{\text{stig}}$, cp. O.H.G. *stehhan*, to prick, pierce, fasten, stick, N.H.G. *stechen*, *stecken*, O.H.G. *sticchen*, N.H.G. *sticken*, prick, pierce, embroider.

¹ So Skeat. But Kluge considers it probable that *dicht* (which he refers to *pedhan*, &c.) may be connected with O.H.G. *diehti*, N.H.G. *diekt*, O.N. *thyktir*, A.S. *thicc*, N.E. *thick*. Phonetically, *thick* accords with a root $\sqrt{\text{teg-}}$ rather than $\sqrt{\text{teq-}}$.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. *estiquer, estiquer, estichier*, to fasten, attach to, stick, O.F. *estiquete*, N.F. *étiquette*, originally a label fastened by a small stick or skewer giving directions, or address, or rules to be observed, now applied to the code of social custom and polite observance.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Teutonic, tick (the insect), ticket, tick=ticket, in the phrase 'on tick,' expressing that an article has been purchased on a ticket given in acknowledgment of the debt. See Skeat (ad vb.) who quotes from Nares in explanation of 'on tic': 'taking things to be put into a bill was taking them on ticket, since corrupted into tick.'

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TEG}}$, with older $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{TEG}}$, to steep, dip, dye.

Greek, *τεγ-*, in *τέγω*, to wet, moisten, steep, *τεγκτός*, moistened, cp. Gk. *στάζω*, to drop, 2 aor. pass. *ἔστάρην, σταγών*, a drop.

Latin, ting- (nasalised form), in *tingere, tinguere, tinxi, tinctum* (compare *stinguere*, to quench), to wet, moisten, soak in, colour, dye, stain, *tinctor*, a dyer, *tinctura, tinctus*, a dyeing, *tinctilis*, having the property of staining.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *tingere*, Prov. *tenher*, F. *teindre*, to dye, O.F. *des-teindre*, M.E. *steinen, staynen* (for *distaynen*; cp. sport for disport), to take the colour out, N.E. to stain, Span. *tinto*, coloured, stained, *vino tinto*, coloured wine, Ital. *tinto*, Prov. *teint*, F. *teint*, a dye, *teinte*, M.E. *teinte*, a tint, Ital. *mezzo-tinto*, half-tinted.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, tinge (subs. and vb.), tincture, tinctorial, tint, from an earlier tinot, (subs.) a colour, (adj.) stained.

L. Latin and Romance, stain, stainless, Tent, a kind of wine from Spain (*vino tinto*), *mezzo-tinto*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TE}}$ $\sqrt{\text{TA}}$, to melt, become fluid, dissolve (with varying extensions).

Latin, ta-, in ta-bes,¹ moisture of a melting or decaying substance, corruption, plague, pestilence, ta-bäre, melt, dissolve, drip, waste away,

¹ -bes, -bäre are suffixes formed from Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{bhes}}$, to be; cp. -bus- in super-bus,

ta-bescere, to decay, dissolve, tabidus, melting, decaying, putrefying, **tabefacere**, to cause decay.

Balto-Slav., ta-jati, melts, Russ. ta-jate, thaws, ta-lu, liquid, fluid.

Teutonic, daw-, dei-, in O.H.G. douwen, dewen, N.H.G. tanen, O.N. they-ja, A.S. thawan, M.E. thawen, to thaw, N.H.G. ver-dauen, to digest, O.N. thid-a, to thaw, thid-r, open water, i.e. free from ice.

Celtic, Ir. ta-m, plague, pestilence.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, tabid, tabescent, tabefaction, tabefy (thr. F. tabifier),

Teutonic, thaw.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TĒQ}}$ $\sqrt{\text{TĒGH}}$ (extension of the preceding root), to melt, dissolve, flow, run, be swift.

Sanskrit, tak-, in tak-ati, rushes, hastens, taku, rushing, hastening, tak-ka, quick, fleet.

Zend, taç-, in taç-aiti, runs.

Greek, τηκ-, ταχ-, in τήκ-ω, to melt, τακρός, soft, easy to melt, ταχύς,¹ swift, ταχυ-γράφος, quick writer, a shorthand writer.

Balto-Slav., tek-, in O. Slav. teka, flow, run, teki, resin, Russ. tecu, out-flowing.

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. tais, soft, Ir. taisse, weakness, Gael. teich, Ir. (early) techim, to flee, Wel. techu, to skulk (Macbain).

ENGLISH DERIV. *Greek*, words compounded with tachy-, as tachygraphy, a term applied to shorthand writing.

(1) **Eur.-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{TEQ}}$ $\sqrt{\text{TEGH}}$, to cut, fashion, produce, beget, bring forth.

Sanskrit, tak-, in tak-man, a child.

Zend, taok-, in taokman, a child.

Greek, τεκ-, in τίκτω (from τήκ-ω), 2 aor. ἔτεκ-ον, perf. τέτοκα, to produce, beget, bring forth, τ κ-ος (poetic for τέκνον), also applied to the young of animals, τέκνον a child, τόκος, birth, offspring, produc-

¹ Otherwise Prellwitz, who derives ταχύς from Eur.-Ar. dhghos-, swift, and compares Sans. dagh-, to reach, Polish dążyć, to hasten; the radical θ in ταχ- is changed to τ to avoid the double aspirate; cp. comp. θάσσων for θαχίων.

tion, increment, interest on money, τέχνη, art, skill, τεχνικός, artistic, skilful, τεχνολογία, systematic treatment.

Latin, tig-, in *ignum*, building material, a log or piece of timber, a beam, *tigillus*, dim. a small log, *ignarius*, a carpenter.

Teutonic, deg-, in O.H.G. *degan*, O.N. *theg-n*, a free holder of land, a franklin, M.H.G. *degen*, a warrior, hero, A.S. *theg-n*, a soldier, servant, follower, also a title of honour, a franklin, *thane*¹; Goth. *thius*² (m.), *thiwi* (f.), O.H.G. *deo* (m.), *diu* (f.), A.S. *theow* (m.), *thiwa* (f.), O.N. *thy* (= *thivi*), O.N. *-thjofr* (in pr. names), as *Frithjofr*, *Frithiof* (pr. n.), O.H.G. *dionon*, N.H.G. *dienen*, O.N. *thjona*, O. Sax. *thionon*, A.S. **theonan*, to be a servant, to serve; Goth. **thiw-airno* (not found, but inferred from the analogy of *widuw-airna*, widow's son), O.H.G. *diorna*, N.H.G. *dirne*, O. Sax. *thiorna*, O.N. *therna*, Dan. *terne*, M.E. *therne*, *tarn*, (lit. servant's daughter), a girl, wench, O.H.G. *deomuoti*, N.H.G. *demut*,³ humility, modesty, (lit.) the temper of a servant.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, technical, -ity, technology, pyrotechnics, &c.

Teutonic, *thane* (?).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TEQ S}}$ $\sqrt{\text{TEK S}}$ (extended from preceding $\sqrt{\text{TEQ}}$, *hew*, shape, work with tools.

Sanskrit, *taksh-*, in *taksh-ati*, hews, cuts, fashions, makes (p. p. *tashtas*), *taksh-an*, a carpenter, *takshana* (subs), hewing, cutting, planing, *takshaka*, a particular tree, the pine (?).

Zend, *tash-*, in *tash-at*, 'hewed' (3rd sing. imp., *ta-tash-a* 3rd sing. perf.), *tash-an*, a carpenter, *tas-tas*, made, hewn, fashioned, *tash-a*, an axe.

Greek, *τεκτ-*, in *τέκτων*, a craftsman, carpenter, *τεκταίνωμαι*, to work as a carpenter, *ἀρχιτέκτων*, master builder, *ἀρχιτεκτονία*, architecture; *τόξον*, a bow, *τόξα*, bow and arrows (sometimes arrows only, as *τόξα ἡλίου*, Eurip. 'Herc. Fur.' 1090, the rays of the sun, Soph. 'Phil.' 652, 'εἰ μοί τι τόξων τῶνδε'; *τοξικός*, relating to bows, ἡ τοξική

¹ *Degan*, *theg-n*, correspond phonetically with *τέκνον*, a son, and A.S. *mago* is used both of a son and a servant (cp. also *παῖς*, son and servant). Fick, therefore, connects it immediately with *τέκνον*. Skeat, on the other hand, refers it (see below, under $\sqrt{\text{teq-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{tenq-}}$), to A.S. *þiðan*, O.H.G. *dihan*, to thrive, grow up, while Kluge leaves it an open question etymologically, but the meaning of the German word leads him to prefer the derivation from $\sqrt{\text{teq-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{tenq-}}$.

² Kluge supposes a lost guttural in these words; the Teutonic bases would therefore be *thig-*, *dig-* = Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{teq-}}$. Feist follows Kluge in connecting *thius*, &c., with *τέκνον*, but Skeat seems to refer A.S. *theow* to Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{teq-}}$.

(sc. τέχνη), *archery*, τοξικόν (sc. φάρμακον), *poison for smearing arrows with* (Arist. 'Mirab.' 86).

√TEQ
√TEK

Latin, tecs- (tex-), in tex-ere, -ui, -tus, *to weave*, **textor**, *a weaver*, **textorius**, *relating to weaving*, **textilis**, *woven, textile*, **textura**, *web, texture*, **textus** (subs.), *tissue, structure, (of language) construction, style*; **contexere**, *to interweave, unite, (subs.) connection*, **prætexere**, *to weave before or over, to fringe, border* 'toga prætexta,' or simply 'prætexta,' *the toga with a purple border*, worn by the higher magistrates at Rome, and by freeborn children till they received the toga virilis, **prætextus** (subs.), *show, display, a pretence, pretext*; **tela**, *a web* (for tecs-la¹), **sub-tilis** (sub + tela), *woven fine, delicate, subtle, acute*, **subtilia**, pl. *fine stuffs*, **subtēmen** (= sub + tecs-men), *that which is woven in the woof, (poet.) thread*; **man-tela**,² **man-tile** (n.), *a towel or manipule for washing the hands, a table-cloth*, **mantelum** and **mantellum** (300 A.D.), *a cloth napkin, also a cloak, mantle, (metaph.) a subterfuge*, as in Plaut. 'nec mendaciis subdolis usquam mantelum est meis;' **mantum**, *a Spanish cloak* (Isidorus, 'Orig.' 'mantum Hispani vocant quod manus tegat tantum, est enim breve amictum'), perhaps a shortened or corrupted form of mantēlum (see Diez ad vb. p. 203), as the explanation shows that Isidorus regarded it as a Latin and not a Celtic or Iberian word; **tēmo**, -onis (for tecs-mo), *the pole of a plough or cart*, **tēlum** (for tecs-lum), *a weapon, especially a missile weapon*; **tālus** (for tacs-lus), *the ankle bone, the heel, (of animals) the pastern, knuckle-bone, a die originally made from the knuckle-bones of certain animals*; **taxillus**, *a die of an oblong shape*, and marked only on the four longer sides, while the tesserae were cubes, and marked on the six sides (at least the later tesserae, though the earlier may have been marked only on four sides); **talaris**, *of or belonging to the ankles*, **talaria**, *the winged shoes of Mercury*; **tālea** (for tacs-lea [?]), *a rod,*

¹ Cp. pilum = pins-lum, āla = axilla, &c.

² The origin of mantēle, mantle, mantēlum, mantellum, is very obscure, and the explanation given by Diez (p. 208) that Ital. and Span. mante, Prov. manta, O.F. mante are abbreviated forms of Lat. mantēlum is unsatisfactory. They seem rather to be formed directly from the Hispano-Latin word mantum. It is possible that the mantelum may have been cut down to mantum in the Latin patois used by the native Spaniards, but Isidore's derivation of mantum from manus looks like a popular etymology, and the meaning given by him to mantum of a cloak, so called because it covered the hands, is contradictory to any connection of mantum with mantele, of which he says, 'mantelia, ut nomen ipsum indicat, olim tergendis manibus præbebantur.' On the whole I incline to the explanation that mantēle, mantle, may be a compound of manus + tela, with the sense of a *table-napkin* or *table-cloth*, while mantum represents a native Celtic or Iberian word meaning *cloak*; and that the Romance forms manto, mante, are derived from it, while mantilla, mantello, mantel, manteau, may be either diminutive forms of manto, or corruptions of Lat. mantele, mantle.

√TEQ-S

√TEK-S

*stake, or bar, a pile, a cutting or layer for planting, a small beam used for clamping the joints of a wall*¹; **tāleare*, only found in the compound *inter-tāleare*, to cut out between, to prune, cited by Nonius, A.D. 280 (?), 'nam etiam rustica voce *inter-tāleare* dicitur dividere vel excindere ramum,' **taxo*,² a badger, 'the carpenter,' *taxus*, the yew-tree (cp. Sans. *takshata*, pine [?]), used for making bows; *toxicum* (Gk. loan-word), poison for smearing arrows, poison in general, *toxicare* (late Lat.), to smear with poison (cp. Ambrose, Tob. vii. 26, 'sagitta toxicata'); *architectus*, builder, *architectura*, building, Latinised forms of ἀρχιτέκτων, ἀρχιτεκτονία.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *tessere*, Prov. *teisser*, O.F. *tissir* (p. p. *tissu*), to weave, O.F. *tissier*, *teissier*, a weaver, found also as a surname, O.F. and M.E. *tissu*, a ribbon, anything woven, N.E. *tissue*; O.F. and M.E. *texte*, the original words of a book; Ital. *tela*, O.F. *toile*, M.E. *toyla*, anything woven, cloth, linen, a table cloth, also (in the plural) webs or snares for catching wild animals, O.F. *toilet*, N.F. *toilette* (dim.), M.E. *toylet*, a table cloth, a dressing-table; Ital. *sottile* (Lat. *subtilis*), O.F. *sotil*, M.E. *sotil*, *sotel*, *subtil*, N.F. *subtil*, N.E. *subtle*; Ital. *mantello*, (either fr. Lat. *mantellum*, or a dim. of the Span. Lat. *mantum*; cp. Span. *mantilla*), Prov. *mantel-s*, O.F. and M.E. *mantel*, a cloak, also a shelf or cover over the fireplace, N.F. *manteau*, a cloak, F. *portemanteau*, a travelling bag, O.F. **mantler*, M.E. *mantlen*, to cover as with a cloak, O.F. and M.E. *mantelet*, a small cloak, (in fortification) a moveable pent-house to protect archers, O.F. *desmanteler*, to take off the cloak, to break down the covering defences of a fortress, to dismantle; Ital. *tallone* (as from a Lat. **talo* of seventh cent. = *tālus*, the ankle or heel-bone), O.F. *talon* (s.s.), also the hinder claw or spur of a bird, the claw of a bird of prey, Ital. *tassello* (Lat. *taxillus*), a kind of button, O.F. and M.E. *tassel*, a fastening of a cloak; L. Lat. *taliare* (found in a very early mediæval document), Ital. *tagliare*, Prov. *talhar*, O.F. *tailler*, M.E. *taillen*, to cut, notch, engrave; Ital. *tagliere*, Prov. *talhar*, O.F. *tailloir*, *tailleur*, M.E. *taylor*, *taylour*, one who cuts out and makes up clothes; Ital. *taglio*, a cut, incision, engraved figure, *taglia* (s.s.), also a tax, impost (as something cut or taken from property), O.F. and M. *taille*, a notch, a tax, the figure, waist, a notched stick used to keep accounts (from p. p. *taillé*, notched), N.E. *tally*; Ital. *intagliare*, to engrave, O.F.

¹ *Tāleae* may have been a rustic word in use among the agricultural population. It is used by Cato and Columella, who wrote on agriculture, and by Vitruvius, a writer on building. It is twice used by Caesar in *De Bello Gallico*, once of *tāleae*, stakes, a foot in length with iron hooks which were imbedded in the earth; and again of *tāleae ferreae* used by the Britons as money.

² *Taxe* -onis is only found in *taxonius*, relating to a badger (cp. N.H.G. *dasch*).

entailler, M.E. **entailen** (s. s.), also to keep an account by tally, to convert an estate into a 'fee tail,' feudum **talliatum**, a fee tail, i.e. a landed estate restricted to a particular line of descent, O.F. **detailler**, to cut into parcels, **detail**, a small piece, O.F. **retailer**, to chip, to cut off a small piece, to pare, shred, O.F. **retail**, a shred, small piece.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. **tesla**, an axe, **tesati**, to hew, Lith. **taszyti**, to hew.

Teutonic, **dihs-**, **dehs-**, in O.H.G. **dihs-ala**, L.G. **this-la**, N.H.G. **deichsel**, O.N. **this-l**, A.S. **thix-l**, **this-l**, the pole of a cart, M.E. **thille**, N.E. **thill**, a shaft of a cart, O.H.G. **dehs-ala**, N.H.G. **deichsel**, an axe, O.N. **sar-thial**, a sword, (lit) 'a wound stick,' O.H.G. **dahs**, N.H.G. **daohs**, a badger ('the carpenter,' probably so called from its habit of burrowing and making a hole to live in during the winter), N.H.G. **daohs-hund**, a dog used for drawing badgers.

Celtic, **tal**, an axe, **talladh**, a cutting, lopping, **tallaim**, I cut? (cp. Lat. **talea**, **taliare**).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, **toxophilite**, **toxicology**, -ical, **toxæmia**, *blood-poisoning*.

Latin, **textile**, **textual**, -ist, **texture**, **context**, **pretext**; **architect**, -ure, -ural (adaptation from Greek), **intoxicate**, -ion (Greek adaptation).

L. Latin and Romance, **text**, **text-hand**, -book, **tissue**, **toils** (*snare*s), **toilet**, **subtile**, **subtle**, **subtilty**, **subtlety**, **subtleness**, **subtly**, **subtlety**; **mantle**, a cloak, the covering of a fireplace, **mantel-**, or **mantle-piece** (s. s.), **mantle** (vb.), to be covered with a coating of bubbles rising from wine, &c., or to have the cheeks suffused with a blush, **mantua**, a cloak (probably from **manteau**, the different spelling being due to a supposed connection with the town **Mantua**), **portmanteau**, **dismantle**; **talon**, **tassel**, **entaglio**, **tally**, a notched stick for keeping accounts, **tally** (vb.), to agree with, have the same number of notches on each stick,¹ one being kept by the seller, the other by the buyer; **tailor**, **tail** (a legal term), **limitation to certain heirs**, **entail**, -ment, **detail** (to specify, particularise), **retail**, -er, one who sells in small quantities, as opposed to one who sells in bulk or wholesale.

Teutonic, **dachahound**.

* (2) **Eur-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{TEQ}}$ $\sqrt{\text{TENQ}}$, with sense of thriving, attaining, succeeding, being suitable, satisfying.

¹ This mode of dealing was practised by bakers as recently as 1830.

√TEQ-

√TENQ

Latin, temp- (for Eur-Ar. tenq-¹), in temp-us, -oris (but adv. temp-eri, in time), a period of time, season, fit time, time in general, tempestas, season, period, weather, spec. bad weather, a storm, tempestivus, seasonable, tempestuosus, stormy, temporalis, lasting for a time, temporalitas, temporariness, temporarius, temporary, contemporaneus, existing at or lasting for the same time, ex tempore, on the spur of the moment, extemporalis, without preparation; temperare,² to regulate, mix, combine in due proportion, to qualify, moderate, limit, to be moderate, temperatus, temperans, temperate, observing moderation, sober, temperamentum, a mixing in due proportion, moderation, temperament, temperantia, temperance, temperatura, due measure, temperature, temperies (s. s.), attemperare, to adjust.³

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. tempo, O.F. temps, time, M.E. temps, a tense (see Skeat, ad vb.), O.F. temporal, Ital. tempestà and tempestade, Prov. tempesta, O.F. tempeste, N.F. tempête, N.E. tempest, O.F. tempestueux, N.E. tempestuous; Ital. temperare, Prov. temprar and trempar, O.F. temprer, trempier, M.E. temprien, tempren, N.E. temper (vb.); O.F. atemprier, atempier, M.E. attempren, to attemper, Ital. distemperare, to melt, to weaken, to disarrange, O.F. destemprier, to disarrange, to steep, soak, moisten, M.E. distempren, to disarrange, distempre (adj.), unrestrained, out of order, N.E. distemper (subs.), a malady, a method of painting, O.F. temperance, M.E. temperaunce.

Balto-Slav., Lith. tenkiu tek-ti, to have enough, be satisfied, to suffice, Lith. tinku tikti, to be of value, N. Slav. teknoti (Eur-Ar. tqnqnoti), to be of use.

Teutonic, Goth. theih-an,⁴ gatheion, O.H.G. dihan, gidihan, A.S. thëon, gethëon (p. p. gethungen), M.H.G. ge-deihen, to thrive, prosper, Goth. theih-s (for orig. thench-s), time; A.S. thic;ean, to receive, accept, A.S. thingan, make a bargain, reconcile, M.H.G. dingen, to hold a court, N.H.G. dingen, to make a bargain, contract, A.S. thingung, a reconciliation, N.H.G. be-dingung, making a condition, O.H.G. dinc, ding, a court of justice, an assembly, O.N. thing, a court of justice, an assembly of the people, A.S. thing, Swed. and N.H.G. ding, a thing; Lombardic thinx, an assembly of the people, Mars Thinxus, Mars, the protector of public assemblies (found in a Latino-German inscription). Dienstag, the Ger-

¹ By change of labio-velar guttural q to p and of a to m before the labial.

² Perhaps the radical sense is to adapt to the time, to meet the occasion.

³ Other explanations are given of tempus. Breal regards it as a nasalised form of √tep-, to be warm, and its primary sense to be warmth. Fick connects it with √tēn p-, an expansion of √ten-, to stretch, and is followed by Vaníček. The explanation here given is Brugmann's, and accepted in Fick's 4th ed. p. 440.

⁴ According to Brugmann, from an original base √thench-, with a perfect thanch, and p p than;an (see Brugmann, ii. 1259).

man name for Tuesday, is derived from this deity, and was used by the Saxons, Frisians, and Franks: cp. O. Du. dinzen-dach, M.H.G. dingee-dac, N.H.G. (early) dings-tag, (modern) dienstag (Thine's day). The O.H.G. name for Tuesday was Zios-tac, the O.N. Tys-dagr and A.S. Tiwes-da3, after the God Tiu or Ziu (= Gk. Ζεύς, the chief of the gods). Among the Germans, with whom fighting was their most important occupation, this god came to be regarded as the god of war, and in the Latino-German inscription the Roman name of that god, Mars, is given him with the epithet 'Thinxus,' patron of popular assemblies, exactly corresponding with the Gk. Ζεύς Ἀγοραῖος; O.N. husthing, A.S. husting, M.E. husting (= hus + thing), an assembly, council, O.N. thingvöllr, the place of assembly.

Celtic, Gael. teachd, *legal, lawful*, O. Ir. techte, *fitting, lawful*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, temporality, temporary, contemporaneous, contemporary, extempore, extemporary, extemporaneous, temperate, temperature, temperament, temporise, extemporise.

L. Latin and Romance, tempest, -uous, temper (vb. and subs.), temporal, temperance, attemper, distemper (vb. and subs.), tense (f. temps).

Teutonic, thee (to thrive, flourish, do well), thing; hustings, Ding-wall (place name), the place where the people assemble, Tynewald, the parliament of the Isle of Man.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TEG}}$ $\sqrt{\text{TENG}}$, *to know, reflect (?)*.

Latin, tong-, in O. Lat. tongere, *to know (?)*,¹ Osc. tangin.

Teutonic, thench-, thek-, in Goth. thagkan (perf. thahta), O.H.G. denchen, N.H.G. denken (perf. dachte), *to think, consider*, O.N. thekkja (old perf. thatti), *to know, perceive*, A.S. thencan (perf. thohte), M.E. thenken (perf. thoughte), N.E. think (perf. thought). These are causative forms (with the meaning *cause to appear, or seem*) to the neuter verbs, Goth. thugkjan, O.H.G. dunchan, N.H.G. dünken, O.N. dhykkja, A.S. thyncan, *to seem*, used often impersonally as in N.H.G. 'es dünkt mir,' M.E. 'me thinketh,' N.E. 'methinks,' A.S. me thynoeth, *it seems to me*; Goth. thagka, O.H.G. danc, N.H.G. dank, A.S. thane, *thanks, consent*,

* ¹ 'Ælius Stilo ait "nocere" esse quod Prænestini tengitionem dicunt pro notione.' Eunius, "Alii rhetoricam tengent."

favour, O.H.G. *dankon*, N.H.G. *danken*, O.N. *thakka*, A.S. *thancjan*, *to thank*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, **think**, *thought*, *-ful*, *-less*, &c., *methinks*, *thank*, *-ful*, *-less*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TEUQ}}$ $\sqrt{\text{TUQ}}$, with by-forms $\sqrt{\text{TEUQH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{TUQH}}$, akin to $\sqrt{\text{TEQ}}$, with meaning *to produce, make, attain, succeed, happen*.

Sanskrit, *tōk-*, *tuk-*, in *tōka*, *offspring, child*, *tōkman*, *shoot*, *green blade*, *spec. of corn*, *tuch*, *offspring*, *tuji*, *propagation*.

Greek, *τυκ-*, *τυχ-*, in *τεύχω*, *to prepare, produce by work or art, bring to pass* (aor. redupl. *τε-τυκ-εῖν*), *τεῦχος*, *a tool, implement, weapon*, after the Alexandrian age *a book*, *πεντάτευχος*, *consisting of five books*, *τύκος*, *a mason's hammer or chisel*; *τυγχάνω* (aor. 2 *ἔτυχον*), *to hit a mark, light upon, happen, to reach, gain, succeed*; *τύχη*, *good fortune, chance*, *τυχικός*, *fortuitous*, *εὐτυχής*, *successful, fortunate*, *συντύχη*, *a chance, a happy chance, coincidence*.

Balto-Slav, O. Slav. *tukati*, *to weave*, *tukalij*, *a weaver*, Russ. *toca*, *a weaver*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *tocad*, Wel. *tynged*, *luck, good fortune*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Greek*, *Pentateuch*, *the first five books of the O. T.*, *Tychicus*, *Eutyches*, *Syntyeche*, *personal names*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TEK}}$, *to be silent*.¹

Latin, *tac-*, in *tacēre*, *to be silent*, *tacitus*, *silent*, *taciturnus*, *inclined to silence*, *taciturnitas*, *taciturnity*, *reticēre*, *keep silent*; Umbr. *tasez* (= *tacitus*).

Balto-Slav., *tača*, *reverence, awe (?)*, O. Slav. *tihu*, *still*, Lith. *tikās*, *inactivity*.

Teutonic, Goth. *thahan*, O.H.G. *thagen*, *dagen*, O.N. *thegju*, *to be silent*.

Celtic, Ir. *tocht*, *silence*, *tochtaim*, *I put to silence, am silent*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Latin*, *tacit*, *taciturn*, *-ity*, *reticent*, *-ce*.

¹ Sanskrit has no representative of this root unless *tup-* in *tōp-ati*, *to be content, be calm, quiet, be regarded as such*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TEN}}$ $\sqrt{\text{TN}}$, *stretch, extend, spin out, weave, spread, follow on without a break, continue, last, &c.*

Sanskrit, tan-, ta- (=tn), in taniti (p. p. tatas=tn-tas), *to stretch*, tana (subs.), *spreading, propagation*, tan-as, *a child, offspring*, tanu (adj.), *thin, little*, tanvi (s.s.), tan-tu, *thread, line, wire*, tantra, *a loom, anything lasting, order, theory*, ta-yati, *increases, grows*, tanu, *the body*.

Zend, tan-, in tainva, *stretch*, tanu, *the body*, N. Pers. tan-durusti, *health, soundness of body*.

Greek, τεν-, τα- (for τυ), in τένω (=τέν-ω), *to stretch* (perf. τέ-τα-κα), τανύω, *to stretch*, ταναός, *stretched*, τάσις, *a stretching*, ταν-ία (τενία), *a band, riband, fillet, a long thin fish*, τατός, *that can be stretched* (cp. Sans. tatas), τενεσμός, tenesmus (*a medical term*), *straining*, τένων, *a tight stretched band, a sinew, tendon*, τέ-ταν-os, *cramp*; τόνος, *a cord, string, rope, tension, pitch of the voice, accent, tone*, τονικός, *capable of stretching, tightening, consisting of one tone*, βαρύτονος, *deep-toned*, διατονικόν, *the diatonic scale*, περιτόναιος, *stretched round*, περιτόναιον, *the membrane containing the lower viscera*, μονό-τονος, *of one tone*, ἡμιτόνιον, *a half-tone*.

Latin, ten-, ta- ($\sqrt{\text{tn}}$), in tenēre, -ui, -tum, *to hold, grasp, seize*, tenax, *holding fast*, tenacitas, *tenacity*, pertinax, *holding fast to, persistent*, tenor, *a holding on, a continuous course, direction, purport*, tennis, *thin*, -itas, tenuare, *to make thin*, tenus,¹ *as far as*, tener, *soft, yielding, slender, tender*; ² abs-tinere, *to hold from*, abstinens, -tia, abstentio, *holding back from*, continere, *to hold together, contain*, continens, -tia, contentus, continuus, *holding together*, -itas, continuare, -atio, detinere, *detain*, detentio, obtinere, *to take hold of, get, acquire*, pertinere, *to reach, extend to, concern, belong to*, pertinens, *pertinent*, retinere, *to retain*, retentio, sustinere, *to hold underneath, support*, sustentio, sustentare, *to support, sustain* (freq. of sustinere), sustentatio, *support*; tentaculum, *a tentacle*, tentare (freq. of tenere from p. p. tentus), *to handle, touch, feel, try, put to the test, assail*, ostentare, *to hold out before, exhibit, display*, ostentatio; temptare, *to try, essay, test*,³ attentare, *to strive after, try (attemptare)*; tendere te-tend-i, tensum, tentum, *to stretch, extend, to tend towards, aim at*,

¹ Some connect tenus, *up to, as far as*, with the termination -tinus in cras-tinus, diu-tinus, pris-tinus, sero-tinus; but Lat. -tinus, Sans. -tnas, -tanas, Gk. -raves, Lith. -tinas, seem to be the compounded suffixes (= -ta + -na, or -tna, -tpna; see Brugmann, ii. 151).

² Perhaps the original meaning is '*easily stretched*': cp. Cicero, *Lat.* 13, 48, '*Virtus est in amicitia tenera atque tractabilis.*'

³ Either variant with (euphonic p) or formed from $\sqrt{\text{temp}}$ (= ten + p): cp. Lith. temp-ti, *to stretch*.

√TEN

√TĒ

do., *tensio*, *tentura*, *stretching*, *tentorium*, a *tent*, *tempora*,¹ the *temples*; *attendere*, to *stretch towards*, to *direct the mind to*, *attentio*, *contendere*, to *strain*, *strive eagerly*, *compete with*, *contend against*, *contentio*, *contentiosus*, *distendere*, to *stretch apart*, *distensio*, *extendere*, *stretch without*, *extensio*, *extentus* (subs.), *extensivus*; *intendere*, to *stretch out toward*, *aim at*, *purpose*, *apply force to*, *intentio*, -tus, *intensus*, -sio, *ostendere*, to *stretch in front of*, *show*, *portendere* (archaic form of *pro-tendere*), to *stretch forward to*, to *show beforehand*, *portend*, *portentum*, a *portent*, *prætere*, to *spread before*, *subtere*, to *stretch underneath*, *subtend*; *tonus* (borrowed from Gk. *τόνος*), the *sound*, *tone*, *pitch of an instrument*; *ta-bula* (something *spread out*), a *board*, *plank*, *table*, *tablet for writing*, *note-book*, *list*, *tabularis*, relating to *tablets*, *tabularius*, a *registrar of documents*, *tabulatio*, a *flooring*, *tabulare*, to *put on a list*, *tabella*, a *tablet*, *taberna*, a *shop booth*, where *goods were exposed for sale on a board*, a *stall in the circus*, a *tavern*, *ta-bernaaculum*, a *tent*; *contubernium*, *living in the same tent*, a *mess or company occupying a tent*. In these words *ta-* = Lat. **tam-*, Eur.-Ar. *tq-*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *tenere*, Prov. *tener*, O.F. *tener*, *tenir*, to *hold*, F. *tenant*, a *holder*, *occupier*, *tenant*, F. *tenable*, that can be held, F. *tenue*, *bearing*, Ital. *tenore*, F. *teneur*, *direction*, *tenour*, F. *tenor*, a *quality of voice*, F. *lieu-tenant* (= Lat. *locum tenens*), *one who holds another's place*, L. Lat. *tenura*, a *holding*, *tenure*, L. Lat. *tenancia*, O.F. *tenancie* (?), *tenancy*, O.F. *tenon*, a *holder* (in *carpentry*), M.E. *tenoun*, *tenon* (s.s.), L. Lat. *tenementum*, a *holding*, O.F. and M.E. *tenement*; O.F. *abstener*, M.E. *absteynen*, N.E. *abstain*, O.F. *contener*, M.E. *contenen*, N.E. *contain*, O.F. *contenance*, M.E. *countenance*, *holding*, *behaviour*, *countenance*, O.F. *continent*, M.E. *countynent*, O.F. *detener*, *detain*, F. *détenu*, *one detained*, L. Lat. *inter-tenere*, O.F. *entretenir*, N.E. to *entertain*; O.F. *main-tenir*, M.E. *maintenen* (Lat. *manu-tenere*), N.E. *maintain*, O.F. *partener*, M.E. *partenen*, N.E. *pertain*, O.F. *apertener*, M.E. *apperteine*, N.E. *appertain*, O.F. *apartenance*, M.E. *apartenance*, N.E. *appurtenance*, *anything belonging to*, O.F. *retener*, M.E. *retainen*, O.F. *retenne*, a *train of followers*, M.E. *retenue*, O.F. *sustener*, M.E. *sustainen*, N.E. *sustain*, O.F. *sustenance*, M.E. *sustenance*, N.E. *sustenance*, O.F. *continuer*, M.E. *continuen*, O.F. *continuel*, N.E. *continual*; F. *ténuité*, *thinness*, Ital. *tenero*, O.F. *teure*, *tendre*, N.E. *tender*, O.F. **tendrille*, *trendelle*, M.E. *tendrelle*, N.F. *tendrillons*, 'ten-

¹ Compare O.H.G. *tanwengi*, the *temples*. The change from the dental *n* to labial *m* is due to its juxtaposition with labial *p*. *Tempus*, *time*, is usually connected with *ten-*, to *spread*, *stretch*, but Brugmann connects it with *teq-*, *tenq-*, to *thrive*, *grow*, &c.

drells, little gristles (Cotgrave), N.E. *tendril*, F. *tenden*, N.E. *tendon*; O.F. *tanter* (variant of *tenter*), M.E. *taunten*, N.E. *taunt*, to *try the temper*, *provoke to anger*, O.F. *tempter*, M.E. *tempten*, to *tempt*, O.F. *temptation*, M.E. *temptacioun*, O.F. *atempter*, *atempter*, M.E. *atempten*, N.E. to *attempt*; O.F. *tente* (from L. Lat. *tenta*, f. of p. p.), a *tent*, also a *probe*, *lint to keep open a wound*, O.F. and M.E. *tenture*, a *stretching*, a *frame for stretching cloth*, N.E. *tenter*, as from a coined vb. *tent*, to *stretch*, O.F. *tendre*, to *stretch out*, O.F. *temples*, the *temples*; Ital. *tessa* (= Lat. *tensa*), O.F. *tese*, *toise*, the *span of the outstretched arms*, a *fathom*; O.F. *attendre*, M.E. *attenden*, 'tenden (by loss of 'a'), N.E. *attend*, F. *attendant*, -ce, F. *attentif*, *attentive*, O.F. *contendre*, to *contend*, *contention*, -eux, O.F. *entendre*, M.E. *entenden*, to *understand*, *study*, *apply the mind*, N.E. *intend* (corrected to the Latin form), O.F. and M.E. *entente*, N.E. *intent* (subs.), O.F. *pretendre*, M.E. *pretenden*, F. *prétentieux*; O.F. *ton* (as from Lat. *tonum*), N.E. (early) *toone*, (later) *tone* (= *sound*), *tune* (= *a melody*), L. Lat. *intonare*, to *chant*, *intone*, O.F. *table*, M. and N.E. *table*, F. *tableau*, a *picture*, F. *tablette*, a *little table*, *tablet*, O.F. *entablature* (architectural), O.F. *taverne*, M.E. *tauerne*, N.E. *tavern*, O.F. and M.E. *tabernacle*, 'a tent used as a temple,' *tent*, chiefly applied to the Jewish tabernacle.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *tynuku*, Russ. *tonity*, Lith. *tenvas*, *thin*, O. Slav. *teneto*, *tonoto*, Lith. *tinklas*, a *net*, Lith. *tempiu*, to *stretch*, O. Slav. *tetiva*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *dunni*, N.H.G. *dünn*, O.N. *thunnr*, A.S. *thynne*, *thin*, A.S. *athenian*, to *make thin*, *thin out*, O.H.G. *dunwengi*, O.N. *thunnvange*, A.S. **thunwenge*, the *temples*, (lit.) the *thin or small cheek*, Goth. *thanjan*, O.H.G. *denen*, N.H.G. *dehnen*, O.N. *thenja*, A.S. *thenjan*, to *stretch*; O.H.G. *tavela*, N.H.G. *tafel*, Du. *tafer-eel*, by dissimilation from *tafel-eel*, a *small board*, a *tablet*, *panel*, or *picture*, O.H.G. *tunna*, *tun* (Celtic loan-word); O.N. *tjodhr*, L.G. *tider*, M.E. *tedir*, N.E. (early) *tedder*, (later) *tether* (prob. Celtic loan-words).

Celtic, Ir. *tana*, Corn. *tanow*, Bret. *tanau*, Wel. *tenew*, *thin*, Ir. *tanā*, *time*, Wel. *tan*, *till*, Ir. *tan*, a *district*, *tanias*, *dominion*, *tanaisie*, a *lord*,¹ Ir. *teann*, *tight*, *tense*, *teannaim*, I *strain*, *tighten*, Gael. *teud*, Ir.

¹ Rhys, *Celt. Br.* II. 308, connects the word with Wel. *tan*, *till*, from *√tan-*, but Macbain refers Ir. *tanaisie*, with sense of *second*, to **to-atn*, from *√at-*, to *go*; O'Reilly (*Ir. Dict.*) gives Ir. *tanaisie*, *tanaiste* (1) a *lord or ruler*; (2) the *presumptive heir to a prince*; (3) *second*, as in 'avis tanaiste,' the *second age of the world or stage of human life*. I prefer Rhys's explanation; op. Ir. *tana*, *time*, *tan*, a *district*, also Sans. *tantu*, a *thread*, *uninterrupted line*, *propagation or propagator of a family*, *tanujas* (m.), *tanujā* (f.), *tanayas* (m.), *tanayā* (f.), as adj. *propagating a family*, as subs. *son or daughter*, *tanam* (n.), *offspring*, a *child*; all from Eur.-Ar. *√tan-*.

√TEN-
√TE

tet (=tpt), O. Wel. tant, *a string, harp-string*; Gael. taod, Ir. tead, *a rope*, Wel. tid, *a chain*, Manx tead, teid, *a rope*, Gael. teadhair, *a tether*, M.E. tedir¹; Gael. and Ir. tonn, Wel. tonn, *skin, hide, surface*, Bret. tunna, *skin, hide*, whence perhaps L. Lat. (of ninth cent.) tunna, *a cask*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, tenesmus, tetanus, tone (thr. Lat. loan-word), tœnia, barytone, tonic, atonic, diatonic, peritonœum, -itis, semitone (thr. Lat. and F.), monotone (Lat. and F.), -ous, -y.

Latin, tenacious, tenacity (thr. F. ténacité), pertinacious, pertinacity (thr. F. of sixteenth cent.), pertinacy (coined from Lat. pertinacia, now obs.); tenuity, attenuate, -ion, extenuate, -ion, abstinent, -ce, content (vb. and adj. thr. F.), -ment, -ed, -edness, contents, continue, continuation, detention, pertinent, -ce, -cy, impertinent, -ce, retention; sustentate, -ion, tentacle, tentative, ostentation, tendency, attention, distend, -sion, extend, -sion, -sive, extent, superintend, intent (adj.), -ion, intense, -ity, -ness, ostensible, ostensive, portend, portent, -ous, pretence, retentive, -ness, subtend, tension, tense (*rigid*), -ness; tabular, tabulate.²

L. Latin and Romance, tenant, -cy, tenable, tenue, bearing, behaviour, style, tenor, tenour, lieutenant, -cy, tenure, tenon, tenement; abstain, -er, contain, countenance (subs. and vb.), discountenance, continent, -cy, detain, -er, detenu, entertain, -ment, maintain, maintenance, pertain, pertenance, purtenance, appertain, appurtenance, retain, retainer, retinue, sustain, sustenance, continue, -al, -ous, -ance; tendril, tendon, taunt (F. tanter=tenter), tempt, -er, -ation, attempt, tent, tenter, tenter-hook, tender (vb.), *to offer, present*, attend, tend, attendant, -ce, attentive, -ness, tender, 'one who tends,' *a small vessel accompanying another with stores &c., a subsidiary conveyance*, contend, -tion, -ous, intend (Latinised from M.E. entenden), entente, in 'entente cordiale,' intent, pretend, -tious; tune, tuneful, intone; tender (*soft*), -ness; table, tablet, tableau, entablature, tavern, taverner (used as a surname), tabernacle.

¹ Skeat considers the Teutonic words for tether, ON tjedhr, LG töder, tüder, tider, M.E. tedir, tētyre, to be borrowed from the Gael. teadhair. Macbain, on the other hand, regards teadhair as a loan-word from the Soot teddar, tether; if so, neither it nor the Teutonic forms which are from Eur-Ar √deyk-, *to pull*, can be referred to this root. It is probable that teadhair is really from tead, *a rope*, though it owes its termination to the influence of the Scotch tedder. For the Teutonic forms, see under √deyk-.

² Lat. tonare, tonitru, Sans. tanayitru, are from √ten- = √sten-, *to sound*, and will be found under that root.

Teutonic, thin, thinness, taffrail, the upper part of a ship's stern.

Celtic, tether, tanistry, the custom of electing a tanist, a successor in the chieftainship, tun, a cask.¹

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TEN}}$, with older $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{TEN}}$, to sound, make a noise.

Sanscrit, tan-, stan-, in tanayitnus, with stanayi-tnus, *thunder*.

Latin, ton-, in tonitrus, *thunder*, tonare, -ui, -itum, to *thunder*, attonare, to *thunder at*, stun, amaze, intonare, to *resound*, detonare, to *thunder*.²

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. estonner, estoner, estuner, estouner, M.E. astone, astune, astonne, with p. ps. astoned, astun'd, astound, from which were formed the variant verbs astony (p. p. astonied), astound (p. p. astounded), and astonish (as though from O.F. estonir, with pres. p. estonissant³).

Teutonic, O.H.G. donar, N.H.G. donner, A.S. thunor, O.N. thorr (=thonr-r), M.E. thoner, thonder, N.E. thunder, A.S. thunian, to *thunder*, O.H.G. donares-tac, N.H.G. donners-tag, O.N. thors-dagr, A.S. thunres-dæg, M.E. thurs-dei, N.E. Thursday, O.N. Thorr, the God Thor, found as a compound in many O.N. personal names, as Thor-björn (Thor's bear), Thorkell (=Thorketyl, cauldron, i.e. the holy cauldron used in sacrifice), Thor-stein (Thor's stone), Thorvaldr (Thor's power).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, detonate, -ion, intonation.

L. Latin and Romance, astony, astonied (Dan. iii. 24), astound, astonish, -ment.

Teutonic, Thunder, Thursday, several surnames, Thorburn, Thurstan, -ston, Thirkell, Thurtell, Thorold.⁴

¹ Cf. Schrader, *Prehist. Antiq.* p. 260, note: 'The leather bottle was used for keeping liquids in. This custom explains several names for liquid measures and vessels. Cf. $\pi\epsilon\lambda\lambda\alpha$, a milk-pail, with Lat. pellis; Lat. culeus, a measure = 20 amphoræ, a leather bag = $\kappa\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\delta\varsigma$, a leather bottle; O.H.G. L. Lat. tunna, a tun, cask from Celt. tunna, hide, skin, a cask.'

² No derivatives from $\sqrt{\text{ten}}$, are found in Greek, the older (s)ten- being preferred, as $\sigma\tau\epsilon\iota\nu$, to lament. Some of the Teutonic forms are also from sten-; cp. N.H.G. stöhnen, to moan, A.S. stunan, to make a din, to stun, O.N. stynja, to groan.

³ Although the English words must be regarded as derived from the O.F., yet the spelling with initials is doubtless due to the A.S. astunian, stanian, to resound, which are probably akin to Germ. stannen, erstaunen, to astonish, amaze.

⁴ Skeat suggests that Lat. tin-nire, to ring, tintinnabulum, a bell, M.E. tinglen, tinklen, tinkere, N.E. tingle, tinkle, tinkler, may be connected with $\sqrt{\text{ten}}$, as in the case of imitative words the regular letter-characters are not always followed.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TAN-S}}$, to stretch, draw towards, move from one side to another, shake.¹

Sanskrit, tams-, tas- (=tṇs-), in tams-ati, ta-tasre, pull, tpar, vi-tastis, a span, tasara, a shuttle.

Balto-Slav., Lith. tēsiu, testi, draw, stretch.

Teutonic, Goth. at-thinsan (from thinsan, p. t. thans), to pull towards, O.H.G. thinsan, M.H.G. dinsen (p.p. gedunsen), to stretch oneself, to pull violently, O.H.G. distil, N.H.G. distel, O.N. thistill, A.S. thistel, M.E. thistil, N.E. thistle (with loss of nasal); O.H.G. danson, to drag, pull.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. danzare, Prov. dansar, O.F. dancier, N.F. danser, M.E. dauncen, daunsen, N.E. dance, from O.H.G. danson, but M. and N.H.G. tanzen, is a late loan-word from the Romance (Kluge).

ENGLISH DERIV. Teutonic, thistle. L. Latin and Romance, dance.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TEP}}$, to be warm.

Sanskrit, tap-, in tapati, glow, be warm, tāpayati, heats, tapas, warmth; Hindi tap, fever.

Zend, taf-, in taf-çat, grow warm, taf-nanh, heat.

Latin, tep-, in tepere, to be warm, tepe-facere, make warm, tepe-scere, grow warm, tepidus, warm, tepor, warmth.

L. Latin and Romance, F. tiède, (later) tépide (a learned return to Latin form), lukewarm.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. teplu, warm, teplota, to warm, also topiti (s. s.), Russ. topiti, to warm.

Celtic, Ir. tapar, Wel. tampr, a torch, taper, candle,² O. Ir. timme (=te[p]smja), Wel. twym, Corn. toim, Bret. toem, hot; O. Ir. ten (for te[p]n), fire, N. Ir. teinne, a fire, torch, N. Ir. tinim, I melt, Ir. Wel. Corn. tes for (teps), warmth (cp. Sans. tapas, Lat. tepor); Gael. Bealltuinn, Ir. Bealteine, Old May-day,³ (lit.) bright-fire (=Celtic base bal, bright [from $\sqrt{\text{bhe-}}$, to shine] + tuinn, fire).

¹ Fick derives tessera from this root (as though by assimilated 's' for tens-era); cp. N.H.G. würfel : werfen, and see under qetver (p. 171).

² Skeat and the *Century Dict* refer tapar, tampr, to $\sqrt{\text{tep-}}$, to burn, be warm, and regard A.S. taper, M.E. taper, as borrowed from the Celtic. This is scarcely probable, as in all the Celtic names for fire, warmth, the p is consistently rejected; it is more probable that Ir. tapar is borrowed from A.S. taper, which cannot be referred to $\sqrt{\text{tep-}}$.

³ Stokes and Macbain are in favour of this explanation. The latter connects Celtic *Bal, the base of beall, with the names of the Celtic deities, Belenos, Belt-sana, and -beline in Shakespeare's Cym-beline; also with the Teutonic forms, O.N.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, tepeſcent, tepefaction, tepefy (as fr. a F. *tepeſier); *tapid*.

Celtic, Beltean, or Beltain.

Eur-Ar. √*TEP*, with ſenſe to *preſs, diſtreſs, afflict*.

Sanſcrit, tap-, in tapati, *oppreſs, afflict, ſam-tap, preſs together*.

Greek, ταπ-, in τάπητ, -ητοσ,¹ a *carpet*, ταπεινός, *low, humble, dejected*.

Latin, tapete, -is (borrowed from Gk.), a *carpet*, **tapetum** (later form).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. tappeto, Prov. tapiz-s, O.F. tapis, *carpet, tapeſtry*, Ital. tappezzeria, O.F. tapisserie, *tapeſtry*, M.E. tapeſtrye, Ital. tapezzare, O.F. tapisser, to *hang with tapeſtry*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. teppīch, tebech (a loan-word from Romance of the eighth century, perhaps from a form *tapetium, *tapeclum); the later O. and M.H.G. teppīd, teppīt., A.S. tæpped, M.E. tapet, tapett, are from the Ital. tappeto, a *carpet*; A.S. tæppet, M.E. tipet, N.E. tippet, A.S. tæppe, *fillets*, M.E. tappe, tape.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

L. Latin and Romance, tapeſtry, 'on the tapis.'

Teutonic, tippet,² tape (thr. A.S. loan-words tæppet, tæppe).

Celtic, taper (?)³

Eur-Ar. √*TEM*, to *cut*.

Greek, τειμ-, ταμ-, in τέμνω (aor 2, ἔ-ταμ-ον), to *cut, hew, cut off*,

bał, Dan. baal, A.S. bæł, M.E. bale, belle, a *blazing pile, a beacon or ſignal fire*. Macbain ſays that two need-fires, i.e. fire kindled by friction, were lit on May-day, between which the Gaels drove their cattle for purification and luck (ſee Eur-Ar. √*neqd*). At the winter feſtival great fires were lit called bale-fires (Keary, *Prim. Beliefs*).

¹ The word is uſed by Homer, but may be a loan-word from O. Pers. Richardson gives a N. Pers. tabasta, a *carpet, a rug*. Probably the earlieſt rugs or carpets were of felt.

² Another derivation of tippet has been given from Thibet (the tippet being originally fur from Thibet. It is poſſible that the modern ſpelling may have been influenced by this, but I know of no hiſtorical evidence in favour of this explanation.

³ Vigfusson has O.N. taper-ðr from A.S. taper-sex, a *ſmall tapering aſe or halberd* of Engliſh workmanſhip, which the *Century Dict.* connects with N. Pers. tabar, Armenian tapar, Ruſs. toporu, an *aſe*. Skeat ſuggests that taper (vb.) is from taper, the ſubſ., the taper being originally thinner at the top than the bottom. No ſatisfactory explanation has yet been given of theſe words.

√TEM-

τόμος, a division of a book rolled up by itself, a volume, ἀτόμος, uncut, τμήσις, act of cutting; -τομή (in composition), as ἀνα-τομή, dissection, ἐπι-τομή, an abstract, δια-τομή, a cutting apart, περι-τομή, circumcision, τέμενος, a piece of land cut off from the common land, and appropriated to a chief or king, a piece of land dedicated to sacred use; ταμίας,¹ one who apportions and distributes, judge, dispenser, steward; τένδω for τέμδω (= tem + dhe), to gnaw at.

Latin, tem-, in tem-pulum, a portion of the heavens marked off for taking auspices, a temple (cp. τέμενος), contemplari, to view attentively, contemplator, -io, -ivus; tem-nere, to despise, scorn, contemnere, -tempsti, -temptum, to scorn, disdain, contemptus (subs.), contempt; ² tinea, a woodlouse, tinca, a fish, the tench (from ten- [for tem-], as in τένδω); tondere (tem + dhe), to cut, shear, shave, tonsus, shaven, shorn, tonsura, tonsio, a shearing, tonsilis (adj.), easily cut, tonsor, a barber, tonsorius, relating to hair-cutting, tonsa, an oar (of uncertain origin, perhaps from tondere, with sense to lop off, to trim), tonsilla (dim. of tonsa), a sharp-pointed pole stuck in the sand, used as a fastening for boats, tonsillæ, the tonsils, tonsicula, a small fish.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. temple, L. Lat. templarius, a knight Templar, O.F. templier, M.E. templere, Ital. and Prov. tenca, O.F. and M.E. tenche, F. tanche, the tench; Ital. tozone, O.F. toison, Span. tuson (fr. Lat. tonsionem), a fleece, F. toison d'or, the Golden Fleece (a Spanish order of knighthood).

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. tina, tēti, to cut, N. Slav. tnem, teti, to bite.

Celtic, N. Ir. teinmhead, a cutting, teumadh, a biting, O. Ir. temm, N. Ir. teum, Wel. tam, tammaid, Corn. tam, Bret. tamm, a bite, morsel.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, tome (a volume), atom, atomic, anatomy, -ical, -ise, epitome, -ise, diatomaceæ; compounds ending with -tomy, as dicho-tomy, phlebo-tomy, tracheo-tomy, &c.

Latin, contemplate, -or, -ion, -ive, condemn, contempt, -ible, tensure, tonsorial, tonsils (?).

L. Latin and Romance, temple, templar (also found as surnames), tench.

¹ Curtius, and Liddell and Scott, give this derivation; Prellwitz connects it with τημελίς, to care for, heed, and Lat. timeo, to fear, but the long vowel in τη-, the short vowel in τήμας are against this; the difference, too, both in form and sense renders his explanation untenable.

² The difference of meaning makes it difficult to connect temnere, to cut, with temnere, to despise. The latter may be connected with Gael. and Ir. tamailt, Bret. tamall, insult, abuse, reproach, which Stokes and Macbain refer to στέμω (with loss of initial s), to shake about, misuse, handle roughly.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TEM}}$, to become dark, dull, stiff, faint away, languish, become quiet.

Sanscrit, tam-, in tāmyati, become dark, faint away, &c. (p. p. tāntu, dark), tamas, darkness, gloom, ignorance, illusion of mind, passion, tamisra, darkness, tamra, obscuring, choking, tama, longing, tami, suppression of the breath, tim-yati, be quiet.

Zend, tem-, in temañh, darkness.

Greek, ταμ-, in τάμικος, rennet (used to curdle or thicken milk), ταμίσινς, a curd-cheese prepared with rennet.

Latin, tem-, tim-, in temere,¹ rashly, blindly, temeritas, rashness, tem-etum, any intoxicating drink, temulentus, drunken, abs-tem-ius, abstaining from intoxication; tenebræ, pl. (= tenebræ,² for tem-esæ; cp Sans. tamisra), darkness, tenebrosus, dark; timere, to be afraid, timor, fear, timidus, fearful, timiditas, timidity, timoratus (eccles. in the Vulgate), devout, reverent, God-fearing.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. timoroso, fearful, L. Lat. tamisium, tamisum, a sieve, perhaps used originally for straining the whey from the curds,³ later for sifting meal (see Du Cange: 'tamisium quo farina purgatur'), Ital. tamigio, (in the Venetian dialect) tamiso, Prov. and o.f. tamis, Span and Port. tamiz (s. s).

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. and Russ. tima, darkness, O. Slav. timinu, dark, Lith. tem-ti, to darken, tam-sus, dark; O. Slav. tomiti, to vex, plague.

Teutonic, A. S. theostre, M.H.G. dinster, N.H.G. duster, dark, gloomy; O.H.G. dëmar, M.H.G. demerung, N.H.G. dämmerung, twilight (spec. morning twilight), O.N. dimmr, A.S. dim, O. Sax. thim, gloomy, dim, half-light, temse, tems, M.L.G. temes, temis, temise, a sieve, bolter for sifting meal (probably Romance loan-word).

¹ According to Breal, abl. to an obsolete subs. *temus, -eris, confusion, darkness; cp. Sans. tamas.

² Cp. membrum = memsurum from mims-, flesh, cerebrum = ceres-rum from ceres-, the brain.

³ The tems is used in the north of England for separating small particles of butter from the butter-milk just after churning. It is a sieve with deep sides, and of ten or twelve inches diameter, with a horse-hair bottom, through which the butter-milk passes, while the particles of butter are retained.

The more general use of the tems was to sift the finer from the coarser meal, and the process has been thus described. The tems was fastened to a longish stick (like a housemaid's broom handle), and drawn to and fro over a round thick stick, lying across a table covered with a clean cloth to receive the sifted flour. If this last process was done rapidly and with energy the handle of the tems became hot and charred. Hence, probably, came the proverb used of a lazy, indolent man, 'He will never set the tems on fire,' which, as the word tems has dropt out of use and its meaning is forgotten, has been corrupted to 'will never set the Thames on fire.' This description has been sent me by a friend, who has made trial of the process of bolting or sifting meal.

Celtic, Ir. *teme*, *temel*, *darkness*, Gael. and Ir. *taimh*, *death*, Ir. *temhe*, *death*, *sickness*, Ir. *tamh*, *still*, *quiet*, Ir. *timim*, *I fear*, *tim*, *fear*, *timeal*, *darkness*, *glimmering light*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *temerity*, *abstemious*, -ness, *tenebrous*, *timid*, *timidity*, *intimidate*.

L. Latin and Romance, *timorous*, *temse* (*tems*), *thr.* a L.G. form.

Teutonic, *dim*, *bedim*, *dimness*

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TER}}$ $\sqrt{\text{TR}}$, to move from one side to another, cross over, pass through, pierce, bore, rub, wipe, &c.

Sanscrit, *tar-*, *tr-*, *tir-*, in *tar-ati*, *tir-ati*, *crosses over*, *tiras*, *across*, *beyond*, *over*, *taras* (adj.), *attaining the end*, *taras* (subs.), *a ferry*, *raft*, *tari*, *a boat*, *taruna*, *soft*, *tender*, *tāra*, *all-pervading*, *penetrating*, *shrill* (of sound), *tārana*, *carrying over*, *rescuing*, *tārana*, *a stalk of grass*; *tīrya*, *a passage*, *turī*, *weaver's brush*, *tar-man*, *goal*, *boundary*, *trā-ti*, *protected*.

Zend, *tar-*, in *ti-tar-at*, p. t., *he penetrated*, *tarō*, *through*.

Greek, *τερ-*, in *τελῶ* (= *τέρ-ω*), *to rub*, *wear out*, *distress*, *τερπαινω*, *to penetrate*, *τῶνής* (of sound), *penetrating*, *clear*, *τέρην*, *rubbed smooth*, *smooth*, *soft*, *delicate*, *τέρμα*, *end*, *boundary*, *τέρμων* (s. s.), *τέρετρον*, *a borer*, *an awl*, *τερηδών*, *a wood-worm*, *carries of the bone*; *τόπος*, *a borer*, *τοπός* (adj.), *piercing*, *penetrating*, *τόρ-ος*, *a carpenter's tool for drawing a circle*, *a lathe*, *chisel*, *τορνεύω*, *to work with a lathe*; *τηρός*, *a guard*, *watcher*, *τηρέω*, *to watch over*, *guard*, *τράμης*, *the perineum*, *τρήμα*, *a perforation*, pl. *the pips on dice*.

Latin, *ter-*, *tor-*, *tri-*, *tra-*, in *ter-ere*, *tri-vi*, *tri-tum*, *to rub*, *wear away*, *consume*, *tritus* (p. p.), *well-worn*, *teres*, *polished*, *well-turned*, *rounded*, *terebra*, *a borer*; *atterere*, *to rub upon*, *atritus* (p. p.), *attritio*, *a rubbing on*, *conterere*, *to bruise*, *grind*, *contritus* (p. p.), *contritio*, *a grinding*, *contrition*, *deterere*, *detrivi*, *detritus*, *to wear down*, *detritus* (subs.), *a rubbing away*, *detrimentum*, *waste*, *damage*, *loss*; *tritura*, *a rubbing*, *triturare*, *to thresh*, *trituratō*, *a threshing*, *tri-bulum*, -bula, *a harrow*, *a threshing sledge*, *tribulare*, *to thresh*, *oppress*, *tribulatio* (eccles. Lat.), *distress*, *tri-ticium*, *wheat*; *terminus*, *end*, *limit*, *frontier*, *terminalis*, *terminal*, *termin-are*, *put an end to*, -atio, *determinare*, *to set a limit*, *decide*, -atio, *exterminare*, *to drive beyond the frontier*, *expel*, *co-terminus*, *having the same frontier*; *trans*, *on the*

other side, across, over (in comp. *tran-* [before s], *tra-* [before i, j, d, l, m, n], sometimes take the place of *trans*), *tra-dere, -didi, -ditum*, to deliver up, hand over, betray, *traditor, a traitor, tradition, giving up, a tradition, tra-ducere*, to lead across, to convey from one to another, (in favourable sense) to exhibit, display in public, (with bad sense) to hold up to public ridicule or disgrace; *trans-ire*, to cross, pass by or away, *transiens* (pr. p.), passing away, *transient, transitio, transitus*, a passing across, *transitorius, passing, transitivus, passing on, trans-igere*, to carry through, *trans-actus, trajicere*, to carry across, *trajectus, a passage*; *tran-sagire*, to throw a hedge across, to enclose, **tran-septum*, an enclosed space, *tran-scendere*, to climb over, *trans-gredi*, to step across, *transgressus* (subs.), -io, a stepping over, *translatus, tra-latus*, carried over; *trāma*, the woof, the cross thread, *trāmes*, a cross way, side path, *trans-trum*, a cross-beam, a thwart, *transtellum*, dim; *termes, tarmes*, a wood-worm, *terēdo*, s.s. (Greek loan-word), *tornus* (Greek loan-word), a turner's wheel, *tornare*, to turn as a lathe, to round off. Perhaps *tardus*,¹ slow, may be from $\sqrt{\text{ter-}}$, with *tardare*, to delay, re-tardare, to retard; *tur-bo, tur-ben* (=tur + suffix -bo = -bus in super-bus), a top, reel, whirlwind, *tornado*, comes under $\sqrt{\text{ter-}}$. (Diez derives *turbot*, the fish, from Lat *turbo*, a top)

L. Latin and Romance. Ital. *tritare, triare* (as from a Lat. *tritare*, freq. of *terō*, to pulverise), to grind to powder, search narrowly, O.F. *trier*, to sort, select, try a cause, M.E. *trien, tryen*, N.E. *try*; Ital. *termine*, O.F. and M.E. *terme* (term[n]e), N.E. *term*, Ital. *tra*, between, Prov. *tras*, across, through, O.F. *tre-, tres-*, a prefix, with sense of over, beyond, N.F. *très*, very, beyond measure, Ital. *transire*, to pass over, O.F. *transir, depart, die*, O.F. *transe* (lit. a passing beyond), affright, a swoon, Span. *transe* (s.s.), M.E. *trance*, Prov. *transitz* (p. p. of *transir*), O.F. *transit*, fallen into a trance, amazed; Ital. *tradire* (as from Lat. **tradio*), Prov. and O.F. *trair*, M.E. *traien*, to betray, O.F. *traitor*, M.E. *traitour*, O.F. *traison*, M.E. *traison, treison*, N.E. *treason*; Ital. *transverso* (Lat. *transversus*), Prov. and O.F. *travers*, laid across, N.F. *traverser*, to cross, traverse, Ital. *Travertino* (corrupted from *Tiburtino*, as if fr. *trans* + *Tibur*), a soft calcareous stone; Ital. *traviare* (*trans* + *via*), to mislead, *traviarsi*, to go astray, *traviata*, one led astray, F. *travesti* (p. p. of 'se travestir,' to change the dress), disguised, N.E. (1664) *travestie* (p. p.), disguised, now (a subs.), a burlesque, parody; M.E. *transome, traunsom*, a cross-bar, spec. in a window (from O.F. form not found), O.F. *trestel*, M.E. *trostel, trestyll* (Lat. *transtillum*), a frame

¹ Skeat and Vaníček suggest this, and compare the phrase 'terere tempus'; but perhaps from $\sqrt{\text{(s)ter-}}$ with loss of initial s.

√TER-
√TR-

for supporting a table, a trestle, Ital. trapasso, a passage, a digression, O.F. trespas, a crime, death, M.E. trepas, sin, Ital. trapassare, O.F. trespasser, M.E. trespassen, to pass over, N.E. trespass, to intrude on another's land, to transgress; Ital. tornare, O.F. torner, turner, M.E. tornen, tournen, originally, to turn at a lathe, N.E. turn; O.F. tur-bot, M.E. turbut, turbote¹ (fr. Lat. turbo, a top: cp. πομπός, a top, the turbot, from its top-like shape), M.E. turnep (see p. 248), N.E. turnip; L. Lat. tornare, O.F. torner, M.E. tornen, tournen, were used in various and more general senses, to turn, change, to register, place on record, transfer, Ital. torno, O.F. tourn, N.F. tour, a turn, a circuit, a tour, Span. tornado, a revolving storm, F. tourment, storm in the high Alps, Ital. torneare (as from a Lat. *tornicare), Prov. torneiar, O.F. tournoier, M.E. tourneien, to turn round and round, to joust, tourney, Ital. torneio, Prov. tornei-s, O.F. tournoi, tournay, M.E. tourney, a joust, a tourney, O.F. tournoiement, M.E. turnement, a tournament; O.F. atorner, aturner, atourner (whence L. Lat. attornare), M.E. attournen, atournen, atornen, N.E. attorn (a legal term), to turn over to another, assign, transfer, to transfer homage from one lord to another, (as a term of modern law) to formally agree to be the tenant of an estate under a new landlord, to acknowledge a new landlord by any act, O.F. atorné, aturné, atourné (p. p. of atorner = L. Lat. adtornatus), one appointed or constituted to act for another, especially in legal matters, M.E. atorne, aturne, attourne, attorney, attorney, N.E. attorney; tourniquet, a turnstile, a stick used to tighten a bandage, N.F. contour, the compass of a place, outline, N.F. détour, a circuit, N.F. entourage, the surroundings, O.F. returner, retourner, M.E. returnen, retournen, N.E. return; L. Lat. *tardicare, O.F. targier, targer, M.E. targen, to delay, loiter, tarry,² Ital. tardivo (as from Lat. *tardivus), O.F. tardif, tardy, Ital. travolare (Lat. transvolare), O.F. trauler, to go hither and thither, N.F. trôler,³ to drag about, M.E. trollen.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. trěti, triti, from ter-ti, Lith. trinti, to rub, O. Slav. tru-nu, a thorn.

Teutonic, O.H.G. daram, N.H.G. darm, O.N. tharm-r, A.S. thearm, Prov. Eng. (Lincolnshire) tharm, a gut, cp. τράμυς and Lat. trames,

¹ The spelling of M.E. turbut seems to be affected by a supposed connection with but, butt, a flat-fish (cp. halbut); the Gael turbaid, Ir. turbit, Wel. torbw, are borrowed from Eng.; Bryt turboden, turbosen, probably from O.F. turbot.

² Skeat says that the form 'tarry' is due to a confusion with M.E. tarien, with sense of to vex, which is from an A.S. torgan, M.E. taryen, to vex, irritate. But may not M.E. tarien, be a later form of taryen, itself a later spelling of targen?

³ This is Korting's explanation. Dies inclines to Germ. trollen, to turn, roll (cp. O. Du. drollen, L.G. drollen), whom Skeat follows, suggesting, however, another derivation from W. trollis, to roll.

a path, passage, channel, Goth. *thaurmus*, O. and N.H.G. *dorn*, O.N. and A.S. *thorn* (cp. Sans. *tyā*); Goth. **thraian*, O.H.G. *drajan*, N.H.G. *drehen*, A.S. *thrawan*, M.E. *thrawen*, to turn, twist, hurl, throwster, a silk-winder, N.E. *throw*, Goth. *thrēthe*, O.H.G. *drāt*, N.H.G. *draht*, O.N. *thrad-r*, A.S. *thræd*, thread, wire, O.N. *thröm-r* (gen. *thram-ar*), the brim, edge, verge (cp. *sævar thröm*, the sea's brim, the shore), O.H.G. *drum*, N.H.G. *trumm*, M.E. *thrum*, the untwisted end of a thread, the rough edge of a web (cp. *τέρυ-α*, term-inus¹); M.H.G. *drillen*, to turn, O. Du. *drillen*, to bore, turn round, wheel, to shake, *bruggen*, to drill (in the military sense), A.S. *thyrlian*, *thurlian*, M.E. *thirlen*, to bore, pierce (see under $\sqrt{\text{terq-}}$), N.E. *thrill*, used by Spenser in the literal sense of piercing, but now metaphorically of sound, penetrating, shrill; M and N.H.G. *turnieren*, to tilt, tourney, A.S. *tyrnan*, *turnian*, to turn, N.H.G. *türnen*, to practise gymnastics, Icel. *turna*, to turn, *turnera*, to tilt, tourney: all from the Romance; M.E. *tournen*, *tornen*, are directly from O.F., but *turnen*, *tyrnen* through A.S.

Celtic, Ir. *tria*, tre, O. Wel. *troi*, N. Wel. *trwy*, Corn. *dre*, O. Bret. *tre*, *dre*, Ir. *trasd*, through, Gael. *thar*, O. Ir. *tar*, Wel. *tra*, over, across, beyond; Wel. *trollo*, to roll, *trol*, a cylinder, *troell*, a wheel, pulley, reel, Gael. and Ir. *tradh*, a spear, Gael. and Ir. *trath*, time, season, Wel. and Bret. *tro*, a turn, time, occasion, Gael. *tearmann*, Ir. *termonn*, Wel. *terfyn*, sanctuary, protection, fr. Lat. *termo*, *terminus*, the end, goal, i.e. of one who flees for his life (cp. *Termonlandes*, 'apud Hibernos terræ ad ecclesiam pertinentes' Du Cange); Gael. *tora*, an auger, O. Ir. *tarathar*, N. Ir. *tarachair*, O. Corn. *tarater*, Wel. *taradr* (s.s., loan-words from *τέρτρον*); Gael. *tarsuinn*, cross, across, *tarsanan*, a cross-beam.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *trite*, -ness, attrition, contrite, -ion, detritus, detriment, -al, triturate, -ion, tribulation, terminus, -al, -ate, -ation, conterminous, determine, -ate, -ation, exterminate, -ion; trans-, tran-, tra- (in composition), as trans-act, trans-ition, tra-duce, tran-sept, &c.; termites, transom² (of a window).

¹ The *Century Dict.* connects with O.N. *thrömr*, O. Swed. *tram*, *träm*, *trum*, a log, stock of a tree, Norw. *tram*, *tröm*, *trumm*, M. Du. *drom*, a beam, a bulk, O.H.G. *drām*, *tram* (s.s.), L.G. *traam*, a beam, handle of a wheel-barrow or sledge, O.F. *trameau*, (dim.), perhaps from L.G. *traam*, a dray or sledge, Eng. *tram*, an old northern name for a coal waggon, also *dram-road*, *tram-road*, a road for coal waggons (cited in *Notes and Queries* from an Act of Parliament, 1794) to convey the coals from the pit, laid on planks, later on iron rails. See *Century Dict.* and Skeat, ad vb.

² Skeat conjectures this to be a mere corruption of Lat. *transtrum*, the word used by the architect (probably a monk), but pronounced *transum* by the less learned workman.

L. Latin and Romance, try, trial, term, trance, entrance (vb.), traitor, -ous, treason, -able, traverse, travesty (subs. and vb.), trestle, tressel, trespass; turn, to go or twist in a different direction, to turn on a lathe, turner, turnstile, tour, tourment, a strong wind, turbot, tur-nip,¹ tourist, détour, contour, entourage, return, tournament, tourney, attorn, -ey, tornado; tardy (from F. tardif with loss of final f), tardiness, retard, tarry (L. Lat. tardicare); trawl, -er, troll (to fish with a reel), perhaps trollop, trull, a disorderly vagrant woman.

Teutonic, thorn, -y, throw, throwster (obs.), thread, -bare, tram, tram-way, thrum, drill, thrill.

Celtic, trolly.

Eur-Ar. √TERQ √TREQ √TRENQ, to turn, twist, wrench, break, whirl, hurl.

Sanscrit, tark-, in tark-u, a spindle, tark-yati, reflect, ponder, turn over in the mind.

Greek, τρακ-, τρεπ-,² in ἄ-τρακτος, a spindle, τρέπω, to turn, τρόπος, a turning, a trope, figure of speech, τροπή, a rout or defeat, τροπαῖον, a memorial of an enemy's defeat, consisting of armour and weapons fixed on a pole or frame, τροπικός (sc. κύκλος), the tropic or solstice, Ἀτροπος, one of the Fates (the Unchanging), ἀλλότροπος, in another manner.

Latin, torq-, tric-, tronc-, in torq-uere, torri (=torq-si), tortum (torq-tum), to twist, wrench, hurl, rack, torture, tortura, torture, tortuosus, twisted, winding, tormentum, an engine for throwing missiles, an instrument of torture, the rack, torculum, a press, torquis, torques, a twisted neck chain, Torquatus, lit. 'necklaced' (surname given to T. Manlius, who put on the 'torque' of a Gaul whom he had slain in single combat); contorquere, to brandish, to swing round in order to gain force in throwing, contortio, a swinging round, violent movement, distortquere, to turn different ways, distort, distortio, extorquere, to twist or wrench out, extort, extortio, retorquere, to twist, bend back, to throw back a charge, retort; nasturtium, a plant, the nose-twister, either from its acrid smell or the sharp taste of its seeds; trico, trifles, subterfuges, tricks, trico, -onis, a mischief-maker, shuffler, tricari, to shuffle,

¹ A compound word from A.S. *næp*, borrowed from Lat. *napus*, a kind of turnip, + *tear*, in the sense of *round*. Turbot, if not from Lat. *turbo*, may be a compound of a similar character from *tour* + L.G. *butte*, a flat fish, op. *hall-but*, Du. *hall-bot*, the *hok* (or holiday) *platter*, Swed. *helg-fundra*, the holiday flounder.

² By change of Eur-Ar. *q* to *τ*. Fick connects *τρέπω* with √trep- and Lat. *trepidus*, *turpis*.

makes difficulties, play tricks, intricare, to entangle, extricare, to disengage, extricate; O. Lat. *truncus*, (later) *truncus* (adj.), *maimed, docked, truncus* (subs.), *the stock or trunk of a tree apart from the branches, the body apart from the limbs, the trunk, truncare, to mutilate, maim, lop*; *tropus*, *a figurative use of a word, tropæsum, or trophæum, a trophy* (Gk. loan-words), *tropæolum* (Bot.), *name of a plant*. √TI
√TI
√TI

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. and Prov. *tormentilla* (fr. Lat. *tormentum*, f. *tormentille*, N.E. (early) *tormentile*, (late) *torment²*, *a plant*, supposed to allay pain, belonging to the *Potentilla* tribe; L. Lat. **tortiare* (formed from *tortus*), Ital. *torciare*, Prov. *trossar* (by metathesis), O.F. *trosser*, N.F. *trousser*, M.E. *trussen*, *to pack up, roll or bind together*, N.E. *truss* (vb.), Prov. *trossa*,¹ O.F. *trusse*, N.E. *truss*, *a bundle, a truss*, O.F. *trousses* (pl.), M.E. *trousses, trowses, short-cut breeches, trunk-hose* M.E. *trousers*, Prov. *trossel*, O.F. *troussel*, N.F. *trousseau* (dim. of *trousse*), *a bundle, a bride's outfit*; Ital. *torchia*, *a torch*, O.F. and M.E. *torche*,² *a torch, a wisp of straw &c. steeped in oil and lit, a roll of cloth used for dusting, wiping*, Ital. *torto* (=Lat. *tortus*, p. p.), O.F. *torte*, N.F. *tort*, *perverted, wrong*, Ital. *torta*, O.F. *tourte, tarte*, N.F. *tourt, tart*, *twisted pastry, a tart*³; L. Lat. *tortuca*, Span. *tartuga*, Prov. *tortesa*, O.F. **tortese, tortuce, tortue*, M.E. *tortuce, tortue*, N.E. *tortoise*; Ital. *tricare, tricare*, Prov. *trichar*, O.F. *tricher, trecher*, M.E. *trichen*, *to trick, deceive*, Prov. *trio-s, trig-s, deceit*, Prov. *tricharia*, O.F. *tricherie, trecherie*, M.E. *trecherie, treocherie*, N.E. *treachery*, Prov. *trechaire*, O.F. and M.E. *trecher*, *a deceiver*, M.E. *trecherous* (coined from *trecher*), *deceitful, treacherous*⁴; Ital. *tronco*, (adj.) *lopped, (subs.) trunk of a tree*, Prov. *trono-s*, O.F. *trone*, *trunk of a tree, a headless body, alms' box in churches*, O.F. *trognon* (=L. Lat. *trunchionem*, cp. Ital. *troneone*), *a piece of anything, stump of a trunk of a tree, the trunnions of a cannon which*

¹ Körtling suggests the derivation from Lat. *thyrsus*, Gk. *θήσος*, *the staff twined round with ivy and vine-leaves*, carried by Bacchus and the Bacchantes. That from *torciare* is more generally accepted.

² The F. *torche* originally means *a bundle for dusting*, from which F. *torcher, to wipe clean*. Gröber bases this upon a word **tores* (not Latin at all, but possibly Celtic), from which the vb. *toreare* is formed. But Körtling connects **tores* with *tesquere*, a supposition supported by the Lat. dim. *tersulum*, *a press*, which presupposes an original **torsus*. Phonetically the F. *torche* is connected with *torchar, to wipe*, but borrows its signification, *torch*, from It. *terchia*.

³ Tart is probably not a merely different spelling of *tourt*, but derived from a different word, *tarta* from *tarsta*, a transposed form of *tracta*, *drawn or pulled out* (see p. 440).

⁴ Dies refers these words to a L.G. *trækken*, *to pull, entice*, and (later) *'to play a trick'* and it is possible that this word may have influenced their spelling and meaning, especially in the modern Eng. *trick*, but the etymological connection of the Romance and English words with Lat. *tricare* is far more probable (see *Century Dict.* under *trick*).

✓TRQ✓TRQ✓TREQ

attach it to the carriage, O.F. *tronchon*, the shaft of a broken spear, M.E. *tronchoun*, N.E. *truncheon*, a staff, baton, Ital. *troncare*, O.F. *troncher*, N.F. *tronquer*, to lop, mutilate, O.F. *troncir*, to break in two, Span. *tronzar*, to shatter, O.F. *trenchier*,¹ *trencher*, N.F. *trancher*, N.F. *re-trancher*, to cut back, Prov. *trenchar*, Span. *trincar*, to cut, chop, O.F. *trenchant*, cutting, Span. *trenches*, Ital. *trincea*, O.F. *trenchée*, M.E. *trenche*, a cutting in the ground, O.F. *trencheoir*, M.E. *trencher*, a plate to cut upon, Span. *trenchete*, a paring knife, M.E. *trenket*, *trynket*, a cobbler's knife. Skeat conjectures that the term included any small necessary implements in frequent use and carried about the person (see under 'Trinket'). Ital. *intricare*, *intrigare*, Prov. *entricar*, O.F. *intriquer*, N.F. *intriguer*, to lay plots, Ital. *intrico*, *intrigo*, O.F. *intrigue*, N.F. *intrigue*, a plot; F. *trope*, a rhetorical figure, *trophée*, a trophy (from the Latin borrowed from Greek).

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *traku*, a bandage, fillet, Lith. *trenkti*, to press, O. Pruss. *tarkne*, a strap, O. Slav. *trice*, bran, Lith. *trinka*, a log, stump.

Teutonic, M.H.G. *dræh-sel*, a turner, N.H.G. *drechsler*, (s.s.) *drechseln*, to turn, Goth. *threih-an* (from **thrinh-an*), O.H.G. *dring-an*, N.H.G. *dringen*, O.N. *thryng-va*, A.S. *thring-an*, to press together, crowd in, Goth. *thraihns*, N.H.G. *drang*, O.N. *thröng-r* (adj.), close, tight, A.S. *thrang*, *throng*, crowd,² Goth. *thairh*, O.H.G. *dërth*, pierced, O.H.G. *dürhil*, *durhil*, pierced, bored, A.S. *thýrel*,³ for *thyrhel* (subs.), a hole, A.S. *thyrelian*, to bore, pierce, A.S. *nosthyrl* (nose-hole), N.E. nostril; O.H.G. *duruh*, *durh*, N.H.G. *durch*, A.S. *thurh*, M.E. *thurh*, *thuruh*, N.E. through and thorough, Goth. *thwairs*, cross, angry, O.N. *thwert*, A.S. *thweorh*, across, awry, M.E. *thwerten*, to cross, N.E. *thwart*.

Celtic, Ir. *tore*, Wel. *torch*,⁴ a chain, necklace, *torcmhuin*, a neck, collar, Ir. *trochal*, a sling, *trochlainn*, I sling; Gael. *triubhas*, Ir. *trins*, *breeches*, *trews* (probably borrowed from M.E. *trouse*).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *tropic*, *tropical*, compounds of -*trope*, as *chromatropé*, *allotropé*, *allotropous*, &c., *trophy* (thr. Lat. and F.) *tropæolum*.

Latin, *torture* (vb. and subs.), *torment* (vb. and subs.), *tormentil*, *tortuous*, *tortion*, *contort*, -ion, *distort*, -ion, *extort*, *extortion*, -ate,

¹ Littré has come to the conclusion that F. *trencher*, *trancher*, Span. *trincar*, &c., are from Lat. *truncare*; but this must not be regarded as finally established. Various other explanations have been given, but no one of them is satisfactory.

² Or from ✓*tre-ga*.

³ This is Kluge's inference from the cognate Teutonic words which have the h = Eur-Ar unlabialised q, and is probably the correct one; see under ✓*ter*, p. 434.

⁴ It is doubtful whether *tere* is not a loan-word from Latin.

-ary, extensive, retort (vb. and subs.), nasturtium; intricate, intricacy, extricate, -ion; truncate (vb. and adj.).

L. Latin and Romance, truss (vb. and subs.), truss, a surgical appliance in hernia, to compress or reduce a rupture, (in building) a support, trowsers, trews, trousseau; torch, tortoise; trick, tricky, tricksy, trickster, treachery, intrigue, &c.; trunk of a tree, of an elephant, of the body, a strong chest or box, trunk-hose, trunnion, truncheon; trench (vb. and subs.), trenchant, trencher, trencher-cap, -man, -retrenchment, entrenchment, trinket, trounce, to beat with a stick, (orig. to shatter, beat to pieces, from a M.E. *trounsen* = O.F. **trancoer*: cp. Judges iv. 15 (Bib. 1551), 'The Lord trounced Sisera': Auth. Version, 'discomfited').

Teutonic, throng (vb. and subs.), a crowd, to press upon, crowd, with vulgar use as adj. crowded; thrill (vb.), originally to bore, but now only of sound, when shrill and penetrating (the original sense is retained in nostril); through, throughout, thorough, -ly, -ness, thwart (vb.), athwart (adv.), thwart, a rower's bench.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TERG}}$, to afflict, harass, vex.

Sanskrit, tarj-, in tarj-ati, threatens, harasses.

Greek, ταρβ- ($\beta = g$), in ταρβέω, to fear, τάρβος, fright.

Latin, torv-, in torvus, terrible.

Teutonic, O.N. thjarka, to wrangle, quarrel, A.S. thracian, to fear,¹ N.E. (dial.) thrack, troubled, M.H.G. verderben, to spoil (intrans.), to perish, N.H.G. verderben, to destroy, spoil (trans.); O.H.G. dërb, O.N. tharfr, A.S. theorf, M.E. therf, tharf, N.E. tharf, unleavened, in tharf-cake (see p. 68 for an alternative explanation).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TERGH}}$, for older $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{TERGH}}$, hide, back.

Greek, τερφ-, στέρφ-, in στέρφ-ος, τέρφος, hide, skin, spec. the thicker skin across the back.

Latin, terg-, in tergum, -i, terg-us, -oris, the back, tergiversari, to turn one's back, to shuffle, evade, retract, tergiversatio, a subterfuge.

¹ Fraellwite (*Greek Etym. Dict.*) gives this equation. Brugmann considers it open to question.

Celtic, Ir. *tarr*, *the back*.¹

ENGLISH DERIV. *Latin*, *tergiversate*, *tergiversation*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TREGH}}$, with by-form $\sqrt{\text{THREGH}}$,² *to draw, move, run*.

Sanscrit, *trakh-*, *dhraj-*, in *trakh-ati*, *to draw*; *dhraj-ati*, *to glide*.

Zend, *thrakh-*, in *thrakhta*, *marching, drawing*.

Armenian, *darg-*, in *darg-n*, gen. *drgan*, *a potter's wheel*.

Greek, *τρέχ-*, in *τρέχω*, *to run* (fut. *θρήξομαι*), *τροχός*, properly *a runner*, applied to *anything that is round, a wheel, or roller, the potter's wheel*; *τροχαῖος*, (adj.) *running, tripping*, (subs.) *a trochee, a foot of two syllables, the first long, the last short*; *τρόχης*, *a runner or messenger*, *τροχίλια*, *the sheaf of a pulley, roller of a windlass*, *τροχίλος*, *a small bird (the runner)*, said by Herodotus to pick leeches from the crocodile's mouth (perhaps the *sandpiper*, also applied to another bird, probably the *wren*), *τροχίσκος*, *a small ball, circular cake*.

Latin, *trochus*, *a hoop*, *trochlea*, *a sheaf of pulleys* (Gk. loan-words).

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. *troc*,³ *a truck, barter of old goods*, Span. *trueco*, *barter*, Sp. *trocare*, Fr. *troquer*, M.E. *trukken*, *to exchange, truck*; Span. *trocla* (Lat. *trochlea*), *a pulley*, M.E. *trookyl*, *trocele*, *a little wheel or roller*, N.E. *truckle*, *a roller pulley, truckle-bed, a bed on casters*, that can be pushed under another bed, F. *troche*, *a bundle, a lozenge*.

Balto-Slav., O Slav. *triki*, N. Slav. *trčati*, *to run*.

Teutonic, Goth. *thragjan*, A.S. *thrægian*, *to run*, A.S. *thrag*, *a running, a course*, O.H.G. *drigil*, *drägel*, *a runner*, O.N. and A.S. *thræl*, *a serf, slave, thrall* (orig. *a runner*) (cp. Gk. *τρόχης*, *τροχίλος*).

Celtic, Gael. *traogh*, Ir. *traigh*, Wei. *treio*, *to ebb*, Gael. and Ir. *troigh*, *a foot*, Wel. *traed* (pl.), *the feet*, Corn. *truit*, Bret. *troat* (s.s.), from the Celtic base **traget* (cp. Latino-Gallic *vertragus*, *a greyhound*).

¹ Stokes connects *tarr* with Lat. *tergus*, from the base *tarsā*, *back*, but Macbain refers it to a base *tarsā* = *tarm-sa*, and to Gk. *τράμης*, N.H.G. *darm*.

² See Brugmann, I. §29. Fick, in his third edition, gives *trak-* as the Eur-Ar. form of the root, for which he cites a Sans. *trakh-ati*, *trankhati*; but in the fourth edition he gives *dhregh-* as the Eur-Ar. form with Sans. *dhrajati*.

³ Dies derives F. *tree* from an O.H.G. *trog*, *a tray or trough*; but both form and signification connect it more nearly with Span. *trocare*; perhaps, originally, *to carry about for sale on a truck, to wheel about* (cp. L. Lat. *cambiare*, *to change, lit. to make*).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, trochee, trochaic, trochilus (architectural term).

L. Latin and Romance, truck, exchange, a hand-cart, trash, truckle (vb), to yield (subs.), a small wheel or pulley, troche, a lozenge.

Teutonic, thrall, thraldom, enthrall.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TERĜH}}$, $\sqrt{\text{TREĜH}}$, to crush, tear, pull, drag, with variant $\sqrt{\text{THREĜH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{TREKH}}$.

Sanskrit, tṛh- , in tṛṇēta (p.p. tṛt-a), to crush, bruise.

Greek, τραχ- , τραγ- , in θράσσω (= θράκιω , τράχιω), to break, τῤῥαχός , rough, rugged, τραχεία , the wind-pipe, perhaps from its corrugations, ταράσσω , to trouble, disturb, perf. *τε-τάραχα (Epic, with neuter sense, τέ-τρηχα), ταραχή (contracted form Hesych τάρχη), trouble, confusion; τῤῥαγείν , infin of ἔτραγον , 2 aor of τρώγω , to eat, τραγανός , eatable, τράγημα , that which is eaten for eating's sake, as dessert, sweetmeats, τράγος ,¹ a he-goat (the gnawer), τραγικός , (more commonly) tragic, (but later) goatlike; τραγωδία , a tragedy, or heroic play, invented by the Dorians, and said to be so called because a goat was the prize, or the actors were clad in goatskins; τρώγω ,² to gnaw, eat, τρώκτης , a kind of fish, the gnawer, τρώγ-λη , a hole formed by boring, a cave, τρωγλο-δύτης , one who creeps into a hole as foxes or snakes, τρωγλοδύται , cave-men (Herod. iv. 183).

Latin, trah- (trac-), in trah-ere , traxi , tractum , to draw, drag, haul, tractus (subs.), dragging, a drawing out, a stretch of country, tractorius , capable of drawing, traha , trahea , a sledge, tragula , a missile attached to a strap by which it was flung, a sledge, a drag-net; abstrahere , to draw from, abstractus (p p), abstractio , attrahere , to draw towards, attractus (p p), attractio , contrahere , to draw together, contractus (subs.), contractio , contractura , a drawing together, detrahere , to draw down, away from, detractus (p.p. and subs.), detractio , distrahere , pull asunder, distractus (p p. and subs.), distractio , extrahere , to draw out, extractus (p p.), extractio , protrahere , to draw forward, protractus (p p.), protractio , retrahere , to draw back, retractus (p. p.), retractio , subtrahere , to draw from underneath, subtractus (p. p.), subtractio ; tractare , -avi, -atum (freq. of trahere), to draw violently, to take in hand, manage,

¹ See Pott's *Etym. Forsch.* iii 471; Prellwitz gives a different and unsupported explanation, from Eur.-Ar. *qtra-gos , which he interprets by *idaw*, German *Steinbock*.

² τῤῥαγός , to gnaw, falls more correctly under Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{treggh-}}$, a variant of $\sqrt{\text{treggh-}}$.

TERGH-**TRĒGH-****THREGH-****TREKH-**

treat, discuss, tractatus (subs.), *handling, a discussion, tractate, treatise, tractabilis, manageable, detractare, detractare, to decline, refuse, depreciate, detractatio, retractare, to take in hand again, reconsider, revise, draw back, cancel, retractatio*; *trouta* (Greek loan-word), *a kind of fish, tragma* (Greek loan-word), *sweetmeats*; *tragicus, tragedia* (Greek loan-words), *tragacantha* (fr. *τραγάκανθα*), *goat-thorn*.

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. **tragere*=*trahere*, Ital. *traggere*, Prov. *traire*, with p. p. *trag*, O.F. *traire*, *to draw*, N.F. (with restricted sense), *to milk*, O.F. *trait, traite*, (earlier) *traïote* (p. p. of *traire*), properly *a letter of change drawn on some one, something drawn, a line, streak, stroke*¹ (Cotgrave), O.F. *tarte*, M.E. *tarte* (from *tarta*=*tracta*, *pulled out*), *a kind of pastry*; N.F. *distrait*, *confused, distracted*, O.F. *portraire, pourtraire* (Lat. *protrahere*, with sense of *drawing, painting*, in mediæval Latin), M.E. *pourtraien, purtreyn* (s. s.), N.E. *pourtray, to draw, depict*, O.F. *pourtraict, pourtrait*, M.E. *pourtraict* (in Spenser), N.E. *portrait*, O.F. *pourtraicture*, M.E. *portreture*, N.E. *portraiture*; O.F. *retraire, to retire, withdraw*, O.F. *retrere, retraite, retraïote, a place of retirement, refuge*, M.E. *retrait* (s. s.); L. Lat. **traginare, *trahinare* (from **tragere*=*trahere*), Ital. *trainare*, Span. *traginare*, Prov. *trahinare*, O.F. *trahiner, trāiner, to draw, drag*, M.E. *traynen, to draw on, entice*, Span. *tragin* (as from **tragimen, something drawn*), *a train, a following of men*, O.F. *trahin, trāin, a train of men*, O.F. *traine, a sledge, drag-net*, M.E. *treyn*, with sense of *plot*, N.F. *entraîner, to carry away, inspire*; Ital. *draglia* (Lat. *tragula*), *a rope for towing a boat*, L. Lat. *trahale* (from *traha*), *a sledge, a reel*, Prov. *trahs, tralha, a drag-net, a tow-rope*, O.F. *traail, a sledge, a reel for winding yarn on*, M.E. *trayle, traile, a sledge, train*, N.F. *traille, a ferry-boat dragged across a river by means of a rope*, F. *trailer, to wind up yarn*, M.E. *traillen, to drag* (act. and neut.); O.F. *trays*,² M.E. *traice, trayce, 'horses harness'*, N.E. *a trace* (sing.), *part of harness*; Ital. *trattare* (Lat. *tractare*), Prov. *traitar*, O. and N.F. *traiter, to handle, treat, deal with, discuss*, O.F. *traitement, treatment*, O.F. *tretis, traictis*, (adj.) *well-handled*, (subs.) *a thing well handled*, M.E. *tretis*, N.E. *treatise* (as from a L. Lat. *tracticius*), O.F. *traïeté, traîté* (= Lat. *tractata*), M.E. *tretes*, N.E. *treaty*, O. and N.F. *entraiter, to entreat*; Ital. *tracciare* (as from a L. Lat. *tractiare*), Span. *trazar*, Prov. *traçar*, O.F. *tracer*, M.E. *tracen, to draw a line, plan, trace*, Ital. *traccia*, O.F. and M.E. *trace, a track, a mark left*,

¹ Skeat, with great probability, derives *trēt* (an allowance for waste) from Ital. *trata*, Span. *trata, trade, merchandise*, F. *traite, a draught, a transportation, shipping*.

² Suggested by Skeat to be a plural = O.F. *traits* with sense of *drawers*; *trays* is therefore a double plural.

N.E. *trace* (s.s.) ; Ital. *treggia*, (Lat. *tragemata*), Prov. *dragea*, O.F. *dragée*, *sweetstuff*, a *digestive comfit*, N.F. *dragée*, a *sugarplum*, M.E. *dragg*, *dragge*, *drage*, N.E. (early) *dreg*, (later) *dredge*, *oats and barley mixed*, a *kind of digestive powder taken after meat*, N.E. (early) *drege*, (later) *dredge* (vb.), *to sprinkle flour &c. on meat*, N.E. *dredger*, a *tin vessel used for dredging* ; *tragique*, *tragédie* (from the Greek loan-words in Latin) ; F. *truite*, a *trout*.

Balto-Slav., O Slav. *trezati*, *tears to pieces*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *drucchen*, N.H.G. *drücken*, O.N. *thruga*, A.S. *thryccan*, *to press*, A.S. *truht* (loan-word from Lat. ?), M.E. *trout*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *trachea*, *tracheotomy* ; *tragio*, *tragedy*, *tragedian* (thr. Lat. and Fr.), *troglydites*, *gum tragacanth*.

Latin, *tract* (a *small book, a district*), *traction*, *tractile*, *abstract* (vb. and adj.), -ion, *attract*, -ion, -ive, -er, -ible, *contract* (vb. and subs.), -ion, -or, -ible, *detract*, -ion, -or, -ive, *distract*, -ion, -ive, *extract* (vb. and subs.), -ion, -ive, -er, -ible, *protract*, -ion, -er, -ive, *retract*, -ion, -ive, -ible, *sub-tract*, -ion, -ive, -ible ; *tractate*, *tractable*, -ility, -ness, *detractation*, *retraction*.

L. Latin and Romance, *trait*, *distract*, *pourtray*, *portrait*, -ure, *retreat* (subs. and vb.), *train*, -er, -ing, *train-band*, *trail*, *trace* (*part of harness*) ; *tart* (subs.), *treat*, *treaty*, *treatment*, *treatise*, *entreat*, -y, *mal-treat*, *mal-treatment* ; *trace* (vb.), *trace* (subs. a *mark left*), *tracery*, *traceable*, *retrace* ; *dredge*, *dredger*.

Teutonic, *trout* (thr. A.S. loan-word from Lat.).

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TERG}}$ $\sqrt{\text{TREG}}$, with older form $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{TERG}}$ $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{TREG}}$,¹
to *wipe, rub*.

Greek, $\tau\rho\iota\beta$ - (β =Eur.-Ar. g), in $\tau\rho\iota\beta\omega$, *to rub*, $\delta\iota\alpha\tau\rho\iota\beta\omega$, *to wear away*, $\delta\iota\alpha\tau\rho\iota\beta\eta$, *a wearing away, waste of time, discourse, invective, diatribe*.

Latin, *terg*-, in *tergere*, *tergere*, *to wipe, rub off, cleanse, polish* (p. p. *tersus*), *wiped, polished, smooth*, '*tersa oratio*, a *polished style*, *abstergere*, *to wipe off*, *detergere*, *to wipe down*.²

¹ Cp. Lat. *string-ere*, *strigilis*, O.H.G. *stribhan*.

² Von Planta suggests that *mantèle* is contracted from **man-terg-all* - in form to Umbr. *mantaklu*, and with the same sense as Lat. *manu-tergium*, a *towel*. *Tergali* : *tèle* = *pinalom* : *pium* (see p. 316).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, diatribe.

Latin, terse, -ness, absterge, -ent, abstersion, deterge, -ent, detersion, -ive.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TER SK}}$ $\sqrt{\text{TR SK}}$,¹ to crackle, crash, clatter, stamp noisily.

Balto-Slav., tresk-, in Lith. tresk-eti, to crackle, tarsk-oti, to rattle, O. Slav. treski, sound, tresk-ati, to make a noise.

Teutonic, Goth. thriskan, O.H.G. dreskan, N.H.G. dreschen, O.N. thresk-ja, A.S. thresc-an, M.E. threshen, to thresh,² O.H.G. dirscuwali, O.N. threskjöldr (threskja + vollr, a field), A.S. therscwold, therscwald, therscold (therscan + wald, wold), waste ground for threshing, a threshing floor,³ M.E. threshwold, N.E. threshold, door-sill, entrance to a house. In ancient time the corn was threshed before the door of the house; hence the modern use of threshold for the door-sill or entrance.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. trescare, to stamp, make a noise with the feet, O.F. treschier, s.s., O.F. tresche, a kind of dance.

ENGLISH DERIV. thresh, threshold, thresher.

(1) **Eur.-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{TRP}}$, to be satisfied, satiate, nourish, be content with, please

Sanscrit, trp-, in tarp-ati, to satisfy, satiate oneself, p. p. trp-tas, satisfied, tarp-yati, to please, nourish, tarp-anas, satisfying, pleasing.

Greek, τρπ-, in τρπω, to please, delight, τρπνός, pleasant, delightful, τρψ-ις, delight, Εὐτρπην, well pleasing or pleased, Τρψιχόρη, delighting in the dance (both names of Muses).

Teutonic, O.N. thrifa, to grasp, lay hold of, also thrifaak,⁴ to thrive, M.E. thrifen, to thrive (p. t. thraf), Dan. trives, to thrive.

¹ Sk- is here the inceptive termination as in cre-sco, &c.

² The original meaning of the Teutonic words as indicated by the Balto-Slav. and the Rom. trescare, to stamp, dance, was probably to stamp noisily or violently, and shows that the original threshing was 'treading out the corn.' The flail is a later introduction from Italy, from Lat. flagellum.

³ Kluge remarks that the use of the same words through the Teutonic languages for processes of agriculture indicates that they must have used them during the nomad period before they dwelt in permanent settlements apart from each other.

⁴ 'Probably an altogether different word from thrifa, to grasp' (Vigfusson); but the *Century Dict.* gives as the meaning of thrifaak, to save for one's self, to thrive. M.E. thriven (from O.N. thrifa) seems to imply that the latter had also the sense to thrive, though the Norwegian thrive, to seize, trivast (reflex.), to thrive, with Dan. trives, Swed. trivas (both reflex.), with the sense to thrive, are against this view.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, Euterpe, Terpsichore.

Teutonic, thrive, thrift, thrifty, -ness.

(2) **Eur-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{TRP}}$, to stiffen, be rigid, sluggish.

Latin, torp-, in torpere, to be rigid, motionless, numb, torpescere (incept. of torpere) to become torpid, torpor, sluggishness, torpidus, torpid, torpedo, numbness, name of a fish (the electric ray).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. stordire, O.F. estordir, N.F. étourdir (p. p. étourdi), to din, deafen, stupefy¹ (L. Lat. *extorpidire, to make torpid), M.E. sturdi (Chauc.), stordy (Robt. of Glouc.), inconsiderate, rash.

Balto-Slav., tirp-, in Lith. tirp-ti, to become rigid, O. Slav. u-trip-eti (s.s.).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, torpor, torpid, torpescence, torpedo, torpidity.

L. Latin and Romance, sturdy, -iness.

(3) **Eur-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{TRP}}$,² with sense of being in want of, needing.

Sanscrit, tarp-, in tarp-nu-mas, we have need.

Balto-Slav., terp-, trip-, O. Slav. trip-eti, suffers, Lett. terp-it, endure, O. Slav. treb-i, necessary, useful.

Teutonic, Goth. thaurban, O.H.G. durfan, to have need, N.H.G. dürfen, to dare, be permitted, O.N. thurfa, A.S. thurfan, to be in need, Goth. ga-tharban, O.H.G. darben, M.H.G. darben, O.N. tharfa, A.S. thearfian, to be in want, O.H.G. biderbi, meeting a necessity, useful, good, N.H.G. bieder, good, trustworthy, biedermann, a good honest man, N.H.G. derb, compact, stout.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TREP}}$ (= $\sqrt{\text{tre}}$ + -p-, forming the present base), to be restless, anxious.

Sanscrit, trap-, in trap-ati, is perplexed, ashamed, trap-a, perplexity, shame, tṛpras, restless, anxious, tarpalas, trembling.

¹ This is Dier's explanation, in which he is followed by Braohet; but Körting leaves the word unexplained.

² Perhaps identical with tṛp- (1). Dieffenbach gives an Old Friss. enterpe, it is of war, i.e. it satisfies. What is useful in itself is needed by the individual (cp. N.H.G. brauchen, with the sense of using and needing).

Latin, *trep-, turp-*, in *trepidus*, *anxious, agitated, alarmed, intrepidus, undisturbed, courageous, trepidare* (trans. and neut.), *to cause confusion, alarm, to be confused or alarmed, trepidatio, alarm, hurry; turp-is, base, shameful, turpitude, baseness.*

Balto-Slav., *trep-*, in O. Slav. *trep-iti*, *trembles*, O. Slav. *trep-ati*, *throb.*

Teutonic, M.E. *throbben*, N.E. *throb*, but without an O.N. or A.S. equivalent.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *trepidation, intrepid, -ity, turpitude*

Teutonic, *throb.*

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TRE M}}$,¹ *to tremble*

Greek, *τρε-μ-*, in *τρέμ-ω*, *to tremble* (fut. *τρέσω*), *τρομέω*, *to tremble, τρομερός, tremulous.*

Latin, *tremere*, *to tremble, tremor, tremor, tremulus, tremulous, tremendus, to be feared*

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *tremolo, tremulous*, Ital. *tremolare* (= L. Lat. **tremulare*), *to tremble, shake*, Prov. *tremblar*, O.F. *trembler*, M.E. *tremblen*, N.E. *tremble*, O.F. *tremouille, trameul, the hopper of a wheel*, from its shaking motion.²

Balto-Slav., *trim-*, in Lith. *trimu, trim-ti, to tremble.*

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *tremor, tremulous, tremendous.*

L. Latin and Romance, *tremolo* (mus. term), *trembling*

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TRE S}}$ $\sqrt{\text{TER S}}$, *to fear, frighten.*

Sanskrit, *tras-*, in *trasati, taras-ati, fear, tremble, trās-a-yati, frighten, trastas* (p. p.), *frightened, afraid.*

Zend, *tarep-*, in *tereçenti*, 3 pl. pres. t., *they fear, thrāonh-ayeiti*, 3 sing. pres. t., *he frightens, tarstas, afraid.*

Greek, *τρεσ-, τρεσ-*, in *τρέω* for *τρέ(σ)ω* (σ omitted between

¹ From $\sqrt{\text{tre-}}$ + *m-*, forming the base of pres. t., but maintained throughout the verb in Latin. In Greek the fut. &c., are formed from *τρέω*, *τρέσω*.

² Skeat conjectures that Eng. *tremell* may be a corruption of O.F. *tremouille* or *trameul*, but there is so much difference both in sense and form between the English and French words that their connection must be regarded as very doubtful.

vowels), to *tremble*, (Hesych.) *τρεσεν* (= *ἐφόβησεν*), *τρίστως*, a *trembler*, *ἄτρεστος*, *fearless*.

Latin, *terr-* (= *ters-*), in *terr-ere*, -*ui*, -*itum*, to *frighten*, *detertere*, to *frighten off*, *terror*, *affright*, *terribilis*, *terrible*, *terrificus*, *terrific*, *terrificare*, to *make afraid*, *territare*, to *frighten violently*; *tristis*, *sad*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *terrore*, O.F. and M.E. *terroure*, N.E. *terror*, Fr. *terrible*; Fr. *triste*, *sad*.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *trēs-*, in *tręsa*, *tremble*, *tręsti*, to *shak* (trans.), *tręsika*, *fever*, Lith. *triszti*, *triszeti*, to *shiver*, *tremble*.

Celtic, Ir. *tarrach*, *timid*, *fearful*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *terrific*, *deter*, *deterrent*, *terrorise*.

L. Latin and Romance, *terrify* (as from F. **terrifier* from *terrificare*), *terror* (from earlier *terroure*, but with return to the Latin spelling), *terrible*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TRS}}$ $\sqrt{\text{TERS}}$, to *be dry*, *parched*, *dry*, *thirsty*.

Sanskrit, *tarsh-*, *trsh-*, in *tarsh-ayami*, to *dry*, *cause thirst*, *trsh-yati*, *be thirsty*, *trsh*, *thirst*, *trshata*, *hoarse*, with a *dry throat*, *dry*, *harsh*, *trshu*, *greedy*, *eager*,

Zend, *tars-*, in *tarsna*, *thirst*.

Greek, *τερσ-*, in *τέρσ-ομαι* (intrans.), to *dry up*, *τερσ-αίνω* (trans.), to *parch*, *dry up*, *wipe off*, *ταρσός*, Att. *tappós*, a *frame of wicker-work* for *drying cheeses on*, *any flat surface*, *ταρσὸς ποδός*, the *flat of the foot*, *ταρσὸς πτέρυγος*, of the *wing*, *ταρσὸς κωπίως*, the *blade of the oar*, *Tapós*, the *city* so called from the *fable of Icarus*, who *fell near it*.

Latin, *terr-* (for *ters-*), *torr-* (for *tors-*) in *terra* (= *tersa*), *dry land*, the *earth*, Osc. *teer-um*, *terrenus*, *terrestris*, relating to the *earth*, *terrestrial*, *medi-terraneus*, in the *middle of the land*, *territorium*, a *district*, *territorialis*, belonging to a *district*, *extorris*, *banished* (= *ex* + *terra*); *testa* (for *tersta*), a *piece of burnt clay*, *brick*, *tile*, *earthenware vessel*, a *shell*, *testaceus*, consisting of *bricks*, *tiles*, covered with a *shell*, *testum*, an *earthen pot*, *testula*, a *potsherd*, a *voting tablet*, in use at *Athens*, *testudo*, a *tortoise*, a *covered shelter for besiegers*; *torrere*, -*ui*, *tostum*, to *parch*, *roast*, *dry by heat*, *torrens*, a *mountain stream*, *dry during summer*, full and strong in the *rainy season*, *torridus*, *dried up*, *parched*, *torrid*, *torris*, a *firebrand*, *torrefacere*, to *roast*.

√**TRĒS-**√**TERS-**

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *terra-cotta, baked clay*, Ital. *terrasso, terrassa*, F. *terrasse*, *a terrace of raised earth*, Ital. *terreno*, O.F. *terrain*, *ground, soil*, F. *terrein*, *a territory, district*, F. *terrins*, *an earthen pan or dish*, *a tureen* (spelt *terreen* by Phillips, 1706; the mis-spelling *tureen* is probably due to supposed connection with the city Turin); **L. Lat.** *terrarius liber*, *a register of landed property*, F. *papier terrier* (s. s.), F. *terrier*, *a landholder* (found as a surname, *Le Terrier*), **L. Lat.** *terrarium*, O.F. *terrier*, *a burrow*, **L. Lat.** *terrarius canis*, *a dog for hunting rabbits &c.*; Ital. *tartufo, tartufolo*,¹ O.F. *tartouffe*, N.F. *truffe*, O.F. *truife*,² *a joke, jest, a truffle* (*terres tuber*), N.H.G. *tartuffel*,³ later form *kartoffel*, *a potato*, N.F. *Tartufe*, *a hypocrite*, the name of a well-known character in one of Molière's plays; F. *enterrer*, *to lay in the earth*; Ital. *testa*, O.F. *teste*, N.F. *tête*, *a head*, (orig.) *a skull*, from Lat. *testa*, used in this sense by Ausonius, '*glabra jacebat Testa hominis*,' O.F. *testu*, *heady, headstrong, testy*, O.F. *teston*, *a coin of Louis XII.*, so called from its bearing the king's head, M.E. *teston*, *testern, tester*, *a coin of Henry VIII. of the value of sixpence*, O.F. *testiere*, *any kind of headpiece*. M.E. *testere*, *a headpiece, helmet*. M.E. *teester*, *head of a bed*, Ital. *testo*, O.F. *test*, N.F. *têt* (Lat. *testum*), *a vessel used in alchemy and for testing gold, a test for gold, a test generally*; F. *torrifier*, *to make hot*, F. *torrent*, *a mountain stream*, *torride*, *scorched*, O.F. *tostée* (= **L. Lat.** **tostata*), *toasted bread* (cp. Port. *tostado*, s. s.), M.E. *test*, *toast*, N.E. *toast*, M.E. *tosten*, *to toast*; Ital. *tosto* (adj.), *quick, bold, hard* (i.e.) *baked*, (adv.) *quickly, at once, soon*, O.F. *test*, N.F. *tôt*, *soon*, O.F. *tostif*,⁴ *hasty*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *troksztu, trozskau*, *to thirst* (as from √*terg-sk*), **O. Slav.** *trez-ev*, *sober*.

Teutonic, Goth. *ga-thaurs-nan*, *to become dry*, O.H.G. *dorrén*, N.H.G. *dorren*, *to dry, parch*, O.N. *therra*, *to dry, wipe*, *thorna*, *to become dry*, Goth. *thaurs-sus*, O.H.G. *durri*, N.H.G. *dürr*, O.N. *thurr*, A.S. *thyrré*, *dry, arid*, Goth. *thaurstei*, O. and N.H.G. *durst*, O.N. *thorsti*, A.S. *thyrst*, M.E. *thurst*, *thrust, thirst*, Goth. *thaursjan*, O.H.G. *thursten*, N.H.G. *dürsten*, O.N. *thyrsta*, A.S. *thyrstan*, *to thirst*; O.H.G. *darra*, N.H.G. *darre*, *a frame for drying fruit, &c.*, Dan. *tröske*, *thrush of the throat or tongue*.

¹ *-tufolo* is a diminutive form corrupted from Lat. *tuberculus*.

² M.E. *truife, trayfle, tryfule*, *a joke, jest*, N.E. *trifle*, *a thing of small value*, N.E. *trifle*, vb. *to make jokes, be flippant, to turn into a jest*.

³ Potatoes were introduced into Germany from Italy in the eighteenth century and called by the Italian name. By the middle of the century they had come into general cultivation and use, and the name was corrupted into *kartoffel*.

⁴ The change of sense is from *heated, hot*, to *hasty, hurried*, then to *quick, at once, soon*.

Celtic, Gael. Ir. *tart* (for *tarst*), *thirst*, *drought*, *tartmhar*, *thirsty*, Gael. Ir. Corn. Bret. *tir*, *land*, Gael. *tioram*, Ir. *tirim*, *tioraim*, *I dry*, Ir. *tiormach*, *thirst*, *drought*, Gael. *tiormachaid*, *drying weather*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *tarsus*, compounds with *-tarso-*, *tarsal*.

Latin, *terrestrial*, *mediterranean*, *subterraneous*, *-an*, *territory*, *-ial*, *testacea*, *testaceous*, *torrefaction*, *terra firma*, *terraqueous*.

L. Latin and Romance, *terra-cotta*, *terrace*, *terrain* *larsen*, *terrier*, *inter-ment*, *dis-inter*, *Tartufe*, *truffle*, *trifle*, *tête-à-tête*, *testy*, *-iness*, *tester*, *testoon*, *tizzy* (vulg.), *test* (subs. and vb.); *torrify*, *torrent*, *torrid*, *toast*

Teutonic, *thirst*, *athirst*, *thirsty*, *-iness*, *thrush* (of the throat), from an O.N. or A.S. equivalent of Dan. *tróske* not found

Eur-Ar * $\sqrt{\text{TER ST}}$, of unascertained meaning.¹

Latin, *test-* (for *terst-*²), in *testis*, *a witness*, *testimonium*, *evidence*, *testimony*, *testimonialis*, *testari*, *to bear witness*, *bequeath*, *testator*, *one who bequeaths or witnesses*, *testatio*, *giving evidence*, *testamentum*, *a will*, Osc. *tristaamentud* (abl.), *acknowledgment before witness*, *a covenant*, *testamentarius*, *relating to wills*, *attestari*, *to attest*, *-atio*, *con-testari*, *to call witness in a lawsuit*, *bring an action*, *detestari*, *to call God to witness against a person*, *to curse*, *execrate*, *detestatio*, *obtestari*, *entreat*, *take to witness*, *protestari*, *to bear witness*, *declare in public*, *in-testatus*, *not having made a will*, *testificari*, *to testify*; *testiculus*, *testicle*, perhaps regarded as an evidence of sex or manhood.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *testimonio*, Prov. *testemonis*, O.F. *tesmoign*, N.F. *témoign*, F. *attester*, *to attest*, *contester*, *contest*, *détester*, *abominate*, *protester*, *protest against*, *Protestant*, *a protester*, *testify*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *testimony*, *-ial*, *testator*, *-tion*, *-ment*, *testamentary*, *attestation*, *contestable*, *detestation*, *-ble*, *obtestation*, *protestation*, *-ble*, *intestate*, *-cy*, *testification*, *testicle*, *testiculate*.

L. Latin and Romance, *testify*, *attest*, *contest*, *detest*, *protest*, *Protestant*, *-ism*.

¹ There is a Sans. *trāyati* (from a root *trā-* = Eur-Ar $\sqrt{\text{trā-}}$), *protect*, *rescue from*, *shelter*, but the quantity of the vowel is against a connection with $\sqrt{\text{ter-st-}}$.

² See Brugmann, i. 35, and 219.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TREBH}}$, to build, construct, inhabit; perhaps with an earlier $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{TREBH}}$.

Greek, $\tau\rho\alpha\phi$ -, in $\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta\zeta$, a beam, plank of a ship, $\tau\rho\acute{\upsilon}\beta\eta$,¹ a crowd, confusion, trouble. *

Latin, *trab*-, in *trabs*, *trabes*, a beam, a timber, any construction made of timber, a raft, a roof, *trabalia*, of or relating to beams, *trabica*, a raft; **Umb.** *trebeit*, dwells, **Osc.** *triibarakattins*, shall have built, **Umb.** *trifo*, a house, a part of the tribal land, **Osc.** *triibum*,² a house, **Lat.** *tribus*, a tribe, a division of the people, (orig.) a house, collection of buildings (?), *tribunus*, the head of a tribe, *tribunal*, magistrate's seat; *tribuere*,³ to allot, pay, divide, assign, grant, *tributum*, a stated payment, *tributarius*, subject to payment of tribute, *attribuere*, to assign to, *attributum*, anything assigned to, *attributio*, allotting, *contribuere*, to assign together, contribute, *distribuere*, -tio, -tor, *retribuere*, to give in return; *turba*, a crowd, trouble, *turbare*, to trouble, *conturbare*, to throw into confusion, *disturbare*, to throw out of order, *perturbare*, to agitate, *imperturbatus*, untroubled, *turbula*, a small crowd, *turbidus*, troubled, turbid, *turbulentus*, troublesome, disorderly.

L. Latin and Romance, **Span.** *trabe*, **Port.** *trave*, a beam, timber (**Lat.** *trabs*), **Prov. o.F.** *traf*, a beam, *travar*, **o.F.** *entraver*, literally to enclose with beams, to hinder, shackle (as from a **L. Lat.** *trabare*), **Span.** *trabajo*, hindrance, **o.F.** *entraves*, shackles for horses, **L. Lat.** **trabaculum* or **trabalium*, a scaffolding, platform of beams (cp. **Lat.** *trabica*, a raft, *trabalis*, relating to beams); **Ital.** *travaglio*, an ox-stall, work, toil, **Prov.** *trebalhs*, *trabalhs*, **o.F.** *travail*, work, **Ital.** *travagliare*, **Prov.** *trabalhar*, **o.F.** *travailler*, to work, toil, **N.F.** *architrave* ($\acute{\alpha}\rho\chi\eta$ + **o.F.** *traf*, a part of the entablature resting immediately upon the columns); **o.F. and M.E.** *tribun*, **N.E.** *tribune*, **o.F. and M.E.** *tribut*, **N.E.** *tribute*; **Ital.** *turbare*, **Span. and Prov.** *turbar*, **Port.** *torvar*, to disturb,⁴ **o.F.**

¹ The occurrence of $\sigma\rho\beta\eta = \tau\rho\beta\eta$, and of a $\sigma\rho\upsilon\beta\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega = \tau\rho\upsilon\beta\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, suggests an earlier $\sqrt{\text{strebh}}$. Cp **NHG** *streben*, to move violently.

² The Oscan writing of double i is for long i, of double a for long a.

³ The original sense of *tribuere* was probably a special one, to allot the tribe land among its several members, to assess the amount each member should contribute to the public expenditure. Under the early village system a periodical distribution of the land belonging to the village was made among the several heads of families.

⁴ *Dies* connects with *turbare* **Ital.** *trovare*, to find, **Prov.** *trovar*, to find, invent, compose, to put into rhyme (cp. **Neapolitan dial.** *struvare*, *controvare*, both with the sense *disturb*), **Ital.** *trovatore*, **Prov.** *trebador*, *trebaire*, **o.F.** *treveor*, *treuveor*, **N.F.** *trouvère*, a poet, *troubadeur*, **o.F.** *trover*, **N.F.** *trouver*, to find, **M.E.** *trouen*, to find, **o.F.** *controuver*, to invent, fabricate, **M.E.** *controuen*, *controuen*, **N.E.** *contrive*, **Ital.** *ritrovare*, to search for, **o.F.** *reprover*, *retrouver*, **M.E.** *retrouen*, *retreven*, **N.E.** *retrieve*, to recover, probably a term of the chase, in the first place, afterwards used with a general sense. *Dies* thus derives the special meaning of the **Ital.** *trovatore*, **Prov.** *trebador*, from that of **Lat.** *turbare*, to disturb, 'to turn over,' to search through, to find, to invent,

destourber, M.E. destourben, N.E. disturb, F. perturber, *to perturb*, $\sqrt{\text{TREB}}$
 L. Lat. turbulare (freq. of turbare), O.F. tourbler, trobler, M.E. $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{TREB}}$
 ,troublen, *to trouble*, F. turbulent, troublesome, L. Lat. troppus (from
 Teutonic dorp, thorp: see note below), O.F. trope, N.F. troupe, *a troop*
 (cp. Span. tropa, O. Ital. troppa, N. Ital. truppa, s.s.); Ital. troppo, F.
 trop, *too much*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. troba, *buildings*.

Teutonic, Goth. thaup, *arable land*, O. and N.H.G. dorf, *village*,
 hamlet, O.N. thorp, *a collection of cottages, a hamlet*, rarely 'enclosed or
 cleared land' as opposed to forest, A.S. thorp, thröp, *a village, threp, a*
crowd, dispute (in the Swiss-German dorf has the sense of *a visit, a*
meeting), O.N. thyropa, *to crowd*, O.N. thorpari, *a cottager*. The variety
 of meanings apparent in the Teutonic words makes it difficult to
 determine the original meaning, whether in the first place it meant
 a collection of cottages, a hamlet, with the arable land attached to it,
 or a collection of people—the village community and their public
 meetings—from which, lastly, the general sense of *a crowd* was
 derived. A.S. threapian, *to dispute, reprove, quarrel*, M.E. threpen,
 threpen, *to complain, dispute*, N.E. (dial.) *to threep*.

Celtic, O. Wel. treb, N. Wel. tref, O. Bret. treb. Corn. tref, tre,
a house, dwelling place, a subdivision of the tribe, trebon (pl.), *crowd*,
 Ir. treabh, *a farmed village, clan, family*, treabhaim, *to plough, culti-*
vate, treabhaire, *a ploughman*, treabhur, *a stock, kindred*, treabhlacht,
a family, household, treabhlaigim, *to trouble, disturb*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, tribe, tribal, tribunal, tributary, attribute (vb. and subs),
 -ion, -ive, contribute, -or, -ion, -ive, distribute, -ion, -er, -ive, retribu-
 tion, -ive, perturbation, imperturbable.

L. Latin and Romance, trave, *a beam or shackle, a place enclosed*
with rails for shoeing a horse, travail, travel, -ler, architrave, tribune,

to compose songs, &c.; trovatore is, therefore, *a composer*: cp. Gk. ποιητής, *a poet*, orig.
a maker.

Körting rejects this origin, and assigns all the words (with the exception of
 Neap. struvarre, controvare, and Port. trovar, all meaning *to disturb*), not from a
 L. Lat. *tropare, a verb formed on Lat. tropus, which had in later ecclesiastical Lat.
 the sense of *a melody, a tune*, and which is put forward as the origin of trovare,
 trovatore, &c. (see Skeat), but rather from the Teutonic dorp, or thorp, in the sense of
a village assembly. From this word he supposes a barbarous Lat. verb, *thorpare,
 *torpare, *tropare, to have been formed with the sense of *giving judgment or making*
law in a public assembly of the village community. This seems somewhat far-fetched,
 but as both thorp and turba are here treated as from Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{trebh}}$ trovatore finds
 a place under this root.

tribute; perturb, disturb, -ance; trouble, -ous, -some, turbulent, troubadour (Prov.), trover (legal), contrive, -ance, retrieve, retriever, a dog for following and recovering game (from an original Lat. turbare, * or Teutonic [L.G.] dorp: see p. 448, n. 4); troop (Teut. dorp), 'de trop.'

Teutonic, Thorpe, a local English name, also a surname, in composition generally -thorp, sometimes -throp, -thrupp, -trup, -rup, as Bishopsthorp (*Bishop's village*), Thorp, Thrupp, Westropp, Cowthorpe, &c., as surnames, threep (Dial.).

Celtic, tre- for tref, in Cornish names of places and persons, as Trevelyan, Tregurtha, Re-druth (for Tre Druith, *Druids' town*), Trefry, &c. In English local names -try is the remain of the British tre-, as in Owestry, Coventry, Daventry, &c.

Eur-Ar. TRI- (nom. neut. with fem. base **TISER**), *three*.

Table of the numerals in the several Eur-Aryan languages formed upon the base **TRI-**.

	3	13	30
Sanskrit . .	M. traya, F. tisra	trayo-daśan	triṣat
Zend . . .	M. thrayo, F. tisaro	thrayo-dasa	thri-sat
Greek . .	M.F. τρεῖς, N. tria	τρισ(καλ)δεκα	τριάκοντα
Latin . . .	M.F. tres, N. tria	tre-decim	triginta
Lithuanian .	tryš	try-lika	trys-deszimtis
O. Slavonic .	tri-je	tri-je-na desęte	tri-desęti
Gothic . .	threis, thrija	threis-tihan	threis-tigjas
O.H.G. . .	dri	dri-zehan	drizug
H.H.G. . .	drei	drei-zohn	dreissig
O. Norse . .	thri-r	threttan	thrir-tigir
Ang.-Saxon .	threo, thri	threotýne	thri-tig
O. Irish . .	tri-, F. treoir	trideac	tríocha

	300	30th	3rd
Sanskrit . .	triṣatam	triṣat-tamas	tritya
Zend . . .	thria saita	thri-sata	thritya
Greek . .	τριακόσιοι	τριακοστός	τρίτος, Æol. τρίτος
Latin . . .	trecenti	tricesimus	tertia
Lithuanian .	trys-szintai	treczia-deszintas	treczia
O. Slavonic .	tri-suta	tre-desetinu	trëtije
Gothic . .	thrija-hunda	not found	thridja
O.H.G. . .	thria-hunt	drizugosto	dritto
N.H.G. . .	dreihundert	dreissigte	dritte
O Norse. .	thri-hund	thrija-tigti	thridi
Ang-Saxon .	threo-hund	thritigotha	thrida
O Irish . .	tri-cet	trichetmad	tris, in comp. tres ¹

Other derivatives from TRI- are the following:—

Sanskrit, tri-, in tray-a (m.), tisra (f.), *threes*, *traya*, *triple*, tri-dant (*three teeth*), a *trident*, tri-konas, *triangular*, tri-ṣas, *by threes*, tri-pad, *with three feet*, tri-puri, *league of three cities*, tris, *thrice*, tri-cūl, *with three points*, the three-pointed emblem of Shiva, tritaya, a *triad*, tri-vata, *three years old*, tri-phal, *having three fruits*, tri-pitaka, *the three baskets (collections) of Buddhist teaching*, tri-murti, *having three forms*—the Hindu triad, Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva—trimatra, *containing three prosodial measures, &c.*; Hindi tin-pae,² *a table on three feet*.

Greek, τρι-, τερ- (dialectic), in τρίτος, Æol. τρίτος, *third*, τρίς, *thrice*, τριάς, -άδος, a *triad*, τριχᾶ, in *three parts*, τριήρης, a *trireme*, τρι-κλινος, a *couch extending along three sides of a dining-table*, τρι-γωνος, *triangular*, τρι-λογία, a *trilogy*, τρι-μετρος, *consisting of*

¹ For explanation of the contracted forms for ten used in 30 and 300, see under dekom-.

² The r is dropped in Hindi tin, *three*, as is very frequently the case when a word passes from Sanskrit to the Prakrit languages and the existing vernaculars: e.g. in Hindi divar, *beloved*, from Sans. vri. *to love*.

**TRI-
TISER**

three measures, Τριν-ακρία, a name of Sicily from its three promontories, τρι-πλοῦς, *three-fold*, τρι-πους, -odos, with three feet, τρι-πτυχος, having three folds or slides, a triptych, Τρις-άγιος, *thrice holy* (a hymn in the Communion Service of the Greek Church), τρι-σύλλαβον, *three-syllable*, τρι-φύλλον, a plant having three leaves, *trefoil* (cp. Sans. tri-phal), τρι-χορδος, a *trichord*.

Latin, tri-, ter-, in tres, tria (n.), *three*, tertius, third, tertianus, recurring every third day, ter, three times, terni, trini, three each, in threes, trinitas, a trinity, ternarius, a ternary, ternio, a triad, ternion; triangulus, a triangle, tridens, a trident, Tridentum, name of a town in the Tyrol, now Trent, triennium, a space of three years, trimus (tres + hyems), three years old, triens, a third, trifolium, trefoil, tri-color, of three colours, triformis, of three forms, trilaterus, of three sides, trilix-icis, of three threads or thrums (tri + licium); tripes, -edis, with three feet, a tripod or trivet, O. Lat. tripodare (class.), tripudiare, to dance, leap, stamp,¹ triplus, triplex, three-fold, triplicate, to treble, triplicate, tremestris, of three months, trivium, a space where three roads meet, trivialis, vulgar, commonplace, triremis (tres + remus), with three benches of rowers, tripartitus, divided into three parts, tricuspis, tridens, having three cusps or tines, triquetrus, three-cornered, triclinium, a dining room.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. terzo, Prov. tert-z, O.F. tiers, (fem.) tierce, third, M.E. tierce, third part of a pipe of 120 gallons, a stroke in fencing, Ital. tre, Prov. trei, trese, O.F. trei, treis, M.E. trey, three (at cards or dice), O.F. treis, N.F. trois, M.E. treis, a trice,² time in which three may be counted, Ital. trio, a song or piece of music for three; Ital. ternuolo, O.F. tercelet, tiercelet, M.E. tercel, tassel, the male hawk (so called because every third egg was supposed to contain a male-bird), Ital. terzeruolo, a small musket (called after the hawk, as musket from O.F. monsquet, Ital. moschetto, ♀ sparrow-hawk); F. triangle, F. triade, a triad, F. trente (Lat. triginta), thirty, F. trident, F. tricolor, Ital. trifoglio, Prov. trifueil-z, O.F. trefeuil, trifoil, N.F. trêfle, N.E. trefoil; O.F. treble, treble (Lat. triplus), M.E. treble, N.E. treble,³ triple, O.F. trivette,

¹ The tripodum, tripodium, was a solemn religious dance, with a triple stamping of the feet, performed at Rome by the Salian priests in the month of March. Cicero writes that tripodium is a contraction for terripodium, corrupted from terripavium, but the derivation from tripodare is the correct one (cp. Brugmann, i. 281).

² Skeat derives N.E. trice from Span. tris, noise made by the cracking of glass, at instant of time; cp. Ir. treis, a short space of time.

³ Treble (in music) the soprano, thus explained by the *Century Dict.*: 'In the early contrapuntal music the chief melody or "cantus firmus" was given to the tenor, and the voice parts added above were called respectively "discantus" or "alto," and "treble" (i.e. the third), or "soprano." The voice part below the tenor was called "basso."

a *three-legged stool*, M.E. *trivett*, *trevett*, F. *trivial*, Ital. *trinchetto*,¹ Span. *trinquete*, O.F. *trinquet*, M.E. *trinkette*, *the top-gallant sail*, F. *tertians*, a *tertian ague*, Ital. *trivagante*, an *epithet of the moon*? (cp. *Diana trivia*), an *idol supposed to be worshipped by the Saracens*, O.F. *tervagent*, M.E. *termagant* (corrupted form, perhaps through a supposed connection with *magus*), N.E. *termagant*, a *scolding woman*; L. Lat. *tramaculum*, a *net with a treble mesh*, or a *treble net of different sized meshes* (Körting)=according to Diez, *trimaculum* (from *tri* + *macula*, a *mesh*), Ital. *tramaglio*, O.F. *tramail*, *tremail*, *tramel*, M.E. *tramayle*, *tramel*, a *net*, N.E. *trammel* (subs.) a *net, shackle, hindrance*, (vb.) *to hinder, embarrass*. This explanation is not satisfactorily established.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *trizdy*, *troice*, *thrice*, Russ. *trikirij*, of *three lights*=(Gk. *τρίκηνον*).

Teutonic, O.H.G. *thriror*, O.N. *thrisvar*, A.S. *thriës*, M.E. *thriës* (disyllable), *thrice*, O.N. *thridjungr*, a *third part*, A.S. *thrithing*, M.E. *thridding*, N.E. *riding*, in North-, East-, West-Riding, O.H.G. *drilich*, N.H.G. *drillich*, of *three threads*, an adaptation of Lat. *trilix*, *trilicium*.

Celtic, Gael. Ir. Wel. and Bret. *tri*, Corn. *try* (*three*), Gael. and Ir. *trian*, Wel. *traian*, a *third part*, Gael. and Ir. *treas*, Wel. *trydydd*, *third*, Ir. *trianach*, by *threes*, *treath*, a *trident fishing spear*, *trefod*, *three lands* (Ireland, Man, and Scotland), *trecheann*, *three heads or points*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanscrit, (thr. Hindi) *tea-poy*,² a *small table*, *tripitaka*.

Greek, *trilogy*, *trimeter*, *Trinacria*, *triptych*, *trisyllable*, *trichord*, *tripod*, *trigonometry*, *trilobites* (with three lobes), *trinomial*, *Tripoli*, a *district containing three cities*, a *province in Africa*, &c.

Latin, *trine*, *trinity*, the *Holy Trinity*, *trinitarian*, *ternary*, *ternaion*; compounds of *tri-*, as *triangular*, *-ate*, *-ion*, *triform*, *triforium*, *trilateral*, *triplicate*, *-ion*, *trireme*, *tripartite*, *tricuspid*, &c.

L. *Latin and Romance*, *terree*, *trice* (?),³ *trej*, *trio*, *terce*, *tassel*, *tercel*, *terserole*, *triad*, *trident*, *trefoil*, *treble*, *triple*, *triplet*, *trevet* or *trivet*, *trivial*, *-ity*, *trinket* (of a sail), *Trent* (fr. *Tridentum*), *tertian*, *term-*

¹ Perhaps originally a triangular sail, and corrupted from the Lat. *tri-quetrus*, *three-cornered*.

² So spelt probably because frequently used for morning tea in India.

³ Skeat's derivation from M.E. *tryse* is, I think, to be preferred; *tryse* may be formed from Gael. and Ir. *treis*, a *time*, a *short while*, or from Span. *tris*, Port. *tris*, a *crack*, a *moment* (Span. '*ester en un tris*,' be *within an ace*, Port. '*en hum triz*,' in a *trice*). Neither of these words are connected with *tri-*, *three*; rather with *ter-*, *to bore, rub*, &c. N.E. *trice*, a *short space of time*, is therefore disconnected from *three* by this explanation.

gant, trillion (a coined word from tri- with -illion, taken from million).

Teutonic, three, thirteen, thirty, thrice, three-fold, &c., Riding, a division of a county (O.N.), drill, drilling, cloth &c. woven with three threads.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TUR}}$, $\sqrt{\text{TRU}}$, $\sqrt{\text{TUER}}$,¹ to hasten, press forward, overcome, injure, wound, a variant of $\sqrt{\text{ter}}$, $\sqrt{\text{tre}}$.

Sanscrit, tvar- tur-, in tvar-ati, hastens, presses forward, turati, to press through, penetrate. master, tur-as, pressing forward, conquering, strong, victorious, hurt, wounded,² tur-yati, tur-vati, overpower, turvani, victorious, Tur-vaśa, the name of an Aryan hero, tur-anas, hastening, pressing forward, turanyati, presses forward.

Greek, τρυ- τρυ-, in τρύω, to rub down, wear out, τρύμη, a hole, τρυ-ηλís, a ladle, spoon for stirring, τρυ-πάω, to bore, pierce, τρύπανον, an auger, a surgical instrument for trepanning,³ τρύχω, to wear out, τρύχος, a worn-out garment, τρύξ, (gen.) τρυ-γός, new unfermented wine; τρω-ώ, τι-τρώ-σκω, to wound, τρώσις, a wounding, Ion. τρώμα, τρωῦμα, Att. τραῦμα, a wound, τραυματίζω, to wound, τραυματικός, relating to a wound;⁴ τύρ-σις, τύρρις, a tower, a fortified house, τύρ-αννος, a despot, τυραννικός, τυραννία; perhaps τυρός, cheese, i.e. 'the hard, compressed' (cp. O. Slav. tvar-ogu, cheese)?

Latin, tru- tru-d-, in trua, a spoon for stirring, tru-ella, tru-lla, a ladle, mason's trowel, trux, tru-cis (perhaps connected with τρύξ, new wine), fierce, violent, harsh, tru-ulentus, ferocious, cruel, tru-cidare (for tru-ci-cidare, to slaughter, massacre; tru-dere, -si, -sus, to thrust, put forth (as branches), press hard upon, abs-trudere, to push on one side, conceal, abstrusus, thrust aside, hidden, abstrusio, concealment, detrudere, to thrust down, extru-dere, to thrust out, intrudere, to thrust

¹ For this change compare hru-nata, ju-hur-as-, with hvar-ati-; Zend. chathru, Sans. chatur, with Sans. chatvar (Brugmann, li. 981).

² The variety of meanings given for tur-as seems to point to two distinct roots, one $\sqrt{\text{tur}}$ being a variant of $\sqrt{\text{tūr}}$, to pierce, bore, rub, wear away, the other representing an older $\sqrt{\text{stur}}$, a variant of $\sqrt{\text{ster}}$, to be strong, stiff, with the loss of initial s; or from $\sqrt{\text{tūr}}$, an extension of $\sqrt{\text{tu}}$, to be strong. Τύρρις, τύρρις, Ir. tulr, Gael. torr, may be from either $\sqrt{\text{(s)tur}}$ or $\sqrt{\text{tūr}}$.

³ Trepanning was practised in prehistoric times; the operation was performed by boring or scraping away the bone, sometimes by cutting.

⁴ Τράγος, τράγος, τράγος, with Lat. tructa, F. truite, Eng. trout, have been placed under $\sqrt{\text{tregu}}$, to which they come nearer in sense, but as regards form they come nearer to $\sqrt{\text{tregu}}$ $\sqrt{\text{trugh}}$, Gr. τρύχω, to wear out, which, according to Macbein, has an earlier form $\sqrt{\text{streugh}}$ $\sqrt{\text{streug}}$ found in Gk. στρεβύγμα, to be worn out, distressed, O. Slav. strugati, scratch, distress.

in, obtrudere, to thrust against, to force oneself upon anyone, pro-trudere, to thrust forward; tur-ris, a tower, tyrannus, a tyrant (both borrowed from Greek), butyrum, butter.

√TUR
√TRU

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. *traugum*,¹ *a hole*, Prov. *trauc*, *trancar, to make a hole*, O. and N.F. *trou, a hole, trouer, to bore a hole*, Ital. *trulla*, O.F. *truel, truelle*, M.E. *truel*, N.E. *trowel*, Ital. *trepano, trapano*, O. and N.F. *trépan, a trepan*, N.F. *tréphine* (s.s.); Ital. *torre*, Lat. *turris*, O.F. *tur, tour, a tower*, Span. *torre, Torres Vedras (Old Towers)*, O.F. and M.E. *toret, touret*, N.F. *tourette, a turret*; O.F. *tyran, tiran, tyrant, tirant*, M.E. *tyrant, tirant, a tyrant*; L. Lat. *trutanus, a vagrant*,² Prov. *truan-s* (fem. *truanda*), O.F. *truand, a beggar, a vagrant*, (adj.) *beggarly*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *tru-k-stu, tru-k-ti, to rend asunder, tru-k-is, a rent*, Lett. *tru-kams, want*, Pol. *tru-chlivy, afraid*, *truchlen, melancholy*, Russ. *tru-siti, to fear*, O. Slav. *tru-di, fatigue, trudu, a difficulty*, O. Slav. *tru-pi, a wound*, O. Slav. *truti, truja, to consume*, Russ. *tur-iti, to push*, O. Slav. *truzdu, to pain*, O. Slav. *tvarogu, cheese*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *drū* (gen. *draw-a*), O.N. *thra, A.S. threa* (for *threaw*), M.E. *throwe, rebuke, affliction, threat, pain*, O.H.G. *drew-en, drouw-en*, N.H.G. *drohen, A.S. threan, threowan, to afflict, threaten*, O.H.G. **driozan* (in *ir-driozan*), N.H.G. **driessen* (in *verdriessen*), *to vex, trouble*, O.N. *thrijota, to be in want*, A.S. **threotan* (in *athreotan*), *to afflict, urge*, O.H.G. *druz* (in *urdruz*), N.H.G. *druss* (in *verdruss*), *trouble*, A.S. *threat*, M.E. *thret, threte, a crowd, great pressure, affliction, threat*, O.N. *thrysta*, M.E. *thrusten, to thrust, press forcibly*.

Celtic, Wel. and Bret. *tru*, Corn. *troe*, Gael. *truagh, Ir. truag, wretched*, Ir. *truaghan, a poor wretched creature, truaghin, a cast off, an outcast*, O. Wel. *truan, wretched*, Ir. *tromm, difficult, troublesome* (for *trudsmo-s*); Ir. *tuir*, Wel. *tur*, Corn. *tur*, Devon Dial. *tor, a conical hill*, Gael. *torr, a hill, rock* (all perhaps borrowed words), Gael. *truail, Ir. truail, a sheath*, Gael. *trod, Ir. trot, a quarrel*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, traumatic, troglodyte, tyrannical.

Latin, truculent, -ce, abstruse, -ness, detrude, -sion, extrude, -sion, intrude, -sion, -sive, intruder, obtrude, -sion, -sive, protrude, -sion, -sive.

¹ Scheler derives *traugum* from a L. Lat. **trabicāre* (not found) from *trabē, a beam*. Brachet says 'of unknown origin.' It is found in the Riparian law, tit. 48, and is probably a Latinised form of a vernacular word of Italic or Teutonic origin.

² Cp. a document of 1840 A.D., 'Precipimus ut semper pauperes magis indigentes (et minime tritaui) ad eleemosynam admittantur.' *Trutanus* is of Celtic origin: cp. O. Wel. *truan*, Ir. *truagh*.

L. Latin and Romance, trowel, trepan (subs. and vb.), trephine (subs.), an improved trepan, tower, turret, tyrant, tyranny, truant (from Celtic), trout (or thr. A.S. truht).

Teutonic, throe, threat, threaten, -ing, thrust.

Celtic, tor, as Mam-tor, the sliding hill (Derbyshire,) the Devonshire Tors.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TRSD-OS}}$, or elder ($\sqrt{\text{S}}\sqrt{\text{TRSD-OS}}$, the name of a bird, from $\sqrt{\text{stres-dh-}}$, to make a noise (cp. Lat. strid-ere for strisd-ere).

Sanskrit, tār-ska, a kind of bird (?).

Greek, στρούθος and στρου-θός, a kind of bird, the sparrow, ὁ μέγας στρουθός, the great bird, the ostrich, also στρουθοκάμηλος.

Latin, struthio-camelus and simply struthio, the ostrich (borrowed from Greek), turdus, turdela, a fieldfare, a thrush, Lat. stridere, to cry

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. struzzo, Prov. estrucs, estrus (Lat. struthio, struthus), Span. avestruz (avis struthio), Port. abestruz, o.f. austruche, N.F. autruche, M.E. oystryche, N.E. ostrich.

Balto-Slav., Lith. strazdas, Lett. strazds, O. Slav. droszgi, a thrush, Russ. drozdu (s.s.).

Teutonic, O.H.G. drozca, droscela, N.H.G. drossel, O.N. thröstr, A.S. thyrsce, throstle, M.E. thrusch, N.E. thrush.

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. druid, Manx truitlag, Wel. drudwy, Bret. dred, a starling.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, strident.

L. Latin and Romance, ostrich.

Teutonic, thrush, throstle.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TRUT-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{(S)TRUT-}}$,¹ of unascertained meaning, but possibly to swell out, bulge.

Teutonic, O.H.G. drozza, N.H.G. *drossel (in erdrosseln, to strangle), also O.H.G. *strozza (cp. Ital. strozza, from O.H.G. strozzare, to throttle), M.H.G. strozze, O.L.G. strote, Du. and Fris. stroot, the throat, A.S.

¹ Probably the base of M. and N.H.G. strotzen, to swell out (cp. O.N. thrutean, swollen), with a reference to the bulge in the throat, the throat-ball, A.S. throt-bolla; cp. O.N. bülga, to swell out, bulge, Du. bol, swollen, puffed out, M.E. bollen, to swell.

throta, *throat*, A.S. and O. Fris. *throtbolla*, *the gullet (the boll or ball of the throat)*, M.E. *throtlen*, *to compress the throat*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *throat*, *throttle*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TLL}}$ $\sqrt{\text{TEL}}$, *to bear, carry, lift, weigh*.

Sanscrit, *tul-*, in *tul-ayati*, *tol-ayati*, *lift up, weigh, compare, match, resemble* (p. p. *tulita*), *tula*, *tola*, *a weight, equal weight, similarity, the Libra in the Zodiac*, *tulyas*, *equal to, tulana*, *a weighing*.

Greek, *τλα-*, *ταλ-*, *τολ-*, in *τλάω*, *τλήναι*, *to bear, endure, be patient*, *τλητός*, Dor. *τλατός* (cp. Lat. *tlatus*=*latus*), *to be endured*, (with act. sense) *enduring, patient*, *τλήμων*, *patient, steadfast*; *τάλας*, *suffering*, *τελαμών*, *a strap for carrying things*, *τάλ-αντον*, *a balance, anything weighed, a definite weight, a talent*, *Τάνταλ-ος* (by dissimilation from *Τάλταλ-ος*), *the name of a mythical king of Phrygia, who was hung over water which he could never approach to drink*. Another explanation is that he possessed enormous wealth: cp. the proverb '*τά Ταντάλου τάλαντα τανταλίζεται*,' *he weighs (in purse) as many talents as Tantalus*, equivalent to the proverb '*as rich as Croesus*'; *ταντάλιζω*, *to wave about, swing in the balance*, *Ἄτλας*, *-αντος*, *the bearer, lifter*, one of the older gods, who bears up the pillars of heaven, later, one of the Titans. In historical writers *Ἄτλας* is the name of a mountain in West Africa, *τέρμονες Ἀτλαντικοί*, *the pillars of Hercules*, *ἡ θάλασσα Ἀτλαντική*, *the Atlantic sea*. *τολμάω*, *to dare, endure*, *τόλμη*, *daring, endurance*; *λίτρα*, *a Sicilian silver coin*, also *a pound weight*=the Roman *libra* or *as*. According to Liddell and Scott (see Gk. Lex. ad vb.) *λίτρα* is the Sicelo-Greek form of the Latin *libra* (cp. *δλεύθερος* and *liber*), the Sicilian Dorians having borrowed the Italian system of coinage (cp. Sicelo-Greek *νοῦμμος*=Lat. *nummus*).

Latin, *tol-*, *tul-*, *la-*, *li-* (for *tla-*, *tli-*) in *tollere*, *sustuli*, *sublatum*, *to take up, lift, elevate*; the proper perfect of *tollo* is *tetuli* or *tuli*, which, however, was transferred to *fero* and used as its perfect; *extollere*, *to raise on high, praise*. There are traces of an old verb **tulere*, *to bear, bring* (cp. Att. ap. Macrobius, cited by Lewis and Short, '*nisi quid tua facultas nobis tulat opem peream*'), which must have been a variant form of *tollere* (cp. Sans. *tulayati* and *tolayati*), with perfect *tetuli* and p. p. *tlatus*. In classical Latin *tlatus* became *latus*, and was used as p. p. of *fero*, as

√TLL-

√TEL-

allatus (afferre), **ablatus**, *taken away*, **ablativus**, *the ablative case* (auferre), **collatus** (conferre), **collatio**, *a bringing together, a comparison*, **delatus** (deferre, *to bring down, report, denounce, transfer*), **delator**, *an informer*, **dilatus** (p. p. and adj.), N.E. **dilate** (differre, *to carry apart, spread out, put off, delay*), **dilatatio**, *a delaying*, **dilatorius**, *given to delay*; **dilatare** (freq. of differre), *to enlarge*, **dilatatio**, *enlargement*, **elatus**, **elate** (efferre, *to carry without*), **elatio**, *elation*, **oblatus** (offerre), *offered*, **oblatio**, *an offering*, **prælatus** (præferre), *set before or over*, **prolatus** (proferre), *put forwards*, **relatus** (referre), *carried back*, **relatio**, *a carrying back, a report, relation, a reference to*, **relativus** (adj.), *having reference, relative*, **translatus** (transferre), *transferred, translated*, **translatio**, *a transfer, translation*, **super-lativus** (super-ferre), *the superlative degree*, **legis-lator**, *law-giver*; **libra** (for **tli-bra**),¹ *instrument for weighing, a balance, also a pound weight*, dim. **libella**, *equilibrium, equal weight*, **deliberare**, -avi, -atum, *to weigh, deliberate*, **deliberatio**, **deliberativus**; **talentum**, *a weight, a sum of money*; **tolerare**, -avi, -atum, *to bear, tolerate*, **toleratio**, -ntia, -bilis.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. **collazione**, O.F. and M.E. **collacion**, *comparison, conference, a bringing together*, Ital. **colazione**, *a breakfast*, Ital. **dilajare** (as from L. Lat. ***dilatiare**), O.F. **delaiier**, N.F. **delayer**, *to delay*,² O.F. and M.E. **oblacion**, N.E. **oblation**, O.F. and M.E. **prelat**, N.E. **prelate**, L. Lat. **relatare**, O.F. **relater**, O.F. and M.E. **relation**, O.F. and M.E. **relatif**; L. Lat. **translatare**, O.F. **translater**, M.E. **translaten**, *to translate*, O.F. and M.E. **translation**; O. Ital. **libbra**, *a pound weight*, N. Ital. **lira**, *a coin*, F. **livre**, *a coin, a weight*, Ital. **livella**, *a plummet*, O.F. and M.E. **livel** (Lat. **libella**), later O.F. **liveau**, corrupted in N.F. to **niveau**, *a level*, litre, from **λίτρα**, *a pound*³; F. **tolérable**, **tolérant**, **tolérance**, O.F. and M.E. **talent**, *a weight, sum of money, also a natural capacity for any special work*.

Balto-Slav., **tel-**, **tul-**, in O. Slav. **pri-tul-iti**, *to fit or adapt*, **tulu**,

¹ -bra is the feminine form of -brum, the suffix used to denote the instrument by which the action of the verb or noun is carried out, e.g. **tere-bra**, *a borer*; **terere**; **candelabrum**, *a candelstick*; **candela**, *a candle*.

² Skeat, following Littré, derives Ital. **dilata**, O.F. **delai**, from L. Lat. **dilate**, *delay* (f. subs. formed from Latin **dilatus**). Forster notes that **dilaer** would be the regular F. equivalent of **dilatare**, and suggests that the O.F. **laier** is from Goth. **letan** A.S. **letan**, *to let, hinder*. The explanation in the text is from Dies.

³ Ital. **calibro**, *the bore of a gun*, F. **calibre** (introduced from Italy in the sixteenth century), with sense of *quality, degree, &c.*, also with the spelling **qualibre** (as if from **quæ librâ**, 'of what weight'), *the bore of a gun*, have been referred by Dies to 'libra,' but Littré more probably assigns these words to Arab. **qalib**, Pers. **qalab**, *the mould from which anything is made*; **caliber**, **calipers**, and **caliver**, are the English derivatives of **qalib** thr. Romance.

a quiver,¹ Pol. tul-ic, to calm, quiet, O. Slav. toliti, to be quiet, to soothe, Lith. tulu, a quiver, Russ. tulka, a prop, support, Lith. pa-tul-kus, patient, O. Slav. tlu-ku,² interpretation, Lith. tulkas, Lett. tulks, an interpreter.

Teutonic, Goth. thulan, O.H.G. dolēn, O.N. thola, A.S. tholian, M.E. tholien, tholen, North Eng. and Scot. thole, to bear, endure, O.H.G. dult (subs. from dolēn), N.H.G. ge-duld, O.H.G. dulten, N.H.G. dulden, to bear with, tolerate; M.H.G. tolke, O.N. tulka, to interpret, plead, Swed. tolka, to interpret, explain, M.E. talken (?).³

Celtic, Gael. tail, taileas, Ir. taille, wage, taile, salary, Wel. tâl, payment, Gael. and Ir. tlath, mild, Wel. tlawd, patient.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanskrit, tola, a weight still used in India.

Greek, Atlas, name of a mountain, book of maps, Atlantic, Atlantis, -ian, tantalise, talent (thr. Lat. and Fr.), litre (thr. Fr.).

Latin, extol, ablative, collate, dilate, dilatory, -ness, dilatation, elate, -ion, oblate, superlative, legislate, -or, -ion, -ive, librate, -ion, equilibrium, deliberate, -ion, -ive, tolerate, -ion.

L. Latin and Romance, collation,⁴ delay, delayal, oblation, prelate, -cy, -tical, relate, -ion, -ive, translate, -ion, -able, lira, livre, level, tolerant, -ce, intolerant, tolerable, &c.

Balto-Slav., talk, talkative (thr. O.N. ?).

Teutonic, Scot. and dial. Eng. thole, to bear. (Thole, a wooden peg, is from O.N. thollr, a young tree.)

Eur-Ar. TEL-OS, a flat surface, the ground, that which bears or supports.

¹ Cp. Gk. τελαμών, a strap for carrying, φέρετρον, a bier or litter, φατίτρα, a quiver.

² The O. Slav. has another name for an interpreter, tŭmači. This is a loan-word from North Turkish tilmadz, tilmač, Magyar, tolmač, which passed into M.H.G. as dolmetech. But the M.H.G. adopted also from the O. Slav. tlu-ku the name tolke, tole, an interpreter, which spread into other Teutonic dialects: cp. O.N. tulkr, Dan. Swed. and O. Du. tolk, an interpreter, O.N. tulka, to interpret, to plead, Swed. tolka, Dan. tolke, to interpret, explain, M.E. talken, to discourse. Skeat explains the change from u, o, to a, by a confusion with M.E. tallen, to repeat, narrate, and cites the original form talk from 'Gawayn and the Grene Knight,' in the vague sense of man.

³ Willmann (Germ. Gramm.) rejects this explanation, and regards M.E. talken, N.E. talk, as a later formation of A.S. talen, talian, M.E. talen, from √tal-, to count, as hark, hearken, from hear; this seems the simpler and more probable explanation.

⁴ Special senses of collation were: (1) the reading or conversing on the lives of the Saints or the Scriptures, in Benedictine monasteries; (2) the repeat usually had afterwards.

Sanscrit, tala-s, a surface, plain, bottom, pāda-tala, the sole of the foot, tāli, the fan-palm, palm-wine, also taḍi, tari; talu, the palate.

Latin, sub-tel, the sole of the foot, tellus (?), the earth.

L. Latin and Romance, *subtelare,¹ from sub-tel, sole of the foot, O.F. sollar, N.F. soulier, a sandal, shoe.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. tilo, ground, bottom, Lith. tile, the planked bottom of a boat.

Teutonic, O.H.G. dili, dilla, a floor or wall of boards, O.N. thili, thil, a deal, plank, wainscot, thilja, (vb.) to cover with deals, to plank, thilja, (subs.) a planking, esp. on a ship, the thwarts or benches of a boat, a deck, A.S. thelu, thel, thil, a board, M.L.G. dele, a board, plank, Du. deel, a plank, M.E. deel, del.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanscrit, talipot palm, a broad-leaved species found in Ceylon, toddy, the sap of the so-called palmyra palm, which, when fermented, is a strong intoxicant, from taḍi. The name was applied by Anglo-Indians to any strong spirit.

Latin, telluric, tellurium.

Teutonic, deal,² a plank, thill, the shaft of a cart.

Eur-Ar. √TEṬ √TṬE √TṬ, with an earlier form √STU,³ to swell, be strong.

Sanscrit, tav-, tu-, in tav-ati, tauti, is strong, tav-as, tav-yas, strong, tav-ishi, strength, tu-m-ras,⁴ strong, tu-m-ala, noise, tumult, tu-vi, strong, much, very, tiv-ati, grow fat, tu-ras, strong.

Zend, tav-, tu-, in fra-tav-at, be able, prevail, tevishi, strength, tu-m-as, strong.

Greek, τα-, τυ-, in ταῖς (for τα[ῖ]ús), great, strong, τύλη, τύλος, a swelling, τύμβος, τύμβη, a sepulchral mound, a tomb, Gk. ταῦρος,⁵ a bull.

¹ This is Meyer's explanation; see Körting, 7891. Scheler gives subtelare, and Diez derives N.F. soulier, from a L. Lat. *solarium (fr. sol), a sunny place, a flat roof, M.E. sollar, a loft.

² Not from A.S. thelu, a plank, nor from A.S. dælan, to divide, but from M.L.G. dele, or Du. deel, a plank.

³ Cp. Sans. turas and sthuras, Lat. taurus, Goth. stiar.

⁴ -m- represents the nominal suffix ma- mo-; cp. Gk. τέμ-βος, Lat. tu-m-ere, tu-m-ultus.

⁵ Κένταυρος, a Centaur, is formed from Sans. gandharvas (from gandhar, vapour); by popular but false etymology from κεντρίε and ταῦρος. The Centaurs are described as the offspring of Ixion and the cloud, hence called 'nubigenæ' by Virgil.

Latin, *tu-*, *tu-m-*, in *tu-ber*, *-eris*, a *hump*, a *swelling*, an *excrescence* in plants, a *truffle*, *tuberosus*, full of *bumps*, *bulbous*, *tuberculum*, a small swelling, a *tubercle*, *protuberare*, to *swell*, *bulge out*; *totus* (perhaps for *to-v-tus*), the *whole* (cp. Osc. *to-v-to*, *τῶτρο*, Umb. *to-tam*, the *state*, the *whole community*, Osc. *tuv-tiks*,¹ *public*); *tu-m-ere*, to *swell*, *tumescere*, *intumescere*, to *begin to swell*, *tumefacere*, to *cause to swell*, *tumor*, a *swelling*, *tumidus*, *swollen*, *tumulus*, a *heap of earth*, a *hillock*, a *sepulchral mound*, a *tomb*; *tumultus*, a *disturbance*, *tumult* (cp. Sans. *tumala*, *noise*), *tumultuarius*, *tumultuosus*, *tumultuous*; *contumax*,² *-acis*, *swelling against*, *insolent*, *insubordinate*, *contumacia*, *contumacy*, *resistance to a legal order*, *contumelia*, *insolence*, *insult*, *contumeliosus*, *insulting*, *taurus*,³ a *bull*; *Teutones* (loan-word from German).

√~~TEV~~
√~~TVE~~
√~~TU~~
√~~STU~~

L. Latin and Romance, Port. *trufa*, F. *trouffe*, *truffle*,⁴ O.F. *trufle* (with inserted l), M.E. *trufle*, *trifle*, a *jest*, Ital. *tartufo* (terræ tuber), F. *tartoufle* (Dial.), a *truffle*, *Tartufe* (Molière), the *title of a play*, the *Hypocrite*; L. Lat. **tottus*, Ital. *tutto*, Prov. *tot-z*, O.F. *tous*, N.F. *tout*, f. *toute*, Span. *todo* (from *totus*), *all*, L. Lat. *totalis*, F. *total*, L. Lat. *supertotus*, an *overall*, *overcoat* (see 'Statuta Ordinis S. Benedicti': 'Illas quidem vestes quæ vulgo supertoti vocantur'), Span. *sobretudo*, F. *surtout* (s.s.); F. *toujours*, *every day*, *always*, O.F. *Thibault*, *Thebolt*, *Tibaut* (from Teut. *Thiod-bald*), O.F. *Thierry* (Teut. *Thiod-ric*), L. Lat. *Theodiscus*, Ital. *Tedesco*, German (from Goth. *thiundisco*, relating to the people, i.e. the Germans); F. *tuméfier* (L. Lat. *tumeficare*=*tumefacere*), to *cause to swell*, *tumeur*, a *swelling*, Ital. *tombolo*,⁵ a *heap* (b is parasitic, as in *cocombero*=*cucumis*), F. *tumulte*, *tumultueux*, F. *contumélie*, Ital. Prov. *tomba*, F. *tombe*.

Balto-Slav, O. Slav. *tyti*, become *fat*, Lith. *tuk-ti* (s.s.), Lith. *taukas*, Pruss. *tuku*, *fat*, O. Slav. *tu-ma*, a *number*, Lith. *tu-las*, *many*, O. Slav. *turu*, *strong*, Lett. *tukstu*, *swell*; Lith. *tuk-stanti*, O. Slav.

¹ Lat. *medix tuticus* (Livy) = Oscan *meddias tvtiks*

² Another explanation is Eur.-Ar. √~~tam~~, to *cut*, to which Gk. *τέμνω*, to *cut*, and Lat. *temnere*, to *despise*, are referred. But a verbal adj. **tumax* may be formed from *tumare* (as *audax* from *audire*) of which *contumax* is the compound, and its meaning is in accord with the derivation from *tumere*.

³ Gk. *ταῦρος*, Lat. *taurus*, have dropped the initial s, which is retained in Goth. *stīur*, O.H.G. *stior*, A.S. *steor*, a *bull*, a *steer*. The O.N. has both forms, *stjorr* and *thjorr*.

⁴ Körting suggests that *trufa* and *trouffe* are popular adaptations of Lat. *tuber*, as in English, 'Jerusalem artichokes,' from Ital. 'gire a sole.'

⁵ Körting is inclined to derive Ital. *tombolare*, to *fall* (by stumbling over a rise of the ground), from *tombefe*, but more probably it is an extensive of an earlier **tombare*; cp. Prov. *tambar*, *tambar*, O.F. *tomber*, to *fall*, and these are generally referred to a Teut. *tumelen*.

√TEQ

√TQE

√TU

√STU

tysesta, O. Pruss. tusimtons (acc. pl.), *a thousand*, (literally) '*many hundreds*,' Lith. tauta, *land*, Lett. tanta, *the people*, O. Pruss. tauris, *a buffalo*, O. Slav. turu, *bison*.

Teutonic, thiw-, thu,¹ in O.H.G. deo, *thigh*, O.N. thjo, *the rump*, A.S. theo, *thigh*, A.S. theawas, M.E. thewes, *sineus, good habits*; Goth. thiuda (f.), O.H.G. diot, *diet*, O.N. thjodr, A.S. theod, M.E. thede, *the people, race*² (the term used by the Teutons of themselves), Goth. thiudiako, O.H.G. diutisk, M.H.G. dintsch, N.H.G. deutsch, *of or relating to the (German) people*, N.E. Dutch,³ Goth. Thiudareiks, *king of the people*, O.H.G. Dietrik, N.H.G. Dietrich, Du. Dierrijk, N.E. Theodoric, Derrick, Goth. Thiuda-bald, O.H.G. Diot-bald, *prince of people*, N.E. Theobald, Goth. Thinda-mann, *people's man*; O.H.G. tu-sunt, N.H.G. tausend, Goth. thusundi, O.N. thusund, A.S. thusend, 1000; O.H.G. dûmo, N.H.G. daumen, O.N. thumall, A.S. thuma, M.E. (early) thume, later thombe, N.E. thumb, (lit.) *the thick finger*, A.S. thymel, *a thumb-stall*, M.E. thimbil, N.E. thimble.

Celtic, Gael. Ir. tuath, *the people*, Ir. Tuathal, *a man's name*, Wel. tud, *the nation, land*, Corn. tus, Bret. tud, *the people, tribe*, Ir. tura, *much, plenty*, Wel. tyfu, *to grow*, Gael. and Ir. tulach, *a hillock*, Gael. tul, *entirely*, Ir. tul, *increase*, Ir. tarbh, Wel. tarw, Corn. tarow, Bret. tarv, tarf, *bull, ox*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek (through Fr.), tomb, tombstone, entomb, -ment.

Centaur, corrupted by popular etymology from Sans. gandharvas.

Latin, tuber, tuberous, tuberosa,⁴ *the name of a flower*, protuberant, -ce, tubercle, tubercular, -ous, tumescent, intumescent, tumid, -ity, tumefaction, tumulus; contumacy, -ious, contumelious, taurine; Teuton, Teutonic (from Goth. thiuda or O.H.G. diot, tiot).

¹ Brugmann connects with Eur.-Ar. √teq the following words which I have placed and treated under Eur.-Ar. √teq- √tegh-: Goth. thiwa (m.), thiwi (f.), O.H.G. deo (m.), diu (f.), A.S. theow (m.), theowa, thiwa (f.), *a servant*, O.H.G. diurna, N.H.G. dirne, O.N. therna, M.E. therne, *a servant's daughter, a wench*, O.H.G. dienen, N.H.G. dienen, O. Sax. thionen, A.S. theonan, *to serve*; O.H.G. deomuot, N.H.G. demuth, *modesty, humility*. In this he is followed by Skeat, who connects A.S. theow with Eur.-Ar. teq. Noreen, Feist, and Kluge suppose that a guttural has been lost in the words above, and that they are formed from a Teutonic base, teju-, from Eur.-Ar. √teq- √tegh- [see √teq- (1)]. This conflict of authority leaves the exact derivation of these words still uncertain.

² The protogerman form was *teuta, whence Teutones.

³ The Hollanders recognised their language as Dutch, i.e. German, up to A.D. 1600; since then it has been called 'Holländisch,' or 'Niederländisch,' except by the English, who have retained the original name.

⁴ Generally pronounced 'tube-rose,' as though a kind of rose, but derived from Lat. tuberosa, *a bulbous plant*.

L. Latin and Romance, truffle, trifle, Tartufe, surtout, Theobald, Tybalt, Tibble, Dibble, Tebbut, Tibbetta, Tibba, &c., English personal names (Thiod-bald, thr. O.F. Thebault); Theodoric, Thierry, Terry (Thiudareiks); tumeſy, tumour, tumult, tumultuous, contumely (all from Lat. thr. Fr.), total, -ity (L. Lat.), tottle up (vulg.), *add together*, tea-total or teetotal, tee-totum, *a child's toy*.

Teutonic, thigh, thews, thousand, thumb, thimble; Theobald, Derrick, prop. name (from Du. or L.G. contracted form of Goth. Thiudareiks), also the *engine for raising heavy weights*, called after an engineer of that name; *Dutch*.

Celtic, Toole, Ir. name Anglicised from tuathal, Sc. name Tulloch.¹

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TEU}} \bar{\text{K}}$, $\sqrt{\text{TUE}} \bar{\text{K}}$, $\sqrt{\text{TU}} \bar{\text{K}}$, with older form $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{TEU}} \bar{\text{K}}$, &c., *to drip, moisten, soak*.

Sanscrit, tuç-, in tuç-a-ti, *drips*.

Teutonic, Goth. thvah-an, *to wash*, O.H.G. dvahan, O.N. thva, O. Sax. thvahan, A.S. thvean (s. s.), O.H.G. dvahal, A.S. theval, *a bath*, O.N. thval, *a kind of soap for washing*, O.H.G. thvahila, M.H.G. twehele, *a towel*.

L. Latin and Romance (from O.H.G. thvahila), L. Lat. to-acula, toalia, Ital. tovaglia, Prov. toalha, O.F. tooille, toaille, N.F. touaille, *M.E. towaille, N.E. towel, O.F. tooillier, *to wash*: cp. Du. dwaal, *a towel*, dwell, *a clout*, prov. Eng. dwile.

ENG. DERIV. *Teutonic* (thr. F.), towel.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TUE}} \bar{\text{NK}}$, *to pull together, contract, compress, force, extension* of $\sqrt{\text{TU}}$ $\sqrt{\text{TUE}}$, *to swell, be strong*.

Sanscrit, tvanch-, in tvanak-ti, *draws together*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. dwengen, *to compel*, N.H.G. zwingen, O.N. thwinga, *to oppress, weigh down*, A.S. *thwingan, M.E. twingen, *to pain, afflict*,

¹ Skeat and Vaniček give a root $\sqrt{\text{tu}}$ with the meanings *to see, observe, guard, protect*, only found in Latin.

O. Lat. tuer (inf. tui, p. p. tutus), tuer (inf. tueri, p. p. tuitus), *to see, look to, protect, watch over*, intueri, *to look into*, intuitus (subs.), *a looking into*, obtutus (subs.), *look, sight* (Virg. *Æn.* i. 495, &c.); tutus (p. p. used as adj.), *protected, safe*, tutor, *a protector, guardian, teacher*, tutela, *guardianship*, tutelaria, (adj.) *tutelary*, tutelarius, (subs.) *a guardian*, tutari, *to protect, guard*.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. tuition, M.E. tuyeion, N.E. tuition, O. Ital. tutare, Prov. tudar; O.F. tuer, *to stifle*, N.F. tuer, *to kill*. Brachet thus explains the change of meaning: 'tuer is feu' was, originally, 'to bank up the fire,' then 'to choke or extinguish it,' and finally tuer, applied in a general sense, *to kill*.

ENGLISH DERIV. Latin, intuition, -ous, tutor, -ial, -ship, tutelage, tutelar, tutelary; tuition (Lat. thr. F.)

M.E. *twengen*, to compress tightly, pinch, O.H.G. *dwang*, N.H.G. *zwang*, force, pressure, O.N. *thwengr*, A.S. *thwang*, M.E. *thwange*, *thwong*, a thong, strap; M.E. *sceo-thwang*, a shoe-strap, O.N. *thungr*, Dan. *tung*, heavy, Dan. *tung-steen*, a metal, (lit.) heavy stone; A.S. *twincelian*, M.E. *twinklen*, N.E. *twinkle*, used of a quivering light, but originally expressing the rapid closing of the eyelids, as in *winking*; Wycliff uses 'twincleth' for 'winketh'; M.E. *twikken*, *twicchen* from A.S. **twiccan*, or L.G. *twikken*, to tweak, twitch.

ENGLISH DERIV. Teutonic, *twinge*, *twinkle*, *tweak*, *twitch*, *thong*, *tungsten*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TU D}}$ with older $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{TUD}}$, to push, thrust, bruise, strike, extension of $\sqrt{\text{TU}}$, to swell, be strong.

Sanskrit, *tud-*, in *tud-āmi*, I strike, push, pound, crush, *tod-ayati*, urges on, drives.

Greek, *τυδ-*, *τυνδ-*, only found in the personal names *Tūdeús*, *Tυνδ-ápsos*, the striker.

Latin, *tud-*, *tund-*, in *tundere*, *tutudi*, *tusum*, to beat, &c, *contundere*, *-tudi*, *-tusum*, to bruise, beat, wound, *contusum* (subs.), a bruise, *tudes*, *-itis*, a mallet, a hammer, *tuditare*, to beat, strike repeatedly, *obtundere*, *obtudi*, *-tusum*, to beat against, to blunt, *obtusus*, blunted.

Teutonic, A.S. *thydan*, M.E. *thuden*, N.E. *thud*, (vb.) to press, push, stab, (subs.) the sound of a blow or full.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *contuse*, *contusion*, *obtuse*, *tund*, to beat, *tunding*, a beating.

Teutonic, *thud*.

- (1) Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TU P}}$, with older $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{TU P}}$, to beat, strike, wound, stamp, extended from $\sqrt{\text{TU}}$, to be strong.

Sanskrit, *tup-*, in *tup-āmi*, I injure, *top-āmi* (s. s.).

Greek, *τυπ-*, *τυμπ-*, in *τύπ-τω* (2 aor. ἔ-τυπ-ον), to strike, beat, *τύπος*, a blow, an impression made by a stamp, the original mould or type, *τυπῶν*, to impress, stamp, *τυπ-ικός*, corresponding to a mould, *τύμπ-αρον*, *τύμ-αρον*, a drum, *ἀντί-τυπ-ος*, corresponding as the stamp to the die, *πρωτό-τυπος*, original, primitive.

Latin, *typus*, a type, figure, *typicus*, figurative (both loan-words from Greek), Late Lat. *typicalis*.

L. Latin and Romance, F. type, a type, figure (from Lat. *typus*); Ital. *addebbare*, O.F. *adouber*, to equip, adorn, to dub, i.e. *strike* (with the flat of the sword, as when knighthood is conferred), from O.N. *dubba* or A.S. *dubban*. Perhaps O.N. *dumpa*, Swed. *dempa*, M.E. *dumpen*, to fall down suddenly, Dan. *dump*, the sound of something falling.

Balto-Slav., O Slav. *tepp*, to strike

Teutonic, O.N. *dubba*, A.S. *dubban*, M.E. *dubben*, to strike, dub a knight.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *type* (thr. Lat. and F.), *typographer*, -y, -ical, *tympanum*, the drum of the ear, *antitype*, *proto-type*, *typical* (thr. Late Lat.), with other compounds of -type, as *platino-type*, &c.

Teutonic, *dub*; perhaps *dump*, *dumpling*, *thump*.

(2) **Eur-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{TUP}}$, with sense of crouching, cowering, lying low, stooping down, with older $\sqrt{\text{STUP}}$.

Balto-Slav, Lith. *tupeti*, to crouch, stoop down.¹

Teutonic, Goth. *thiufs*, *thiubs*, O.H.G. *diob*, N.H.G. *dieb*, O.N. *thjofr*, A.S. *theof* (pl. *theofas*), M.E. *theef* (pl. *thieves*), a thief, Goth. *thiubi*, O.H.G. *diuba*, O.N. *thyfðh*, A.S. *thyfðh*, *theofthe*, M.E. *theft*, N.E. *theft*, Goth. *thiubjo*, secret, concealed.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, thief, theft, thiefe, thievish.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TIEG}}$, to step backwards, to be bashful, shy, to avoid.

Sanskrit, *tyaj-* in *tyajati*, to leave, to quit, give up, abandon.

Greek, $\sigma\epsilon\beta$ -² in $\sigma\epsilon\beta$ -ομαι, to feel awe, shame, reverence before any-one, esp God, hence generally to reverence, worship, venerate, $\sigma\alpha\mu$ -vός³ for $\sigma\epsilon\beta$ -vός, revered, holy, $\sigma\epsilon\beta$ αστός, venerable, august, the Greek equivalent of *Augustus*,⁴ the imperial title of the lower empire.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *Sebastopol*, the city of the Emperor, the imperial city.

Latin, *severe*, -ity, serious, -ness? (see note 4, below).

¹ Compare Eng. *stoop*, *steep*, from $\sqrt{\text{STUP}}$.

² Eur-Ar. *tj* became 'se' in early Greek, and 's'; cp. *σάπρη, sing. fem. = Att. *sāra*, *all* (Brugmann, i. 362).

³ Compare *ἀμνός* for *ἀσβός*, a lamb.

⁴ Liddell and Scott offer as a suggestion, which is followed by Lewis and Short (*Lat. Diet.*), that Lat. *severus*, *serius* (for *sevrinus*) are connected with this root. In this case, *severe*, -ity, serious, -ness, must be referred to it.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{TEU}}$, $\sqrt{\text{TUE}}$, $\sqrt{\text{TE}}$ $\sqrt{\text{TU}}$, *pronominal bases of 2nd person singular.*

Table of Declension of the 2nd person

	Nom	Gen.	Dat.
Eur-Ar. . .	tū, tū	teḡe, t(ḡ)eḡi, -oḡi	tebh, t(ḡ)eḡi, -oḡi
Sanscrit . .	tuvam, tvam adv. tū, tū	tava, tē	tubhyam, tē
Zend . .	tu, tvem, tum	tava, tē	taibya, tē
Greek . .	τύ, σύ, τοῦν	σεῖο, σοῦ, σοί	σοί, τοί
Latin . .	tu	tui, tui	tibi
Lithuanian .	tu	tavę, tavės, tavo	tavei, ti
O. Slavonic .	ty	tebe, ti	tebe, ti
Gothic . .	thū, thū	theina	thus
O.H.G. . .	du, dū	din	dir
N.H.G. . .	du	dein	dir
O. Norse. . .	thu	thin	ther
Ang.-Saxon .	thu	thin	the
O. Irish . .	tu, tu-ssu	teu	-t
English . .	thou	thine	thee

sing. in the several European languages.

	Acc.	Abl.	Poss. Adj.
Eur-Ar. . .	t(υ)e, t(υ)em	t(υ)ed, ted	teυ-of
Sanscrit . .	tva, tvam, te	tvad	tav-as, tras
Zend . . .	thwa, thwam	thwath	thwas
Greek . . .	τέ, τέ, τίς, τίς, ἔ	—	τέός, σός, ἕος
Latin . . .	te, ted	ted, te	tuus (O. Lat. tovos)
Lithuanian .	tavę, ti	—	tavas
O. Slavonic .	te	—	tvoji
Gothic . . .	thuk	—	theins
O.H.G. . . .	dih	—	dīn
N.H.G. . . .	dich	—	dein
O. Norse. . .	thik	—	thinn
Ang.-Saxon .	thee, the	—	thin
O. Irish . . .	tu, tu-ssu	—	tuī
English . . .	thee	—	thine, thy

D.

Eur.-Ar. DE, DO, (1) *pronominal base 3rd person sing.*, (2) *intensive suffix*, (3) *as an enclitic post-position*, (4) *as pre-position*

Sanscrit, *da*, in *ta-da*, *in that case, then*, *yada*, *at any time, every time, always*.

Zend, *da*, as *pronominal base*, *da* (with accusative *dem*), *he*; as *post-position*, in *vaec-man-da*, *towards home, homewards*.

Greek, *δε*, (1) as *declinable pronominal base*, which afterwards was treated as an indeclinable suffix, in *δ-δε*, *this* (*ὁ + δε*), originally declined (cp. *τοῖς-δεσσι* and *τοῖς-δε*, *τῶν-δεων* and *τῶν-δε*); (2) as *post-position*, in *οἰκόν-δε*, *homewards*, *Ἀθήνα-ζε*, *toward Athens* (for *Ἀθήνας-δε*), *Θήβα-ζε* = *Θήβας-δε*, *toward Thebes*, *χαμᾶ-ζε*, *toward the ground*.

Latin, *-de*, (1) as *intensive suffix*, *-dem*, *-dam* (perhaps archaic accusatives of *de*), in *i-dem* (for *is-dem*), *qui-dam*, *tan-dem*, &c.; (2) as a *post-position* in *in-de*, *from within, thence*, *indi-genæ*, *born in the country, natives*, *de-inde*, *thereafter*, *un-de*, *from where* (for *cun-de*, cp. *ali-cun-de*, *from wheresoever*, *m=n* before *d*)¹; (3) *de*, with older *ded*, *prep. down, of, from*, *de-mum*, *at last* (acc. of old superl. *demus*, *down-most*), **de-ter* (an old comp. *lower, inferior*, cp. *in-ter*), with a second comparative, *deterior*, with same sense, and superlative *deterimus*, *lowest, worst*, *deteriorare*, *to make worse*; *de* is found as a constituent of many compound verbs, as *de-bere* (for *dehibere*), *to owe*, *de-cedere*, *to depart, retire*, *de-mittere*, *to send down*, *de-negare*, *to deny*, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *di*, Prov. o. and n.f. *de*, *of, from*, also in f. used as the sign of the genitive case, and as a constituent of many compounds: e.g. (*de + ab + ante*) in Ital. *davante*, Prov. *davan*,

¹ Curtius regards *-de*, not as a phonetic variant of *-de*, but equivalent to the Sans. suffix *-ya*, which is also found in the Zend *yaṭa-ya*, *in the hand*, and in Lith. *rankoje* Brugmann regards *in -de* as a dialectic variant of *de* found in the oldest Etruscan monuments, which he supposes to be pronounced as A.S. *dh*

² The suffix *-de, -do*, is found in the termination of the Lat. gerunds, *-di, -de, -dum*, in the pass. fut. part. *feren-dus, aman-dus, &c.*, and in the termination of *utens, rot-andus, rubicundus, mori-bundus, &c.*

O.F. *davant*, N.F. *devant*, *before*; Ital. *da* (de + ad, with sense from or to, as the force of de or ad predominates), as Ital. *da capo*, from the beginning, again, *davvero*, indeed, *truly*; (de + intus) Prov. *dins*, O.F. *deinz*, *dens*, N.F. *dans*, O.F. *deinz-ein* (-ein = Lat. term. -anus), M.E. *denesyn*, N.E. *denizen*, one within the city franchise, a naturalised citizen, later in general sense an inhabitant; (de + de + intus) Prov. and O.F. *dedins*, N.F. *dedans*, within, inside; (de + ipso [sc. tempore]) Prov. and O.F. *dés*, since, from that time; (de + unde) Ital. *donde*, O.F. *d'ond*, whence, N.F. *dont*, earlier sense whence, later of whom, whose, of which; (de + post) Ital. *dopo*, after, (de + postea) Prov. *depuys*, F. *depuis*, afterward, since; (de + ex + jam) O.F. *désja*, N.F. *déjà* already; (de + mane) Ital. *dimani*, Prov. and O.F. *deman*, N.F. *demain*; (de + retro) Ital. *dietro*, L. Lat. **de-retrarius*, O.F. *derriere*, L. Lat. **de-retranius*, O.F. *derrainier*, *derrenier*, N.F. *dernier*; (de + ex) O.F. *dés-*, *dé-*, in many¹ compounds of Latin or L. Lat. verbs, as O.F. *dés-battre*, N.F. *débattre* (de + ex + battere), to contest, *argue*, N.F. *débat*, an argument, discussion, O.F. *desservir* (de + ex + servire), to remove the dishes, F. *dessert*, the fruits and sweets which follow the removal; F. *desduire*, *déduire* (de + ex + ducere), to take out from, deduct, O.F. *désbaucher*, N.F. *débaucher* (L. Lat. *de-ex-balcare*, from *balco*, a shed, workshop), to entice away from work, F. *se débaucher*, to take to riotous living, O.F. *se desporter* (de + ex + portare), to carry oneself away from work, Span. *desmayar*, O.F. *desmaier*, M.E. *desmaien*, O. Ital. *dismagare* (de + ex + Goth. or O.H.G. *magan*, to be able, strong), to take the strength away from, discourage, terrify; O.F. *desmanteller* (de + ex + mantellum), to take the cloak off, O.F. *descamper* (de + ex + campum), to decamp, O.F. *desranger* (de + ex + F. range from O.H.G. *hring*), to put out of the rank or row, O.F. *despescher* (de + ex + pedica), to take out of fetter or a hindrance, i.e. to send away quickly, make a quick start, Ital. *dimorare*, O.F. *demorer*, *demurer*, to stay at a place, halt, hesitate, N.F. *demeurer*, to dwell (fr. Lat. *morari*, to stay). *De* in the genitive case of the article, *de l'*, becomes in N.F. *du*, from the O.F. *deu*, orig. *del*, contracted from *de le*. *De* and *du* are found in many French surnames and English surnames derived from French, indicating the property, birth-place, or dwelling-place of the person so named. Before vowels *de* loses its vowel and becomes *d'*, and is often incorporated with the name.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *da*, *do*, as, Lith. *da* (s.s.).

Teutonic, O.H.G. *zuo*, *zua*, *zo*, N.H.G. *zu*, O. Sax. O. Fries. A.S. *tā*,

¹ In other compounds it corresponds with Lat. *de-* or Lat. *dis-*.

(prep. and adv.) *to, at, near, towards*, the sign of the infinitive; as adv. N.E. *too*; Goth. *-ta*, in *tha-ta*, n. sing. neut., N.E. *that*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *de, di*, Gael. *de, of* (prep. prefix), Gael. and Ir. *di-* in comp., *from, down from*, and with a negative force, Gael. and Ir. *do* (prep.), *to*, Gael. and O. Ir. *do-, du-*, prefix with a negative force = Gk. *δυσ-*. The older form was **dos*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, identify, tandem, in-di-genous; deteriorate, -ion; -d in rotun-d, moribun-d, stupen-d-ous, and de-in compounds from Latin, as de-fer, de-mission, de-structive, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, ci-devant, da capo, denizen, de- in many compounds from French, as de-mur, deny, depart, &c, de or dis (= de + ex), as de-bauch, dismay, debate, dismantle, disport (sport), dessert, &c., decamp, scamp, scamper, derange, -ment, despatch. The surnames Death (d'Aeth), Delaware, Delamere, Deville, Devil (d'Eyville), Dubois, Duport, &c.; Darley, Darcy, Durand, &c.

Teutonic, to, toward, towardly, too, unto, untoward, that.

(1) Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{DE} \sqrt{DO} \sqrt{DOY}$, to give, grant, &c.

Sanscrit, *dā-, dav-*, in *da-da-mi*, *I give*, p. p. *dat-tas, given*, *dātra, a giver*, *datṛ, dati, a giving, gift*, *dā-nam, a gift*, *dāv-ane* (infin.), *to give*, *dāvan, giving*; *dāpayāmi* (caus.), *I cause to give or pay, demand from*, *Deva-dattas, god-given* (a personal name).

Zend, *dai-, dav-*, in *da-dai-mi*, *I give*, *dā-tas, given*, *dāna, a gift*, *dav-oi, duyē, infin. to give*, *Khuda-dad* (N. Pers.), *god-given, a personal name*.

Greek, *δω-, δο-, δοφ-*, in *δί-δω-μι, I give*, *δι-δόν-αι* (inf.), Cyprian *δῶf-εναί*, (Hom.) *δοῦναι, διδοῦναι*; *δόσις, a giving, gift*, *δοτός, given*, *δοτήρ, a giver*, *δόμα, δῶρον, a gift*, *Θεόδοτος, Θεόδωρος, Θεοδώρητος, god-given*, *Θεοδόσιος* (m.), *-σία* (f.), *personal names* (s.s.), &c.; *ἀνέκδοτος, not published*, *ἀντίδοτος, an antidote*, *ἀπρόδοσις, an answering clause*.

Latin, *da-, do-*,¹ in *dare, dedi, datum, to give*, *dator, a giver*, *datum, a gift*, *dativus* (adj.), *relating to giving*, (used as subs.) *the dative case*, *dos, dotis, a marriage portion, dowry*, later used also in a general

¹ There is an old Lat. *duo, to give*, of which the pt. subj. *duim*, (3 pers.) *duas, imp. datur*, are found in old documents, and in Plautus (cp. Sana. *duv-ais*, *Quad. dayei, duajē*).

sense of *gift, endowment, talent, dotare, to portion, endow; donare, -avi, -atum, to bestow, present to, donum, a present, donatio, a donation, donativum, a gift to soldiers by the emperor on his accession or other extraordinary occasion; condonare, to deliver up, to remit an offence* (cp. Plaut. 'si quam rem debes, te condono'); circum-*dare, to surround, pessumdare, to ruin, venum-dare, with contracted form vendere, to sell,*¹ *vendibilis, saleable, e-dere, to give out, publish, editio, editor, -edere, to give up to, yield, surrender, deditio, yielding, reddere, to give back, tradere, to deliver, give up, traditor, a traitor, traditio, a surrender, tradition; mandare, to give in hand, to give a charge to, command, mandatum, a command, commendare, to commit, entrust, to recommend, demandare* (not found in best writers), *to give in charge; sacerdos*² (=sacerdot-s), *a priest, sacerdotalis, relating to a priest.*

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *dato, a cube or die, Prov. datz, O.F. dez, det, N.F. dé, M.E. des, de, dee, more commonly found in plu. deis, dise, dice, from Lat. datum, with sense of 'thrown,' Ital. dada, dado, denotes also the portion of the wall of a room between the plinth and the impost moulding, F. date, from datum, given, indicating the time and place at which a letter was despatched*³; Ital. *dote, Prov. dotz, O.F. dote, N.F. dot, a marriage portion, Ital. dotare, O.F. doer, N.F. doner, M.E. downen, to endow, portion, with a substantive dowage, endowing, from which dowager, holder of a dowry, may have been formed*⁴; L. Lat. *dotarium, Prov. doari-s, O.F. doaire, N.F. douaire, M.E. dowaire, dowere, dowary, dourie, N.E. dowry, dower, O.F. doairiere, N.F. douairière, a widow with dowry, O.F. endoer, N.F. endouer, M.E. endowen, N.E. endow, (early) endew; Ital. donare, Prov. donar, O.F. doner, N.F. donner, F. donation, L. Lat. (A.D. 819) perdonare, Ital. perdonare, Prov. pardonar, O.F. pardoner, N.F. pardonner, to pardon, M.E. pardoun, pardon (subs.), pardonere (Chaucer), a seller of indulgences; Ital. rendere (for reddere) (an assimilation to vendere), Prov. and F. rendre, to give back, make a return, Ital. rendita (p. p. used as 'subs.), Prov. renta, F. rent, return, income, F. rentier, one who has income from land or other property, O.F. surrendre (Lat. sub + reddere), to give up, surrender; Ital. tradire, Prov. and O.F. traïr, N.F. trahir, M.E. traïen, to hand over, betray, Ital. tradimento, Prov. traïso-s,*

√ *de-*
√ *do-*
√ *do-*

¹ The Latin *-do* in compound verbs represents both the Eur.-Ar. √ *de-* √ *do-*, to give, and √ *dhe-*, to put, place; when *-do* (to give) changes its conjugation in compounds from first to third, only the signification of the compound marks its origin, whether from √ *de-* or √ *dhe-*.

² The termination *-ds* may be referred either to √ *do-* or to √ *dhe-*.

³ Cp. the phrase 'given at Westminster this 6th day of October, A.D. 1894,' &c.

⁴ Cf. from an O. Fr. **doagiere*, implied by L. Lat. *doagria*, a widow with a dowry.

/DĀ-
 /DO-
 /DOV-

O.F. *trahison*, N.F. *trahison*, M.E. *trahison*, *treison*, N.E. *treason*, Ital. *tradizione*, O. and N.F. *tradition*, *handing down orally*, Ital. *traditore*, O.F. *traitor*, *traiteur*, M.E. *traiteur*, *traitor*; O.F. *mande*, *mandé*, M.E. *maund*, *maundee* (from Lat. *mandatum*), '*that which is commanded*,' with special reference to the words '*novum mandatum*,' '*a new commandment I give unto you*' (St. John xiii. 34), read as the gospel for the Thursday before Easter, and referring to the custom of washing the feet of the poor on that day in obedience to Christ's command '*that ye also wash one another's feet*.' This service was called the *maundee*, and the day *Maundy Thursday* (see '*P. Plowman*,' xvi. 140, '*Christ made his maundee*'). L. Lat. *commandare*, Ital. *comandare*, Prov. *comandar*, O.F. *comander*, N.F. *commander*, M.E. *comaunden*, N.E. *to command*, Span. *comendador*, *a commander*, corrupted into English *commodore*, M.E. *commendēn* (direct from Lat. *commendare*), M.E. *recommenden* (formed from *commendēn*, after the example of F. *recommander* from *commander*), O.F. *demandēr*, *to demand*, (subs.) *demande*, M.E. *demaunde*, *a demand*, F. *remander*, *to remand*, Ital. *vendere*, Prov. and F. *vendre*, *to sell*, Ital. *vendita*, *a sale*, Span. *venta*, F. *vente*, *a sale*, *place for selling*, *a shop*, *inn*; F. *dōse*, from *dōsis*, *a giving*.

Balto-Slav, O. Slav. *dāmi* (for *dadmi*), *I give*, O. Slav. *daviti*, *to give*, Lith. *dūti*, *to give*, *dūtis*, *a gift*, Lith. *pardūmi*, *I sell*, Russ. *daviti*, *to give*, O. Slav. *dani*, *a tax*, *contribution*, Russ. *Feodor*, *Theodore*.

Celtic, Ir. *dath*, *a gift*, *dathach*, *a tithe*, *data*, *giving*, Gael. and Ir. *dān*, *fate*, *destiny*, Ir. *dān*, Wel. *dawn*, *a gift*, Gael. *duais*, *a reward*, Ir. *duas*, *a gift* (cp. Lat. *duint*), Gael. and Ir. *sagart*, O. Ir. *sacart* (Lat. loan-word fr. *sacerdos*), Gael. *M'an-t-sagairt*, *Mactaggart*, *son of the priest*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *dose*, thr. F., *anecdote*, *antidote*, *apodosis*; the personal names, *Theodotus*, *Theodore*, *Dorothea*, *Theodoret*, *Theodosius*, *Herodotus*, *Apollodorus*, &c.

Latin, *dative*, *data*, *dotation*, *donation*, *donative*, *a benefice gratuitously conferred by the patron*, and *independent of episcopal institution*, *condone*, *-ation*, *-atory*; *vendition*, *edit*, *-ion*, *-or*, *-orial*, *dedition*, *extradition*; *commendation*, *mandate*, *-ory*; *sacerdotal*, *-ism*, *tradition*, *-al* (thr. F.).

L. Latin and Romance, *die*, *dice*, *dado*, *date*, *ante-post-date*; *dowager*, *dowry*, *dower*, *endow*, *-ment*, *disendow*; *pardon*, *rent*, *-al*, *rent-roll*, *rack-rent*, *render*, *rendez-vous* (*place of meeting*, *order to*

most), surrender ; treason, -able, traitor, -ous, betray, -er, -al, Maundy Thursday, command, -er, -ment, commodore, commend, recommend, -ation, -atory, demand, remand, vendible, vendor, vent (*a sale*).

Celtic, Mactaggart, Taggart.

(2) Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{D\bar{E}}$ \sqrt{DEI} \sqrt{DIE} , to divide, distribute, cut, mow.

Sanscrit, dā-, dyā, in dati, dyati, cut, mow, divide, datu, a share, portion, datram, a portion, sickle, scythe, dānam, cutting, dividing, pasture, dāya, a share.

Greek, δα-, δαι-, in δαίωμαi, (fut.) δάσσομαι, to divide into shares, δατήριος, dividing, distributing, δαίω, to divide, share, δαίνυμι, to give a feast, δαίς, δαιρός, a feast, δαίς ἴση, the equally divided feast, δαίμων, a deity, distributor, disposer, δασμός, a division, sharing, δῆμος (*Æol.* δᾶμος ?), a people, district.¹

Latin, dæmon (Gk. loan-word), a spirit (spec. in eccles. writers, an evil spirit), dæmoniacus, one possessed by an evil spirit.

L. Latin and Romance, f. geodésie (Gk. γῆ + δαίσις), earth measurement or division.

Celtic, O. Ir. dam, N. Ir. damh, a tribe, people, Gael. dad, Ir. dadadh (from a base *das-dho), anything, a tittle (Macbain).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, demon, demonology, demonolatry, demoniac, -al, pandemonium ; democracy, democrat, -ic, -ical, endemic, epidemic, -demos- in composition of many personal names, as Demo-sthenes, Democritus, Menedemus, Aristodemus, Nicodemus, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, geodesy, -etic.

Eur-Ar. DAI-QEB, husband's brother.

Sanscrit, devar, brother-in-law.

Armenian, taigr (s. s.).

Greek, δᾱήρ (from δαιήρ), (s. s.).

Latin, levir, by change of d to l (s. s.).

Balto-Slav., Lith. deweris, O. Slav. deveri (s. s.).

¹ As suggested by Fick, who cites O. Ir. dam, N. Ir. damh, a tribe, people. Another explanation is from \sqrt{dam} , to cultivate, tame, build. The original meaning of *dam* would therefore be 'cultivated land,' equivalent to Lat. *pagus*, *agrus*.

Teutonic, A.S. *tācor*, O.H.G. *zeihhur*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *levirate*, the custom of the brother marrying a deceased brother's widow.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DĒP}}$, extension of $\sqrt{\text{DĒ}}$ (1) or (2) with similar meaning.

Sanskrit, *dāp-*, in *dap-ayami*, *I distribute, divide, make to give or pay*, *dapaniyas*, *to be made to pay*.

Greek, *δαπ-*, in *δαπάνη*, *expenditure, cost*, *δάπτω*, *to divide or tear in pieces*.

Latin, *dap-*, in *dap-s*, *dap-is*, *a sacrificial feast, a banquet*, *dapi-nare*, *to serve up a banquet*; **Class. Lat.** *damnum* (for *dap-num*, as *somnus* for *sopnus*), in late and vulgar Lat. *dampnum*, *a penalty, fine, loss, injury*, *damnare*, *-avi, -atum*, *to condemn, sentence to a fine or other penalty*, *damnatio*, *condemnation*, *damnabilis*, *culpable, worthy of condemnation*, *damnas* (indecl.), *bound to make a gift or contribution, sentenced to a fine or penalty*, *damnaticius* (adj. and subs.), *under sentence*, *damnatorius*, *damnatory*, *indemnitas*, *free from loss or damage*, *indemnitas*, *security from loss or hurt*, *condemnare*, *to condemn*, *condemnatio*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *damnare*, Prov. *dampnar*, O.F. *damp-neir*, *damner*, M.E. *dampnen*, *damnen*, *to sentence*, N.E. *damn*, Ital. *dannaggio*, Prov. *damnatge-s* (as from L. Lat. *damnaticium*), O.F. and M.E. *damage*, N.F. *dommage*, Ital. *dannazione*, Prov. *dampnatio*, O.F. *dampnation*, *damnation*, M.E. *dampnacioun*, *damnacioun*, *condemnation*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *firdamnon*, N.H.G. *verdammen*, *to condemn, damn* (borrowed from Lat. *damnare* + Teut. *ver-*, pejorative prefix), O.N. *tafn*, *a sacrifice*.

Celtic, Gael. *damnadh*, Ir. *damnad* (Lat. loan-word), *cursing, condemnation*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *damnatory*, *damnable*, *indemnity*, *indemnify*, *condemn*, *-ation*, *-atory*, *-able*.

L. Latin and Romance, *damn*, *damnation*, *damage* (subs. and verb), *damageable*.

(3) **Eur.-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{DĒ}}$, *to bind*.

Sanskrit, *dya-*, in *dyati*, *dāyati*, *bind*, p.p. *ditas*, *bound*, *a-ditis*, *freedom from limitation of space or time*, *dāman*, *a bond*.

Greek, δε-, in δεσ- (for δεσ-μ-) to bind, δε-τός, bound, δεσμός, a band, fastening, pl. δεσμά, chains, fetters, δεσμώτης, a prisoner, ὑπόδημα, a sandal, shoe, διάδημα, band, fillet, spec. the fillet round the tiara of the Persian king,

√δε

Teutonic, ti-, in O.H.G. zī-t, N.H.G. zeit, O.N. tidh, O. Sax. and A.S. tīd, time, -tide, in Easter-tide, &c., N.E. tide, season, the flux and reflux of the sea, O.N. tími, A.S. tíma, time, A.S. getíman, M.E. tímen, to happen; A.S. tidan, M.E. bitiden, N.E. betide, to happen, tide, in 'tide over,' last over, A.S. *tídig, Swed. Dan. tidig, timely, N.E. tidy, seasonable, proper, neat; O.N. tidhindi, M.E. tidinde, events, things that happen, news, M.H.G. zī-tung, N.H.G. zeitung, Du. tǐdding, N.E. tidings, news; O.H.G. zīla, N.H.G. zēi-le (ti + suffix -la), a line or row, Goth. til, opportunity, O.H.G. zīl, N.H.G. zīel, an aim, purpose, O.N. til in til hvars, to what purpose, A.S. til, an end, object, Goth. tīls, fitting, A.S. til, adapted to, leading to an end or object, O. Fries. til, suitable, good, O.N. til (as prep.), to, M.E. North and Scot. dial. til, to, N.E. till, to the time of; Goth. *tílon (in gatílon, to attain), to aim at, O.H.G. zílon, to bestir oneself, A.S. tílian, teolian, to labour for, strive after, cultivate, till, M.E. tíllen, tilen, tolen, tulien, to labour, toil, Du. telen, to produce, procure, Du. tuylen, to till or manure land, tuyl (subs.), tilling or manuring.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, diadem.

Teutonic, tide (subs.), the flow of the sea, time (in Easter-, Whitsun-tide, &c.), tide (vb.), to last, betide, tidy, -iness, tidings, time (subs. and verb), timely, -iness; till, tilth, tillage; till (adv. of time), until; toil, toiler, toilsome.²

¹ See Kluge, 'zeit,' zeile, ziel.

² Toil, to labour, is generally connected with tuylen; but this explanation is not accepted by Skeat, on the ground that it does not account for the various senses of the M.E. toylen, to pull about, spoil. He suggests a derivation from an O.F. touiller, to trouble, poster, entangle, mentioned by Cotgrave, but unnoticed by Diez or Körtling, and this he thinks may be formed from an unrecorded frequentative of O.H.G. sluhan. The Century Dict. also gives M.E. toylen, toilen, Sc. (early) toille, tulise with a primary sense to tug, pull about, with a later Sc. tullie, a quarrel, disturbance, as 'apparently derived from O.F. toiller, touillier, to mix, entangle, trouble, besmear; of unknown origin.' The various senses of M.E. toylen, N.E. toll, scarcely accord with this view. Its earliest sense, to tug, pull about, accords better with a derivation probably direct from a frequentative form of O.H.G. sluhan, to pull, draw, drag: such (e.g.) as O.H.G. sugil, O.N. tygal, Dan. tolle, A.S. tygell, Dec. tengal, a bridle. The original meaning of toll is seen in M.E. 'toyled to and fro' = pulled to and fro, tore and toyled = torn and pulled about. Later senses are to harass or be harassed by hard work in the following extracts:—'He digs and delves, and toiles himself with paine'; 'I am weary and toiled'; and Holland, 1634, in the phrase, 'Places well toiled and cultivated' uses it with the sense to till or manure. This last sense of toll may be due to a confusion with Du. tuylen or A.S. tílian, M.E. tíllen, to till.

Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{DE} , to know, learn, with extension \sqrt{DES} .

Sanscrit, *das-ra*, *wise*.

Zend, *dā*, to know, *dāo*, *wise*, *di-danh-e* (1st sing. pass.), *I become wise*, **O. Pers.** *adānā*, *he knew*, cf. **N. Pers.** *dānā*, *wise*, *danai*, *wisdom*.

Greek, *da-*, in *dáw*, to know, *ἔ-δάνυ*, *knew*, *δεδαώς*, *aware*, *δαήμων*, *prudent*.

Celtic, **Gael.** *dan*, a poem, **Ir.** *dan*, a song, art, from a base *dasno.

Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{DEK} , \sqrt{DNK} , to bite; probably an extension from \sqrt{DE} , to cut, divide, *daça*, fringe of a garment, from its jagged edge.

Sanscrit, *daç-*, *daç-*, in *daçati*, bites, *daçana*, a biting, *dāshtra*, a biter, *dashtrā*, a tusk.

Greek, *δακ-*, in *δάκ-νω* (2 aor. *ἔδακ-ον*), to bite, *δάκρυ*,¹ *δάκ-ρυμα*, a tear, *δακ-ρύω*, to weep.

Latin, *dac-*, *lac*,² in **O. Lat.** *dacruma*, (later) *lacruma*, *lacrima*, a tear, *lacrimare*, to shed tears, *lacrimatorius*, tearful.

L. Latin and Romance, **Ital.** *lacrima*, *lagrima*, **O.F.** *lairme*, **N.F.** *larme*, a tear, **Ital.** *lacrimatorio*, a bottle for preserving tears, *Lagrima*, name of a wine, (in full) *Lagrima Christi*; **Ital.** *daga*, **O.F.** *dague*, *dagger*, **M.E.** *dagge*, the slit border of a robe (fr. Celtic).

Teutonic, **Goth.** *tahjan*, to tear, **O.H.G.** *zanga*, **N.H.G.** *zange*, **O.N.** *töng*, **A.S.** *tange*, *tonge*, pincers, tongs, **M.E.** *tange*, *tonge*, **N.E.** *tongs*, *tang*, tongue of a buckle, a sharp biting taste (cp. **O.H.G.** *zangar*, biting, sharp), **M.H.G.** *sacke*, **L.G.** *takk*, tooth, tine, **Swed.** *tagg*, a prickle, perhaps **N.E.** *tack*, a nail. The 'Cent. Dict.' cites **O.H.G.** *zagal*, *zagil*, sail, a tail, also a sting, and connects it with **O.N.** *tagal*, **A.S.** *tægel*, **N.E.** *tail* (see p. 409, n. 3); **Goth.** *tagr*, **O.H.G.** *zahar*, *zahhar*, **N.H.G.** *zähre*, **O.N.** *tār* (for *tahr*), **A.S.** *tæhher*, *teár*, a tear (of grief).

Celtic, **O. Bret.** *dacr*, **M. Bret.** (pl.) *dazrou*, **O. Ir.** *dér*, **Corn.** *dagr*, **Wel.** *daigr* (pl. *dagrau*), **Gael.** *deur*, *dear*, a tear, **Wel.** *deigrio*, to shed tears, *deigrol*, lacrymose (adj.); **Gael.** *daga*, **Bret.** *flag*, *dager*, **Wel.** *dagr*, **Ir.** *daigear*, **N.E.** *dagger*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, lacrymose, lacrymatory.

¹ **Op. Sans.** *ag-ru*, **Lith.** *assara*, a tear, from \sqrt{ag} , sharp, as *ḍak-pu* from *ḍak-*, *to bite*.

² For change of *s* to *l* compare *odor* : *olor*, *seip* : *levis*, *lingua* : *lingua*. But the *s* in *ḍak-pu* is sometimes explained as prothetic, and not belonging to the root. In this case (*ḍ*)*ak-pu* = **Sans.** *agru*.

L. Latin and Romance, Lagrima, name of an Italian wine (lacrime Christi); dag.

Teutonic, tongs, tang, tear, tear-ful, -less.

Celtic, dagger.

Eur-Ar. DEK-M,¹ *ten, cardinal number, indeclinable originally, but later found sometimes inflected.*

(1) Paradigm of cardinal 10 in the several languages :

	10	11	12	13
Sanscrit.	daça	eka-daça	dvā-daça	trayo-daça
Zend .	dasa	aev-an-dasa	dva-dasa	thrayo-dasa
Greek .	δέκα	ἑν-δεκα	δύ-δεκα	τρεῖς(καὶ)δέκα
Latin .	decem	undecim	duo-decim	tre-decim
Gothic .	taihun	—	—	tri-taihun
O H.G. .	zehan	—	—	drizehan
N.H.G. .	zehn	—	—	dreizehn
O N. .	tiu ²	—	—	threttān
A.S. .	tyn	—	—	threotyne
O. Irish .	deich-n	oen-deac ³	da-deac	tri-deac
Italian .	dieci	un-dici	do-dici	tre-dici
Provençal	detz	onze	dotze	treze
French .	dix	onze	douze, douze	treize ⁴

¹ Perhaps from √ dek- in the sense of *holding out the two hands and showing the ten fingers.*

² tiu is a contracted form of tigu, acc. plur. of tigr, *a decade* (Vigtunson).

³ According to Brugmann -deac is not connected with deloh-n, but a suffix of the same meaning as Teut. -lif, Balto-Slav. -lik, *left over.*

⁴ The Balto-Slav. languages have lost the cardinal form of ten, and use instead the abstract or collective form representing a decad or sum of ten.

The Teutonic languages use the termination -lif = *left or over*, as Goth. ain-lif, *two-lif, eleven, twelve*, lit. 10 + 1, 10 + 2, i.e. ten and one over. The Balto-Slav. use the corresponding termination -lik, from Eur-Ar. √ leig-, *to leave remaining.*

(2) Derivatives in the several Eur-Ar. languages :

Sanscrit, *Daça-pura*, a union of ten towns, &c.

Greek, *Δεκάπολις*, a district of ten cities, *δεκάλογος*, the decalogue, &c.

Latin, *December*, the tenth month of the Roman year, counting from *March*, *Decemviri*, a court or college of Roman officials consisting of ten members, *decānus*,¹ a chief of ten, *decuria*, a division of ten (formed on the analogy of *centurio*), *decurio*, head of a *decuria*, *decennium*, a period of ten years, *dēni*, ten each (for *decni*), *denarius*, (adj.) containing ten, (subs.) a Roman silver coin equal to ten times the value of the *as*,² afterwards to eighteen times ; *undecim*, eleven, *duo-decim*, twelve.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *dieci*, Prov. *detz*, F. *dix*, ten, Ital. *undici*, Prov. and F. *onze*, eleven, Ital. *dodici*, Prov. *dotze*, O.F. *dose*, N.F. *douze*, Ital. *dodicina*, *dozzina*, Prov. *dotzena*, O.F. *dossaine*, N.F. *douzaine*, M.E. *doseine*, N.E. a dozen, Ital. *decano*, O.F. *deien*, N.F. *doyen*, M.E. *deene*, *dene*, N.E. *dean*, Ital. *denaro* (Lat. *denarius*), O.F. *denier*, Span. *dinero*, a small coin, L. Lat. *denerata*, O.F. *deneree*, N.F. *denrée*, cheap articles of sale, especially of food (lit.) 'sold by pennyworths.'

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *Decapolis*, *decalogue*, *decagon*, *decahedron*, *decameron*, &c.

Latin, *December*, *decemvir*, -ate, *decanal*, *decani*, the singers on the same side of the choir as the dean, *decurion*, *decennial*, *denarius*, *decimal*, *duo-decimal*.

L. Latin and Romance, *dozen*, *dean*, *deanery*, *denier*.

Teutonic, *ten*, -teen, in fourteen, &c., *tenth*, *ten*, *tithe* (fr. A.S. *teodha*, M.E. *tethe*, *tithe*), (adj.) *tenth*, (subs.) *tenth part*, Scot. *teind*, (fr. O.N. *tiund*), a *tenth*.

Eur-Ar. DEKONT-S, DEKMT-S (subs.), a *decad*, total of ten, as used in numeration, *kōmt*, *kmt*,³ contracted from **dkōmt*, **dkmt*, originally declinable nouns, which became indeclinable at an

¹ *Decanus* is, strictly speaking, from *decas*, a *decad*.

² The *as* originally represented, or rather was, a pound weight of uncoined copper. When coinage was introduced the *as*, as a coin, had a reduced value. In the time of the Emperors its value was about one-third of a penny. The value of the *denarius* varied from time to time with that of the *as*.

³ The first syllable of *dekōmt-s* being unaccentuated, the contraction in words so frequently used and quickly spoken was all the easier.

early period. The Eur-Ar. ordinal of 10 has two forms, *dekapt-* **DEKAPT-** and *dekpm-os*.¹ **DEKPT-**

(I.) Paradigm of the forms in the Eur-Ar. languages for the abstract collectives of 10 :

Decads (complete form)	(shortened form)
Sanscrit, <i>daçat-is</i> ,	-çat.
Zend, * <i>dasait-is</i> ,	-sait, -sat.
Greek, <i>dekás</i> (= <i>δεκάτης</i>),	-κατ-, -κοῦτα.
Latin, wanting,	-gint-, -cent.
Lith. <i>deszimtis</i> .	
O. Slav., <i>desętis</i> .	
Goth., <i>taihunt</i> ,	-hunt, -tigjus. ²
O.H.G., wanting,	-zo, -zug.
N.H.G., wanting,	-zig.
O.N., wanting,	-tig-r, -tog-r, -tug-r.
A.S., wanting,	-tiȝ, -hund.
O. Ir., wanting,	-cha, -ga, -ca.

(II.) Ordinals of 10 :

Sanscrit, <i>daçamas</i> .
Zend, <i>dasema</i> .
Greek, <i>δέκατος</i> , (Dial.) <i>δέκοτος</i> .
Latin, <i>decimus</i> , <i>decumus</i> , <i>decumanus</i> .
Lith., <i>deszimtas</i> .
O. Slav., <i>desętu</i> .
Goth., <i>taihunda</i> .
O.H.G., <i>zehanto</i> .
N.H.G., <i>zehnte</i> .
O.N., <i>tiundi</i> .
A.S., <i>teodha</i> (for <i>teondha</i> from * <i>tegonðha</i>).
O.Ir., <i>dech-mad</i> .

¹ Brugmann suggests that the first form may be referred to the collective abstract *dekapt-* (a *decad*), the second to *dekpm* (the *numera*?), but he hesitates between this view and the direct derivation of the ordinal from the numeral by the addition of the participial suffix *-to*.

² The proto-Teutonic form would be *teȝund-*, which in inflection became shortened to *tigum*, and on the latter the Goth. *tigjus* and other Teutonic forms were based. The change of vowel in the O.H.G. and O.N. forms has still to be explained.

DEKAMTS
DEKMTA

(III.) Paradigm of numerals from 20 to 90 :

Eur-Ar.,	20	vi-kṃti	30	40	50
Sanscrit,	vi-ṣati,		tri-ṣat,	chatvari-ṣat,	pancha-ṣat.
Zend,	vi-saiti,		thri-sat,	chathvar-sat,	panchā-sat.
Greek,	ἑκατ-, Att. ἑκασι,	τριά-	τεσσαρά-	πεντή-κοιντα.	
Latin,	vi-ginti,		tri-	quatuor-	quingenta.
Lith.,	dvi-deszimti,		trys-	keturio-	penke-deszimti.
O. Slav.,	duva desęti,		tri-desęti, ¹	cetyri-desęti,	ęęti desętu.
Goth.,	tvai-tigjus,		treis-	fidvor-	fimf-tigjus.
O.H.G.,	zwein-		dri-	fior-	finf-zug.
N.H.G.,	zwan-		dreis-	vier-	fünf-zig.
O.N.,	tvi-		thrja-	fjóra-	fimm-tigr.
A.S.,	tven-		thri-	feower-	fif-tig.
O. Ir.,	fiche,		tricha,	cethor-cha,	coica.
	60	70	80	90	
Sanscrit,	shash-tish,	saptatish,	ṣatitish,	navatish.	
Zend,	xsvastis,	haptaitis,	astaitis,	navaitis	
Greek,	ἑξή-	ἑβδομή-	ὀγδώ-	ἑνενή-κοιντα.	
Latin,	sexa-	septua-	octo-	nona-ginta.	
Lith.,	szeszi-	septyni-	asztuni-	devyni-deszimti.	
O. Slav.,	sesti-desętu,	sedmi-	osmi-	deveti-desętu.	
Goth.,	saihs-tigjus,	sibunte-	ahtaute-	niunte-hund.	
O.H.G.,	sehs-zug,	sibun-zo,	ahto-zo,	niun-zo.	
N.H.G.,	sechs-	sieben-	acht-	neun-zig.	
O.N.,	sex-	sjö-	atta-	niu-tigir, -tugr.	
A.S.,	six-tiȝ,	hun-seofon-	hund-eahta-	hund-niȝon-tiȝ.	
O. Ir.,	ses-ca,	sechtmo-ga,	ochtmo-ga,	*nói-cha.	

Remarks on the numerals from 20 to 90.

(1) The Eur-Ar. expressions for 20, 30 to 90, *vi-kṃti*, *tri-kṃti*, &c., had originally the sense of 2 *decads*, 3 *decads* &c. of the objects counted; and although in the several branch languages this sense was ultimately lost, and the forms corresponding to Eur-Ar. *kṃti*, *kṃt*, became mere suffixes, yet it was retained for some time, as appears from several facts: they did not wholly lose their inflexion, and were occasionally followed by a genitive case of the things counted, e.g. O.H.G. 'fior-zug wehhōno,' lit. 'four *decads* of weeks'; the Goth. expression for 100—*taihante-hund*, a *decad* of *decads*, is another instance of the survival of the original sense.

The masc. pl. form is *desęta*.

(2) The expressions for 20 are generally old dual forms, while for 30 &c. they are plural: cp. especially Gk. *ἑκατὶ*, with *τριάκοντα*; Lat. *vi-ginti*, with *tri-ginta*. The *vej*-, *vi*-, in Eur-Ar. Sans, Zend, Gk., Lat is an expression for 2, and formed from Eur-Ar. *dvi*, *two*, by loss of the initial *d*. In the Teut. and Balto-Slav. the *d* is retained.

(3) It will be noticed that in Sans and Zend '*ṣat*-' '*ast*-' the equivalents of Eur-Ar *ṣmt*- are not used beyond 50; *shash-ti* (=60) and the following '*tens*' in Sans, *ṣastatis* (=60) &c in Zend, are new formations; and Brugmann conjectures that at an early period in the Indo-Iranic branch a sexagesimal method of counting was introduced, and '*sixty*' became as it were a unit for the higher numbers in much the same way as in English a score (20) became a popular way of counting. *Shash-tis* is an abstract collective—a *total of sixty*, and this term being once introduced the corresponding form was used both in Sanscrit and Zend for the following numerals up to ninety¹

(4) Greek: The use of *ἑβδομήκοντα* (70) is obscure

(5) O. Slav.: From 50 to 90 the collective abstracts *pęti*, '*a fiver*,' *sedmi*, '*a sixer*,' &c, are used instead of the cardinal numbers; so *pęti desętu*=*a 'fiver' of tens*, &c.

(6) The change in the Gothic after 60 (*saihs-tigjus*) to *sibunte-hund* (70), *ahtante-hund* (80), *niunte-hund* (90) is remarkable. These expressions are apparently equivalent to '*a decad of seven*,' '*of eight*,' '*of nine*,' and are regarded by Brugmann as new formations on the analogy of *tehunte-hund* (100), *a decad of tens*, which displaced the old compounds of *-tigjus*. The O.H.G., on the other hand, maintains the old formation for these numbers, with this difference, that *-zo* is used instead of *-zug*: *sibun-zo*, *ahto-zo*, *niun-zo*=70, 80, 90.

(7) O.N.: The compounds of *-tigr*, *-tugr*, began to lose the sense of decades and passed over into the indeclinable *thrjatigi*, &c., whence came the modern Icelandic forms *thryja-tiu*, &c., *tju* being the contracted form of the acc. pl. *tigu*. The form *tuttagu* (20) as given by Noreen ('Abriss der Urgerm. Lautlehre,' pp 10, 66) is *te-ttogo*, *tu-ttugu*, as though a compound of *tvi*, *tvo* (2) + *togu* or *tugu* acc. pl. of *togr*, *tugr*; but Vigfusson ('Dict.') gives forms *tug-*

¹ It is possible that there may be a connection between this change and a concurrent but less general duodecimal notation, sixty being regarded as *five* (the number of fingers of one hand) *dozen*, and 120 as *ten* (the number of fingers on the two hands) *dozen—the 'great hundred'*—still in use in England and Ireland (see below, under *ṚMTO-M*).

DEKONT-S DEKNT-S

tugu (20) and tug-tugti (20th), which look like a mere doubling of ten = *ten + ten*, i.e. *twenty*.

(8) The A S. shows a similar change in form after 60 (six-ti3) to that which occurs in Goth., viz. hund-seofonti3 (70), hund-eahtati3 (80), hund-nizonti3 (90), formed on the analogy of hund-teonti3 (100), which were afterwards shortened by dropping 'hund-' to seofonti3, eahtati3, nizonti3. The original form of hund-seofonti3, &c., was hund-seofonta, apparently equivalent to a *decad of sevens*, &c., as hund-teonta, the older form of hund-teonti3 = a *decad of tens*.

(9) The O. Ir. fiche is a noun corresponding to Gk *ἑκατάς*, *εἰ-κάς*, the collective abstract of twenty.

(IV.) Ordinals of 20, 30, &c., are formed as follows:

Sanscrit, by the addition of *-tamas* to the base of the numeral, e.g. *viçati-tamas*, 20th.

Zend, by term. *-as*, in *thrisat-as*, 30th, the only ordinal as yet found in existing documents.

Greek, by the term. *-κοστός* (for *-καστός*) added to the first member of the cardinal, as *τριά-κοντα* to *τρια-κοστός*, 30th, or otherwise by change of *-κοντα* to *κοστός*.

Latin, by *-cesimus* (more frequently than not) for *viginti* and *triginta*, as *vi-cesimus*, *tricesimus*; for the following ordinals by *-gesimus* exclusively, *quadra-ginta*, *quadra-gesimus* = 40th.

Lith., by *-as* to the cardinal, as *tris-deszimtas* = 30th.

O. Slav., by *-inu*, as *tredešet-inu* = 30th.

Goth. No ordinals as yet found in Goth.

O.H.G., by the addition of *-osto*, as *drizug-osto* = 30th.

O.N., *tuttugandi* (older form), *tuttugasti* (modern form) = 20th; so for following numbers.

A S., by the addition of *-dha* to the cardinal, as *teo-dha* (for *teon-dha*).

O. Ir., by the addition of *-mad* to the cardinal, as *dech-mad*.

(V.) Derivatives and compounds:

Greek, *Πεντηκοστή* (sc. *ἡμέρα*), the *fiftieth day after the Passover* (or *Easter*), *Pentecost*, *πεντηκόντοπος* (*-τήρης*), a *pentecoster*, a *vessel with fifty oars*.

Latin, *decim-are*, lit. *to divide by ten*, *to collect or pay tithes*, *to select by lot every tenth man for punishment*, *decima* (f. subs.), a *tenth part of a tithe*, *decimatio*, a *tithing*, *decumanus*, *belonging to the tenth*,

porta decumana, the main entrance of a Roman camp (so called because the tenth cohort of each legion were stationed there), *fluctus decumanus*, a large wave (from the popular imagination that every tenth wave was a high one); *sexageni*, *septuageni*, sixty, seventy, eighty each, *sexa-* *septua-* *octo-* *genarius*, containing sixty, seventy, eighty, a man of sixty, seventy, eighty years, *Quartodecimanus*, one who adopted the Ebionite date, 14th of Nisan, for the celebration of Easter, *deni*, ten apiece, *duo-deni*, twelve each, *duo-denum*, the first of the small intestines, so called because of its length = 12 fingers' breadth.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *decima*, F. *disme*, N.F. *dîme*, a tenth, O.F. *dîmal* (for *dismal*), relating to tithes (L. Lat. *decimalis* ?).¹

Teutonic, A.S. *teodha*, M.E. *tethe*, N.E. *tithe*, a tenth, A.S. *teodhian*, M.E. *tithen*, *tethen*, N.E. *tithe* (vb.), A.S. *teodhung*, a tithing, a community of ten heads of families, M.E. *tething* (s. s.), also the tenth of the 'hundred' (see p. 486); Goth. *paintekuste*, O.H.G. **pfingustin*, O. Sax. *pincoston*, M.H.G. *phingesten*, N.H.G. *pfingsten*, A.S. *pentecosten*, *pentecost*, the fiftieth.

Celtic, Gael. and N. Ir. *deich*, O. Wel. *dec*, N. Wel. *deg*, Corn. *dek*, Bret. *dec*, *ten*, Gael. *deicheamh*, Wel. and Bret. *decvet*, Corn. *degves*, *tenth*, Gael. *coig-deug*, *fifteen*, O. Ir. *cincgigais*, *pentecost*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *Pentecost*, *penteconter*, *decad*.

Latin, *sexa-* *septua-* *octo-* *genarian*, *Quartodeciman*, *septuasexa-* *quina-* *gesima*, the names of the three Sundays before Lent, *decimate*, *-ation*, *-al*.

L. Latin and Romance, *dime*.

Teutonic, *tenth*, *thir-teenth*, &c.; *-ty* in *twen-ty*, &c.; *twentieth*, &c.; *tithe*, *tithing*.

Eur-Ar. *KĀTO-M* from *DĀKTO M*,² a *decad* (sc. of *decads*). a *hundred*, a neut. noun with gen. plur. of things counted.

¹ Skeat suggests the connection of M.E. *dismal*, *dismal*, *mournful*, with *decimalis*, as referring to the hardships which tenants suffered by the exaction of tithes by their landlords. Du Cange specifies three kinds of tithes to which tenants and vassals were exposed: (1) *personal*, for the exercise of a trade; (2) on the *produce* of their land; (3) on *carriage* of goods. In his Dictionary (1882), Skeat dismisses the usual derivation from Lat. *dis malus*, O.F. *dis mal*, *evil* or *unlucky day*, as utterly worthless; but the recent article (Oct. 1896) in Murray's 'Hist. Dict.' adduces very strong evidence in its favour. (See under *dis*, p. 507, note 1).

² The original expression in full must have been *dākto-kāto-m*, a *decad* of

ĀTO-M
DĀTO-M

(I.) The forms of the cardinal of 100 are these :

Sanscrit, *ṣata-m*, in comp. *ṣata-*,¹ *dvi-ṣatam*, 200, &c.

Zend, *sata-m*, *duye saite*, 200, &c.

Greek, *ἑκατόν*, for *ἀ-κατόν*, or *ἐν-κατόν* (see p. 223), i.e. *one* -*κατόν*, *one decad* (of decads), *one hundred*, but indeclinable, and used as adjective ; *διᾶ-κόσιοι*, 200, &c. (*-κόσιοι*=older *-κάτιοι*).

Latin, *centum* (adj.) undeclined, but in comp. *centi-*: *du-centi*, *trecenti*, &c., 200, 300, &c.

Lith, *szimtas* (masc. subs.), *a decad* (of decads), *du-szimtu*, 200, *trys-szimtai*, 300, &c.

O. Slav., *suto* (also subs.) for *seto* ; *duve-sute*, 200, *tri-suta*, 300, &c.

Goth., *taihunte* -*hund* (full form), *a decad of decads*, with a variant *taihuntai* -*hund* ; but *hund* is found alone in *tva-hunda*, 200, &c.

O.H.G., *zehan-zo*, *ten decads* ; but *hunt* is found alone in *zwei-hunt*, 200, &c., and at a later period *ein-hunt*, 100.

O.N., *tiu-tigir*, *ten decads*, with substantival use, and followed by gen. pl. of objects counted, (later) *tiu-tiu*, with adjectival use.²

A S., *hund-teonti* ; (for *hund-teonta*), *a decad of decads* ; but *hund* is used alone in *tu-hund*, 200, *threo-hund*, 300, &c.³

O. Ir., *cēt*, noun of neuter gender and declined, *N. Ir*, *cead* ; *ducēt*, 200, &c.

(II.) Ordinals of 100 :

Sanscrit, *ṣata-tamas*, *hundredth*.

Zend, *satō-tema-*, s.s.

Greek, *ἑκατοστός*, s.s.

Latin, *cent-esimus*, s.s.

Lith., **szimtatas*, s.s., later *szim̃tas*, *szimtas-is*.

O. Slav., *sutinu*.

O.H.G., *zehanzug-ōsto*.

N.H.G., *-ste*, in *hundert-ste*.

O.N., *-asti*, in *hundraðh-asti*:

decade ; cp. the corresponding forms for 100 in the Teutonic group given below. The abbreviation of the complete form is due to the convenience of use, and is maintained in all other branches of the Eur-Aryan family.

¹ Still declinable and retaining a substantival use.

² *Hund* in the O.N. is only used in poetical compounds, with the sense of *very many*, as *hund-foru*, *very old*, *hund-margr*, *very many*, *a hundred-fold*, *innumerable*. For the compound *hund-radh*, see below.

³ The simple *hund* was used only for counting several hundreds. For 100 the compound forms were used with the single and probably late exception of the O.H.G. *ein-hunt*.

A S. -ōdha, in hund-teontiz-ōdha.

O. Ir. cēt-mad.

(III.) Other forms derived from Eur-Ar **ġmTOM** :

Greek, ἐκατόμβη, an offering of one hundred oxen

Latin, centenarius, consisting of a hundred centipeda, a centipede, centuplex, centuplus, a hundred fold centuria, a collection of a hundred, centurio, the commander of a troop or company of a hundred men, compounds of centri-, centro-

L. Latin and Romance, Ital cento, F. cent, M E cent, a hundred, Ital centesimo, Prov centesimo, OF centiesime, NF centième, hundredth, centisme, centime (Lat centesima), the hundredth part, a centime, 1/100 of a franc, F centipède, a centipede, F centurie, a collection of one hundred things or persons

Balto-Slav., Lith tukstantis (from tus-antis, Miklosisch), O. Slav. ty-sastŭ, 1000, O Pruss tusimtons, acc pl, Russ тысячъ, 1000

Teutonic, Goth thusundi, OHG tusunt-, dusunt, MHG tusend, NHG tausend, ON thushund-radh, Sal Frank thus-chunde, thius-chunde, AS thusend, thousand,¹ literally a number of hundreds (fr. Eur-Ar *tus-ġmton), many hundreds, OHG (late) and NHG hundert, ON hund-radh, AS hund-red, O Frank hund-red (100), a compound (=hund + radh, order, method, &c), meaning literally 'method of counting by tens' or decads²

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

Greek, hecatomb

Latin, per cent (for per centum), percentage, centage, centenary, centennial, centesimal, centi-grade (of 100 degrees), centuple, century (a division of a hundred men), centurion

¹ Brugmann supposes this word for thousand, peculiar to the Balto-Slav. and Teutonic groups, to be a compound of Eur-Ar ġmton with a base *tus-, from √tu-, to swell, equivalent to Sans tavaś, strong, with the sense of many, numerous (cp Lith pu-las, 'so many,' from tu-). For the Lith term -antis, O Slav -asta, cp the O Sax. ant-for hunt- in O Sax ant-sibunta, a decad of sevens. The Sal Frankish forms especially support this view.

² The original sense of these words in the ON, and probably also in the other Teutonic languages, was not that of 10 × 10, the modern 100. As already noticed, each Teutonic language had a special name for that, ON tun-tigr, OHG zehan-ze, &c. In the old heathen time the Scandinavians counted by the duodecimal hundred (10 × 12 or 120), which they called hund-radh, but with the introduction of Christianity came in the use of the decimal hundred, which was distinguished from the other by a separate name, ti-rætt (= tigræth, 10-count) hund-radh, while the old hundred of 10 × 12 was called telf-rætt (12-count) hund-radh. The old computation was used in all commercial and practical concerns, and the decimal only in ecclesiastical and historical matters. Even at the present time in Iceland the duodecimal hundred is largely used: 'the farmer counts his flocks and the fisherman his share of fish by it' (Vigfusson, sub vb.). In England, too, many articles are still sold by the hundred of 120.

ġmTOM
DEġmTOM

L. Latin and Romance, centime, centipede, century (100 years), cent, the coin.

Teutonic, thousand, hundred (100), a district containing 100 or 120 families, hundred-fold.

- (1) **Eur.-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{DEK}}$, with variant $\sqrt{\text{DEGH}}$ (?), to take with the hand, receive, &c.

Sanscrit, dagh-, in dagh-noti, to reach to, attain, touch.

Greek, δεκ-, δεχ-, in Ion. δέκομαι, Att. δέχομαι, to receive, take, &c., δέκτης, a receiver, πανδέκτης, an all-receiver, an encyclopadia, a general code of law, especially that of Justinian, of which each book was called a pandect; δοχμή, the space contained in a hand's breadth, a span, δοχή, a reception, συνεκδοχή, a rhetorical term, the putting part for the whole, or vice versa; δάκ-τυλος, a finger (the seizer), a date (the fruit) from its shape, a metrical foot of one long and two short syllables, as the finger with one long and two short joints.

Latin, dig-, in digitus, a finger, also toe, digitalis, relating to a finger, digitatus, having fingers.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. dattilo, dattero, Prov. datil-s, O.F. date, N.F. datte, the date fruit, Ital. dito (Lat. digitus), Prov. det-s, O.F. deit, N.F. doigt, a finger, Ital. digitale, the fox-glove.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. desiti, to find, meet with (?).

Teutonic, O.H.G. zeha, N.H.G. zeh, O.N. tā, pl. tær, A.S. tā (contract. form for tahe), pl. taan, M.E. too, pl. toon, N.E. toe, toes; Goth. tekan (p. t. tai-tok), touch, O.N. taka (p. t. tok'), A.S. (late) tacan, to take.

Celtic, O. Ir. deg, dag, Gael. and N. Ir. deagh, Wel. and Corn. da, good, acceptable.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, pandect, synecdoche, dactyle, -ic.

Latin, digit, digital, digitate, -ion, digitalis, fox-glove.

L. Latin and Romance, date (the fruit), from Gk. thr. f.

Teutonic, toe, take, mistake, retake, undertake, &c., tick, a slight touch, tickle, tackle (vb.), &c.

¹ Brugmann doubtfully connects δάκτυλος with Goth. tekan, to touch, O.N. taka, to take (see *Comp. Gr.* p. 103); and Prellwitz refers δάκτυλος to $\sqrt{\text{dek}}$. Phonetically Goth. tekan comes nearer to dek-, dagh-, than to $\sqrt{\text{teg}}$ for $\sqrt{\text{(s)teg}}$, which Skeat suggests as the root (but see note under $\sqrt{\text{teg}}$, p. 409); Lat. digitus is connected by Corssen with $\sqrt{\text{dik}}$, to show, point to, but the balance of authority is in favour of $\sqrt{\text{dek}}$.

- (2) **Eur-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{DĒĶ}}$, with variant $\sqrt{\text{DEĶ}}$ $\sqrt{\text{DĪĶ}}$ $\sqrt{\text{DĪG}}$, to salute, greet, pay respect to, reverence, make offerings to, show, declare, point out, teach, learn, &c.

Sanscrit. *dāṣ*, *daṣ-*, *diṣ*, in *dāṣ-noti*, pays reverence, makes offerings to, salutes, *daṣ-as-yati*, serve, honour, worship, *dāṣ*, worship, *dāṣ-vas*, worshipping, gracious, *diṣ-ati*, to show, order, indicate, *dishtas* (p. p.), *diṣā*, point, direction.

Greek. *δεικ-*, *δεκ-*, *δακ-*, *δικ-*, *δοκ-*, in *δειαυαίω* (Hom.), to greet, *δεικνύμενος* (Hom.), greeting, *δείκ-νυμαι*, to welcome, *δειδίσκομαι*, to welcome (for *δι-δείκ-σκομαι*, to greet); *δείκ-νυμι*, to point out, show, more, inform against, *παράδειγμα*, a model, example, *ἀποδεικτικός*, demonstrative, *δέκ-νυμι* (Ion.), to show; *διδάσκω* (for *δι-δάκ-σκω*), to teach, *διδάσκαλος*, a teacher, *διδαχή*, teaching, *δι-δακ-τικός*, instructive, *δίκη*, custom, fitness, right, justice, *δίκαιος*, just, *δικαστής*, a judge, *σύνδικοι*, judges to decide disputes about confiscated property; *δοκέω* (trans.), think, &c., (intrans.) seems (fut. *δόξω*, p. pass *δέ-δογμαι*), *δόξα*, an opinion, repute, credit, in N. T. splendour, glory of appearance, *δοκεῖ*, impers. vb., it seems, *δόγμα*, an opinion, sentence, dogma, *δογματίζειν*, to deliver an opinion, *δογματικός*, didactic; *δοξολογία*, giving of praise, the doxology (eccles.), *ἑτεροδοξία*, different or erroneous opinion, *παράδοξος*, (adj.) contrary to received opinion, *παράδοξον*, (as subs.) a paradox, *ὀρθοδοξία*, a right opinion.

Latin. *dic-*, *dīc-*, *dec-*, *doc-*: (1) *dic-*, in *dicere* (O. Lat. *deicere*), *dixi*, *dic-tum*, to say, declare, *dictio*, speaking, style, *dictum*, an assertion; *addicere*, to assent to, to award, to devote to, *addictus*, one assigned as a servant to a creditor, *addictio*, adjudgment, *con-dicere*, to talk together, agree upon, *contradicere*, to speak against, *contradictio*, -torius, *edicere*, to declare publicly, *edictum*, an edict, *in-dicere*, to announce, proclaim, *indictio*, declaration; *interdicere*, to speak between, prohibit, *interdictio*, *interdictum*, a prohibition; *prædicere*, to foretell, *prædictio*, -tum, a prediction, *prædictivus*, predictive; *benedicere*, speak well of, bless, *benedictio*, blessing; *male-dicere*, speak ill of, curse, *maledictio*, curse, *valedicere*, to say farewell, *dictare* (freq. of *dicere*), to repeat, dictate, *dictator*, -orius, *dictatio*. (2) *Dīc-*, in *dīcare*, to proclaim, dedicate, *dīcio*, authority, command, *condīcio*, stipulation, agreement; *abdīcare*, to renounce, *abdīcatio*, *dedīcare*, to dedicate, *dedīcatio*, *indīcare*, to point out, indicator, -tio, -tivus, *index* (-icis), a pointer, *indīcium*, a discovery, a proof; *ju-dīcare* (*jus* + *dicere*), to judge, *ju-dex* (-icis), a judge, *judīcium*, a judgment, *judicialis*, -arius, relating to courts of justice, *adjudicare*, to award, *adjudicatio*, *dijudicare*,

✓ **DĒK-**✓ **DEIK-**✓ **DĪK-**✓ **DIG-**

to judge between, *præjudicare*, to judge before, *præjudiciūm*, -alis; *prædicare*, proclaim, declare in public, (eccles. Lat.) to preach, *prædicator*, -torius, -tio, -tivus; *vindicare*¹ (vim + dicare), to assert authority, or lay claim to anything either as one's own or to make it free, so to emancipate, liberate, defend, to claim compensation or exact punishment for a wrong, to avenge, revenge, *vindicator*, -tio; *vin-dex*, -icis, a claimant for oneself or on the part of another, a defender from wrong, a liberator, avenger, *vindiciæ*, a claim to a contested right, *vindicta*, the rod or staff used in the ceremony of freeing a slave, a protection, defence, punishment, vengeance for a wrong, *veri-dicus*, truth-telling; *discere*,² *di-dic-i*, to learn, *discipulus*, a learner, *disciplina*, a method of learning. (3) *Dec-*, in *dēc-ēre*, to be suitable, proper, seemly, honourable, *deceit* (impers.), it is fitting, *dēc-ens*, -tis, fitting, becoming, graceful, *decentia*, *indecentia*, -tia, *dec-or*, comeliness, grace, beauty, ornament, *decorus*, becoming, proper, elegant, adorned, *indecorus*, unseemly, *decus*, grace, splendour, honour, glory, dignity, *dēcōrare*, to adorn, embellish, honour; *dig-nus*³ (for *dec-nos), suitable, becoming, proper, worthy, *dignitas*, worthiness, honour, rank, *dig-nare*, to judge worthy, *condignus*, very worthy, *indignus*, unworthy, *indignitas*, unworthiness, insulting treatment, *indignari*, to deem unworthy, to be angry at, *indignatio*. (4) *Doc-*, in *doc-ere*, *docui*, *doc-tus*, to teach, *docilis*, teachable, *docilitas*, *indocilis*, *doctus*, learned, *doctor*, a teacher, *doctrina*, teaching, *doctrinalis*, relating to teaching, theoretical, *documen*, *documentum*, a lesson, example, specimen, proof, *dogma-ticus*, -tizare, loan-words from Greek.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *dicere*, *dire*, to say (p. p. ditto, detto, said, named), F. *dire*, on dit, 'one says,' a rumour, Ital. *dizione*, O. and N.F. *diction*, a saying, *diction*, O.F. *condicion*, M.E. *condicioun*, a stipulation, O.F. and M.E. *entredit*, an interdict; Ital. *benedicere*, *benedire*, *benedetto*, O.F. *beneir*, N.F. *bénir*, to bless, M.E. *benste*, grace before meat (a contraction of Lat. *benedicite*), *Benedictus* (as prop. n.). Ital. *Benedetto*, Port. *Bendigo*, O.F. *benecit*, *beneit*, M.E. *benet*, *benite* (orig. participles, with sense of 'blessed,' applied to exorcists, the third of the four lesser Roman ecclesiastical orders), used also as a surname, *Benet*, *Bennet*; N.F. *benet*, a simpleton,⁴ O.F. *beneçon*, M.E. *beneisoun*, *benison* (Lat. *benedictio*), *blessing*; Ital. *maledire*, Prov.

¹ *Vindict* from *vindicere* is found in the Twelve Tables.

² *Disco* is originally a reduplicate verb (cp. *ῥιῖδσκω*), *di-dic-sco, *dic-sco.

³ Brugmann (ii 136) hesitates whether *dignus* should be referred to the short form of the root *dēc-*, or the long *dēle-*, *dīc-*; in the latter case *dig-nus* would be from *dīc-nos*, and the primary sense 'distinguished.' But the usual significations of *dignus* seem to suit better the connection with *deceit*.

⁴ Cp. N.H.G. *selig*, *happy*, a term used of the dead, with Eng. *silly*.

maldir, maudir, O.F. maleir, maldir, N.F. maudire, O.F. maleison, maldisson, N.F. maudisson, M.E. maleison, *a curse*; O.F. and M.E. verdit (Lat. vere + dictum), N.E. verdict; N.F. prodige from Lat. prodigium (for prodicium), *a prophetic sign*, N.F. prodigieux (prodigious), *marvellous*; Ital dittare, dettare, Prov. ditar, O.F. ditier, M.E. diten (Lat. dictare), *to write, compose*, (as a legal term) *to lay a charge against*, Ital. dittato, dettato, Prov. dictat, O.F. dictie, ditie, M.E. ditee, N.F. ditty; L. Lat. indictare, Ital. endettare, *to concert, agree upon*, O.F. enditier, enditer, M.E. enditen, *dictate, write down*, (legal) *bring a charge against*, N.E. indite, *to write, compose*, indiet, *to make a charge*; Ital. giudicare. Prov. jutgar, O.F. jugier, M.E. jugged, jugen, N.E. to judge, Ital. giudice, Prov. jutge, juge, O.F. and M.E. juge, N.E. judge, O.F. and M.E. judgement, N.E. judgment, O.F. ajuger, M.E. njugen, *to adjudge*, F. pré-judice, *prejudgment*; Ital. predicare, Prov. prezicar, O.F. prechier, N.F. prêcher, M.E. prechen, *to preach*, Ital. vendicare, vengiare, Prov. vengar, venjar, O.F. vengier, N.F. venger, M.E. vengen (Chaucer), *to avenge, punish*, F. vengeur, M.E. avenger, O.F. vengeance, M.E. vengeance, N.E. vengeance, *revenge* (subs.), O.F. avengier, revengier, N.E. avenge, revenge, N.F. revancher; O.F. disciple, discipline, M.E. deciple, N.L. disciple, discipline; Ital. degno, Prov. O.F. and M.E. digne, *worthy*, F. dignifier, *to make worthy* (from L. Lat. dignificare), dignitaire (L. Lat. dignitarius), *a dignitary*, Ital. dignità, Prov. dignitat, O.F. digniteit, dignite, N.F. dignité, M.E. dignete, dignite, N.E. dignity. A concurrent popular form was O.F. dain, *dainty, quaint* (now obs.), Prov. dentat, daintat, *dignity*, O.F. deintie, daintie, *dignity*, also *choice, delicate food*, M.E. deinte, dainte, *elegance*, also used as an adj. *nice, delicate*, of which dainteth, *something elegant or pleasant*, was the subs.; in N.E. dainty is used both as adj. and subs. Ital. degnare, Prov. denhar, deinar, O.F. deigner, daigner, N.F. daigner, M.E. deinen, deignen, dainen,¹ *to think worthy*, N.E. deign, O.F. desdaigner, M.E. desdainen, N.E. disdain (vb.), O.F. desdaing, M.E. disdain, N.E. disdain (subs.); O.F. doctrine, docu-ment, O.F. and M.E. doctour, doctur, N.E. doctor.

Teutonic, tih-, teg-, in Goth. ga-teihan, *to inform, tell*, O.H.G. zihan, N.H.G. zeihen, *bring a charge against*, O.H.G. firzihan, *disclaim*, N.H.G. verzeihen, *pardon*, O.H.G. zeigon, N.H.G. zeigen, *to show*, Goth. taikns, O.H.G. zeihhan, N.H.G. zeichen, O.N. tåkn, teikn, A.S. tæcn, M.E. taken, token, N.E. token, *a sign*, Goth. taiknjan, O.H.G. zeihnan, N.H.G. zeichnen, O.N. teikna, A.S. tæcnian, M.E. tokenen, N.E. token, betoken (vb.); A.S. tæcean, *to teach*, O.N. teikna, *to draw, paint, mark*,

¹ In M.E. deinen had the impersonal use, 'it daineth him,' *it seems worthy to him*.

✓ DAI
✓ DEI
✓ DIK
✓ DIG

✓ DEK-

✓ DEIK-

✓ DİK-

✓ DIG-

beckon, O.N. *tiginn*, *distinguished*, *noble*, *well-born*, A.S. *dihtan*, O.H.G. *tihton*, M.H.G. *tih-ten*, N.H.G. *dichten*, *to write*, *compose* (loan-words from Lat. *dictare*), M.H.G. *tihtære*, N.H.G. *dichter*, *a poet*, O.H.G. *predigon*, *bredigon*, N.H.G. *predigen* (loan-word from Lat. *prædicare*), *to preach*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *do-decha*, *he may say*, Gael. *deic*, *fitting*, Gael. and Ir. *docha*, *more likely*, comp. of *doigh*, *likely*, Gael. and Ir. *dochas*, *hope* (?).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *paradigm*, *apodeictic*, *didachē*, *didactic*, *dicast*, *syndic*, *syndicate*, *Docetæ*, *a Gnostic sect which asserted that our Lord only appeared to have a human body*, *dogma*, *dogmatic*, -ism, -ise, -ist, *doxology*, *paradox*, -ical, *heterodox*, *orthodox*, -y.

Latin, *dietum*, 'ipse dixit,' *diction*, *dictionary*, *addicted*, -ion, *contradict*, -ion, -ory, *edict*, *indict*, -ion, *interdict* (vb. and subs.), *interdiction*, *predict*, -ion, -ive, *Benedict* (pr. n.), *benediction*, -ory, *malediction*, -ory, *valediction*, -ory, *dictate*, -tion, -tor, -torial, *dictatorship*, *abdicate*, -tion, *dedicate*, -tion, -tive, -tor, -tory; *index*, *indicate*, -tion, -tor, -tory, -tive; *judicial*, -ary, -ous, *adjudicate*, -ion, *dijudicate*, *prejudicate*, *prejudicial*, *predicate*, -tion, -tive, -tory; *vindicate*, -tion, -tor, -tory, *vindictive*, -ness; *decent*, *indecent*, -cy, *decōrous*, *decōrum*, *indecōrous* (*decor*, -ōris), *decōrate*, -tion, -tor, -tive (*decus*, -ōris); *condign*, *indignant*, -nation; *docile*, -ity, *indocile*, *indoctrinate* (coined word), *doctrinal* (Lat. *doctrinalis*).

L. Latin and Romance, *ditto* (*aforesaid*), 'on dit,' *condition*, -al, *unconditional*; *Bennet*¹ (pr. n.), *benison*, *malison*; *verdict*, *ditty*; *indite*, *to compose*, *indict* (pronounced 'indite,' *to charge against*), *indictment*, are of O.F. and M.E. descent, but corrected to the classical spelling; *judge*, *adjudge*, *judgment*, *prejudge*, *prejudgment*, *prejudice*, verb. and subs.), *preach*, -er; *venge*, *avenge*, *revenge* (vb. and subs.) *avenger*, *vengeance*; *disciple*, *discipline* (vb. and subs.), *prodigy*, *prodigious*; *dignify*, *dignity*, -ary, *indignity*, *dainty* (adj. and subs.), *daintiness*; *deign*, *disdain*, *disdainful*; *doctrine*, *dootrinaire*, *document*, -ary, *doctor*.

Teutonic, *token*, *betoken*, *teach*, -er, -ing, -able, *taught*.

¹ A very common surname in England, formed from *Benet*, used first as a Christian name, or perhaps in some cases from its owner or his ancestor having belonged to the order of *exorcistæ*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DEK}^{\text{S}}}$, *capable, suitable, wise, clever, right* (i.e. not left).

Sanscrit, daksh-, in dakshas, *clever, appropriate, right*, dakshatā, *cleverness, ability*, dakshina, Hindi dakshin (adj.), *on the right hand, southern, honest, straightforward*, dakshinapatha, Hindi dakhan, *the Dekkan, the southern path or district*.

Zend, dash-, in dashina, *on the right hand, clever, &c.*

Greek, δεξ-, in δέξιος, *on the right hand, dexterous, ready, fortunate*,¹ δεξιότης, *dexterity*, δεξιό-σσιπος, *a horse attached by a rope to the pair yoked to the chariot, on the right-hand side*: the best horse was chosen for display, hence δεξιόσσιπος acquired the sense of 'spirited, impetuous.'

Latin, dex-, in dexter,² *on the right hand, skilful, fortunate*; dextera, *the right hand*, dexteritas, *skill, cleverness*, dextrorsum, *to the right*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. destriero, Prov. destriers, O.F. destrier, destrer, ME destrere, destrer (as from a L. Lat. dextrarius), *a war-horse led by a squire on the right of his own horse*, F. dextérité, *skill*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. deszine, O. Slav. desinu, *the right hand*.

Teutonic, Goth. taihs-wa, O.H.G. zesavo, zeswo, M.H.G. zeswe, *the right hand, on the right*, A.S. teso, *on the right*.

Celtic, O. Ir. dess, *right hand, south*, N. Ir. deas (s.s.), also *elegant, dexterous*, Wel. dehen, *right hand, south*, Wel. deheug, *skilful*, Corn. dehon, dyhou, s.s., also *right, regular, exact*, Gael. and Ir. du, *meet, proper*,³ Gael. and Ir. dual, duthaich, *hereditary right*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanscrit (thr. Hindi dakhan), Deccan.

Latin, dexter (heraldic term), *on the right of the shield, dexterous, dextrorsal, dextral*.

L. Latin and Romance, destrier, dexterity.

Celtic, due, in the phrase 'due North,' &c. = *exactly* North, also the Cornish idiom a due attendant, Churchman, &c. = *a regular attendant, &c.*

¹ The Greek augurs, looking north, regarded omens from the right, i.e. the east, as lucky. The Romans, looking south, regarded the left as the lucky quarter, but the influence of the Greek writers prevailed, and the right was regarded as the lucky quarter. The Greeks called the left hand εὐρύμην, *fortunate*, as a euphemism.

² A comparative form (-daksh- + -tera, comparative suffix), but, this being lost sight of, it was treated as a positive, and dexterior, dextimus, formed from it.

³ Wh. Stokes regards these words as borrowed from O.F. deu (p.p. = Lat. debitus); but Macbain seems to refer them to the root $\sqrt{\text{du}}$: *to be able*; see *Gael. Dict.* under du, dual and duthaich.

(1) **Eur.-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{DEM}}$, with sense of *construction, building*.

Sanskrit, *dam-*, in *dam-as*, a *house, home*, *damē* (locative), *at home* (cp. Lat. *domi*, s.s.), *dam-pati-s*, *master of the house*, *damunas*, *domestic*.

Greek, *δεμ-, δομ-, δαμ-*, in *δέμω*, *to build*, *δέμας*, *the body, bodily frame*, specially of a *man*, *δεσπότης* (from *δεμο-ποτης* = Eur.-Ar. *dem-s + pati*), *house-lord*, *δόμος*, a *house or temple*, *δομέω*, *to build*, *δάμ-αρ, -αρος* (Æol. *δόμ-ορτις*), a *wife, house-mistress* (= *δαμ-*, *house + αρτης, managing*).

Latin, *dom-*, in *domus*, a *house*, *dominus* (*domnus*), a *house-master*, *domina* (*domna*), *house-mistress*, *dominicus*, *belonging to a master*, in eccles. Lat. dies *Dominica*, *the Lord's day*, *dominium* (*domnium*), *ownership, lordship, a feast, banquet*, *domesticus*, *belonging to the house*, *domicilium*, a *habitation*, *dominari*, *to be master, rule over*, *dominator*, *dominatio*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *duomo*, *cathedral, dome*, OF *dôme*, a *state-house, a guildhall, a dome*, Span. *don*, Port. *dom*, from Lat. *domine* (voc.), *master, a title or address, used in speaking to or of a gentleman*, OF *danz*, ME *dan*, *title of respect to priests* (= Lat. *domine*); OF *dame*, *lord*, in *dame-Dieu*, *Lord God*, *vidame* (= *vice-dominus*), *title of a dignitary holding land under a bishop*, Ital. *donna* (*domna*), Span. *doña, dueña*, a *lady, Lady* (a title of address), F. *dame*, a *lady*, ME *dame*, a *lady*, spec. *wife of a knight, a woman, title of address*, ME *damme*, NE *dam* (corrupted from *dame*), *the mother of an animal* (so *sire* [= Lat. *senior*], *the father of an animal*); Ital. *Madonna* (= *mea domina*), '*Madam*,' also specially used as *the title of the Mother of our Lord*, Ital. *mona, Monna*, a contraction of *madonna, mistress*, used as a *familiar address to a woman*, also a name given to *an ape or monkey*, Port. *mona*, a *she-monkey*, Span. *mono*, a *monkey*, Ital. *monicchio*, dimin. a *little monkey*, OF. *monne* (dim. *monnine*, s.s.), NE. (early) *munkye*, (later) *monkey*; OF. *Madame*, *my lady, Madam*; L. Lat. *dominicellus*, OF. *damoiseil*, N.F. *damoiseau*, a *page, a young gentleman, a squire*, L. Lat. *dominicella*, Ital. and Prov. *donzella, damigella*, OF. *damoiselle*, N.F. *demoiselle*, a *young lady*, M.E. *damisele, damesele*, N.E. *damsel*, N.F. *Mademoiselle*, '*my young lady*,' equivalent to English *Miss*; Ital. *domenica*, Prov. *dimenge-s*, OF. *diemenche*, N.F. *dimanche*, Port. and Span. *domingo*, *the Lord's day, Sunday*; Ital. *dominio, demanio*, *ownership*, OF. *demaine*,¹ *demeine, demoine* (from which L. Lat. *demanium*), M.E. *demaine, demeine*, *possession, property, estate*, N.E. *domain, demeine*.

¹ The change of vowels is probably due to a confusion with OF. *measse* or *maissie*, a *household* (from Lat. *mansere*), Skeat.

(terms in legal use), a *manor-house with lands* (Skeat), N.E. *domain*, *territory*, *rule*; Prov. *dompnhon*, *donjon*, Lat. *domnio*, *domgio* (1025 A.D.), *dungio*, O.F. *donjon*, from L. Lat. *domnio-nem*, *domnjon(em)* (= *dominion[em]*), the *chief tower*, the *donjon-keep*, the *lord's tower*; O.F. and Prov. *dangier*, *danger*, M.E. *daunger*, *danger*, as from L. Lat. *domniarium*, *domnjarium*, the *authority of a lord over his serf*, *dependence upon a master's will*, *subjection to his power of punishment*; so 'in *danger of hell-fire*' = *subject to the punishment of hell-fire* (cp. Shakespeare, 'You stand within his danger,' i.e. *supreme power*). The change of the vowel is probably caused by confusion with *damnarium*, *loss*, *damage*. Ital. and F. *domino*, a *black hood with cape*, worn by *priests in winter*, a *mask with a long hood or cloak*, *domino*, *game at dominoes*, so called from the *backs of the pieces being coloured black*, O.F. *dames* (*jeu de dames*), the *game of draughts*, from *dame*, *lord or lady*, the *name given to a piece when crowned* (in Eng. 'the king'), F. *damier*, a *draught-board*, F. *damer*, to *crown a piece at draughts*, Scot. *dams*, *draughts*, *dam-brod*, *dam-board*, a *draught-board*; F. *dominer*, to *dominate*, Du. *domineren* (borrowed from F), to *feast luxuriously*, *act the master* (cp. Shakespeare, 'T. of the Shrew,' iii. 2, 'Go to the feast, revel and domineer'); F. *despote*, *domestique*, *domicile*.

Balto-Slav., *domu*, *house*, *home*, N. Slav. *domadar*, *house-master*, Russ. *domaz*, a *stall-fed ox*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *tuom* (a loan-word of the ninth century), a *cathedral church*, N.H.G. *tum*, now obsolete and supplanted by later *dom*, *dom-kirche*; O.H.G. *zimbar*, N.H.G. *zimmer*, *wood for building a house*, a *room*, O.N. *timbr*, A.S. *timber*, *wood felled for building*, Goth. *timrjan*, O.H.G. *zimberen*, N.H.G. *zimmern*, to *build*, *work as a carpenter*, N.H.G. *zimmerman*, a *carpenter*, N.H.G. *zimmer*, a *room*, M.H.G. *vrouwen-zimmer*, N.H.G. *frauenzimmer*, the *ladies' apartment* (used as a collective name for the ladies¹ of the house, then as the individual name for a lady); N.H.G. *damen-spiel*, Swed. *dam-spel*, Dan. *dam-spil*, the *game at draughts*, N.H.G. *dambrett*, *damenbrett*, Swed. *dam-bræde*, Dan. *dam-bræt*, *draught-board*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *dam-liacc*, *house of stones*, *aur-dam*, *portico*, *ante-room* (see Fick, 4th edit. vol. ii. 141).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *despot*, -ic, -ical, -ism (thr. F.).

Latin, *domus*, *dominical*, *domestic*, -ate, -ion (thr. F.), *domiciliate*,

¹ Cp. N. Pers. *anderun*, the *inner apartment set apart for women*, is used as an expression for the 'ladies of the house.'

-iary (thr. F), *dominate*, *dominant*, -nator, -nation, *predominate*, -nant, -nancee.

L. Latin and Romance, *dome*, *major-domo*, *dominie* (Scot.), *Dan* as a prefix to name, as *Dan John*, *Mr. or Sir John*, often used as a form of address to the clergy, *Dan Priest*, *Sir Priest*, &c, now obsolete, *Don* (in Span. and Ital. names), *don*, a dignified person, *donnish*, *donna*, *prima donna*, 'first lady,' *Bella-donna* (lit 'beautiful lady'), a plant so-called from the extract being used to heighten the brightness of the eyes, *duenna*, companion of a young lady; *M E.* *beldam*, (lit) fair, or good lady, used as a title for grandmother, an old woman, (in bad sense) an old hag; *dame*, *dam*, *Madonna*, *monkey*, *madam*, *ma'm*, *damsel*, *Domingo*, *Dominic*, *Dominica*, Christian names given to children born on a Sunday, the island *Dominica* was so-called because discovered on a Sunday; *Dominicans*, friars of the order of St *Dominic*; *dominion*, *donjon*, *dungeon*, *danger*, -ous, *endanger*, *domino*, *dominoes*, *domineer* (thr. Du. loan-word).

Teutonic, *timber*.

(2) *Eur.-Ar.* $\sqrt{\text{DEM}}$, to subdue, master, tame.

Sanskrit, *dam-*, in *dam-āyati*, *subdue*, *damanas*, *taming*, *damitr*, a tamer, *damyas*, (verbal adj.) to be tamed, (subs) *damyas*, a bullock that has to be tamed, i e. is untamed, -*damaśyas* (in comp.) = *taming*.

Greek, *δαμ-*, in *δαμάω*, *δαμ-άζω*, to tame, subdue, *δάμαλος*, a calf, *δαμάλης*, a young bullock, *δάμαλις*, a young cow, -*δαμ-ος* (in comp), *taming*, *subduing*, e g. *ἵπποδαμος*, *Horse-tamer*; *ἀ-δάμας* (*ἀ* priv. + *δαμάω*, to tame), *unconquerable*, gen. *ἀδάμαντος*, used in Hom. as a proper name, but in Hesiod as the name of a very hard metal, probably steel; Theophrastus applies the name to the hardest gem then known, an amorphous form of corundum; after him Pliny applies it to the same or a similar gem, but when the diamond became known in the West it became its special name; *ἀδαμάντινος*, hard as adamant.

Latin, *dom-*, in *domare*, -ui, -itum, to tame, subdue, *domitare* (freq. of *domare*) with same meaning, *indomitabilis*, *unconquerable*, *adamas*, -antis (Gk. loan-word), the hardest iron or steel, general term for anything inflexible or unbreakable, in Pliny a gem, perhaps the diamond, *adamantinus*, hard as steel; *damma*, *dama*, the general name for beasts of the deer kind, a fallow-deer.

L. Latin and Romance, Prov. *domtar* (Lat. *domitare*), *dondar*, O.F.

donter, danter, M.E. daunten, to subdue, tame,¹ N.E. **daunt, to subdue by intimidation;** O.F. and M.E. **adamaunt, ademaunt, a mineral or metal of extreme hardness, a diamond, the loadstone,**² M.E. **adamantin** (direct from Lat.), N.E. **adamantine**: later forms are Ital. **diamante**, Prov. **diaman**, O.F. **diamant**, M.E. **diamant, diamaund**, N.E. **diamond**, all traceable to a supposed connection with Gk. *δια-*, *through*, as though marking its transparency. Prov. **dam**, O.F. **daim** (m.), **daine** (f.), from which are formed Ital. **daino, daina**, O. Span. **dayne** (from L. Lat. *damus* or Lat. *dama*), *a deer*.

✓ **DEER**

Teutonic, O.H.G. **zam**, N.H.G. **zahn**, O.N. **tamr**, A.S. **tam**, M. and N.E. **tame**, Goth. **ga-tamjan**, O.H.G. **zemmen**, N.H.G. **zahmen**, O.N. **temja**, A.S. **temian**, *to tame*, Goth. **ga-timan**, *to be compliant*, O.H.G. **zēman**, N.H.G. **ziemen**, *to be fit, orderly*, L.G. **tāmen, temen**, *to fit, agree with, allow*, M.E. **teem, beteem**, *think fit, allow*, now out of use, but **beteem** was used by Shakespeare and Spenser; N.H.G. **ziemlich**, *moderate, passable*; O.H.G. **damo, tamo** (m.), M.H.G. **tame**; N.H.G. **dam-, damm-**, *a deer*, only found in comp, as in **dam-bock**, *a buck*, **dam-hirsch**, *a hart*, A.S. **dā** (only once found as = Lat. *damma*), M.E. **doo**, N.E. **doe**, Dan. **daa-**, Swed. **dof-** (in comp), as in Dan. **daa-hjort**, *a buck*, **daa-calv**, *a fawn*, Swed. **dof-hjort**, *a buck*, **dof-hind**, *a doe*³ (cp. Corn. **da**).

Celtic, Gael. **damh**, *ox, stag*, O. Ir. **dam**, Corn. **da**, *a deer*, Bret. **demm**, *a roe*, Bret. **danvad**, *sheep*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, **adamant** (thr. Lat. and F.), **adamantine** (thr. Lat.).

Latin, **indomitable**.

1. **Latin and Romance**, **daunt, dauntless, undaunted, diamond** (from Gk.),

Teutonic, **tame** (vb. and subs.), **tamer, tamable, &c**; **doe** (from A.S. or Corn. **da**); **beteem**.

¹ In M.E. **daunten** is also *to flatter, to soothe, i.e. to persuade or subdue by fair words*.

² The loadstone was called **adamaunt** from a supposed connection with **adamaus**, pres. part. of *ad amare, to have an affection for*; in Prov. **adimans, amans**, O.F. **aimant**, M.E. **aymont**, traces of this confusion are apparent.

³ Kluge considers all these Teutonic forms to be borrowed from Lat. *damma*, and the A.S. **Dan.** and Swed. forms to have lost the original nasal. All these words in Gk. Lat. Teut. and Celtic seem to have been in use from the time when the pastoral life was passing into the agricultural, and the animals hitherto wandering in herds became domesticated. Cp. Sans. **dāmyas** (adj.), *needing to be tamed*, **dāmyas** (subs.), *an untamed bullock*.

Eur.-Ar. √*DEBH*, to injure, damage.

Sanscrit, dabh-, in dabh-noti, dabh-ati, injures.

Greek, δαφ-, in δέφω, to knead with the hand, pound, stamp, prepare a hide, δέψω (s.s.), διφθέρα,¹ a prepared hide, leather (?).

Latin, depere, to knead, prob. a Gk. loan-word.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Greek*, diphtheria, diphtheritic (?).

Eur.-Ar. √*DER* √*DR*, to split, burst asunder, cleave, rend, flay.

Sanscrit, dr-, dar-, in dr-nati, burst, split open, (trans and intrans) dar-yati (caus.), make to burst, drive asunder, dar, an opening, a γῆιτ, hole in the earth, dārana, a cleaving, pari-dar, stripping off, dāru, a piece of wood, dru, wood, a tree, drumas, a tree, deva-daru, divine tree, the deodar, dr-tis, a leather pipe or bag, darvi, a snake's skin.

Zend, dar-, der-, in der-ta, cut, mown, dārena, a fissure, split, dru, wood, dauru, a piece of wood, N. Pers. dar-acht, a tree (cp. Ir. darach).

Greek, δερ-, δαρ-, in δέρω, to flay (perf. δέ-δαρκα), δέρμα, the skin or hide of beasts, but later the skin of men, also husk of fruits, δερματίς (dimin.), the skin, δέρρις, a leather cover, ἐπιδερμις, the outer skin; δέρη, δειρή, the neck, Æol. δέρρα (for δέρσα), δειράς, the ridge of a chain of hills (cp. αὐχὴν, neck, and a ridge, isthmus); δρύς, a tree spec. the oak, δρυμός, an oak coppice. Δρύάς, Ἀμαδρυάς, -αδος, a tree-nymph, a dryad, whose life was supposed to be bound up with that of the tree, δρυπετής,² ripening on the tree, δρύππα, an over-ripe olive; δόρυ (gen. -ατος, Epic δούρατος), a tree, a stem, shaft of a spear, the spear itself, δέν-δρον, Ion. δέν-δρεον (a reduplicated form from δρύς: cp. δρος, a copse), a tree, δρυλδης (Aristotle), a Druid (from Celtic); δῶρον, a hand-breadth, the distance between the thumb and little finger when the fingers are parted and stretched out; λάριξ (for δάριξ), the larch.

Latin, dor-, in dorsum (dossum), the back, the ridge of a hill (cp. Æol. δέρρα=*δέρσα), dorsualis, dorsal, dossennus, a hunchback, larix, -icis (Gk. loan-word), drupa (Gk. loan-word), an over-ripe olive.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. dosso, Prov. and O.F. dos, the back, L. Lat. dorsarium, O.F. dossier, M.E. dossier, doser, a curtain or piece of

¹ Liddell and Scott refer διφθέρα to δέφω.

² Δρυπετής is frequently varied into δρυπετής, falling from the tree (see Skeat, under 'drupe').

tapestry hung round the walls of a room,¹ (later forms) L. Lat. *dorsale*, *dossale*, a *dossal*, with spec. sense, the curtain hung at the east end of a chancel, N.F. *dossier*, the back of a seat, a bundle of papers labelled on the back, a record, O.F. *endosser*, M.E. *endossen*, originally perhaps with the meaning to back up, support, but later with the meaning of the modern 'endorse,' back or sign one's name to a bill, give full assent and confirmation, F. *drûpe*, a stone fruit; Ital. *larice*, O.F. *larege* *larice*, N.F. (early) *larche*, (later) *larch*, N.F. *mêlêze* (perhaps a corrupted compound of *mêl*, honey + *larêge*), the sweet larch, Span. *alerce*, either from Arabic *alarzah*, the cedar, or from *larice* + Arab. article *al*.

✓DER
✓DE

Balto-Slav, *der-*, in O. Slav. *dir-ati*, *cleaves*, Bulg. *dera*, to flay, Lith. *dirti*, to flay, O. Slav. *dervo*, a tree, Lith. *derva*, a tree,² fir-tree, O. Slav. *druva*, wood, Russ. *drova* (s s), O. Slav. *drevenu*, wooden.

Tentonic, *ter-*, *tre-*, in Goth. *tairan* (in *ga-tairan*, destroy, *tear up*), O.H.G. *zeran* (in *fir-zeran*, pull to pieces, destroy), N.H.G. *zehren*, O.N. *tæra*, to consume, A.S. *teran*, N.E. to tear, A.S. *teorian*, to tire; Goth. *triu*, O.N. *trê*, O. Sax. *treo*, *trio*, a tree, A.S. *treow*, *treo*, a tree, a trunk, wood, Goth. *triweins*, wooden, O.N. *tyri*, *tirfi*, a resinous fir-tree (cp. Lith. *derva*); O.N. *tjara*, *tar*, A.S. *teoru*, M.E. *terre*, *tarre*, N.E. *tar*; O.N. *tjörn* (gen. *tjarna*), M.E. *terne*, a mountain pool, N.E. *tarn* (cp. Sans. *dar*, a hole, *pit*, and N.H.G. *loch*, a lake and a hole).

Celtic, Corn and Wel. *darn*, a piece, fragment, Wel. *darnio*, to piece, also break in pieces (cp. Sans. *dṛnati*), O. Ir. *dair* (gen. *darach*), an oak, Wel. *derw*, *dar*, Corn. *dar*, *darak*, an oak, O. Ir. *daire*, Gael. and N. Ir. *doire*, an oak wood, O. Ir. *drui*,³ Wel. *derwydd*, a magician, *Druid*, Ir. and Gael. *druim*, a ridge, hill, back of a man, Gael. and Ir. *dearn*, hand-breadth (see above, Gk. *δῶρον*).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, compounds and derivatives of *δέρμα*, as *epidermis*, *hypodermatous*, *dermatology*, *pachyderm*, *dermal*, *taxidermy*, &c.; *dryad*, *hamadryad*, *dendro-bion*, a class of orchids, *rhodo-dendron* (lit. *rose-tree*). *Druid* (thr. Lat.-Gall. *Druidæ*'), *larch* (thr. Lat. and F. from *λάριξ*=*δάριξ*), are uncertain.

¹ Originally for the comfort of those who had to lean their backs against the walls, as well as for ornament

² The Gk. *λάριξ*, Lat. *larix*, the *larch*, is referred by Stokes and Bezenberger to the same source as *drûs*, Lith. *derva*, Ir. *dair*, with the not infrequent change of *l* to *d*.

³ The connection of Ir. *drui* (gen. *druid*), Wel. *derwydd*, Gael. *draoidh*, a magician, *Druid*, is not accepted by Stokes and Bezenberger. Brugmann, on the other hand (i 221), places the O. Ir. and the Latinised Gallic *Druidæ* in the equation with *drûs* and Goth. *triu*.

⁴ *Druidæ* may have been a direct derivation from the Celtic, or borrowed from Aristotle.

Latin, dorsal (as from *dorsalis).

L. Latin and Romance, dossal, endorse, -ment, drupe (fr. Gk. thr. Lat.), *drupaceous* (coined, as from Lat. drupaceus).¹

Teutonic, tear, torn, tire, untirable, tiresome, -ness, tree, tar, tarry (adj.), *tar-paulin, tarn* (a north-country word from O.N.).

Celtic, Drum- in Ir. or Scotch names of places as *Drum-lanrig, &c., Derry*, from *doire, an oak wood*.

(2) **Eur-Ar. √DER**, *to observe, have regard to, respect, mind*.

Sanskrit, *dr̥-, dri-*, in *ā-driyate* (compound ā + driyate). *respect, honour, a-dritas, honoured, esteemed*.

Zend, *der-*, in *dereta, honoured*.

Greek, *δρα-* in *δράω, δρῶ, to see, look at*, cited by Liddell and Scott from 'Etymol. Magn.' 287, Bekker's 'Anecdota,' 549.

L. Latin and Romance, Prov. *atirar*, O.F. *atirer*, *to adorn*, M.E. *atiren* (s. s.), M.E. *atir*, *adornment*, N.E. *attire, tire*, (vb.) *to dress*, (subs.) *dress, clothing, apparel*, from O.N. *tire*, A.S. *tir*; Ital. *tiro*, *a drawing, a yoke of oxen, a set of things*, Prov. *tiera, teira*, *a row*, also *adornment, attire*, O.F. *tiere*, *a row, rank, order*, O.F. *tire*, *a course*, N.E. *tire, tyre, teer*, now spelt *tier*, perhaps from A.S. *tir* or *tier*, or O.N. *tirr*.

Teutonic, O. and N.H.G. *zart*, *beloved, dear, fine*, O.H.G. *ziari*, N.H.G. *zier*, *splendour, beauty*, O.N. *tirr*, A.S. *tir*, *glory, honour*, O.H.G. *ziari, zēri* (adj.), *precious, magnificent*, N.H.G. *zieren*, *to adorn* (see Kluge ad vb.).

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic, tire, attire* (probably thr. Romance, and not directly from A.S.); *tier, tirade, tiraille, retire, -ment*.

Eur-Ar. √DERK̄, *to see, behold, observe, notice*.

Sanskrit, *derç-*, in *derçe, to see* (p. p. *dṛṣhtas*), *seen, dṛṣayati* (caus.), *show, dṛçi, sight, dṛçyas, visible*.

¹ Diez, Brachet, and Skeat connect with Goth. *tairan* or O.N. *tæra* the following Romance words: Ital. *tirare*, Prov. *tirar*, O.F. *tirer*, *to draw, pull, shoot*, Ital. *tirata*, Prov. and Span. *tirada*, O.F. *tirade*, *a drawing, pulling*, N.F. *tir*, *a shooting*, N.F. *tirailleur*, *to pull, pester*, (as a military term) *to skirmish*, *tirailleur*, *a skirmisher*, O.F. *retirer*, *to draw back*, with the Eng. loan-words, *tirade, tiraille, and retire, -ment*. Körtling rejects this derivation as untenable, and prefers Vanček's explanation from Lat. *tiro*, *a recruit, young beginner*, from Eur-Ar. √ter-, *to rub, wear away*. He gives no reason for this, and, if the explanation of Diez is not accepted, it seems better to refer these words to O.N. *tirr*, or A.S. *tir*, with the sense of *drawing out in regular order*: op. Span. 'de una tirada, in one stretch, tiro, a string of mules, Eng. 'a file of ordnance' = a row of guns (Hakluyt), later tier.

Zend, *darc-*, in *dareça*, *sight, seeing*, *darsti*, *seeing* (subs.), N. Pers. or Arab. *tark-hun* (loan-word from *δράκων*, or *δρακόντιον*), *tarragon*.

Greek, *δερκ-*, in *δέρκ-ομαι* (perf. *δέδορκα*, aor. *ἔδρακ-ον*) *to see, look at*, *δράκος*, *the eye*, *δορκάς*, *the gazelle* (so called from its large bright eyes), *δράκων*, *a dragon* (the 'seer,' from its supposed keenness of sight), *δράκαινα*, *a she-dragon*, *δρακόντιον*, *a plant, dragonwort*, *Arum Dracunculus*, *Δράκων* (pr. n. of an Athenian magistrate).

Latin, *draco*, -onis, -contis, *dragon, standard of a cohort* (cp. 'in templis referre dracones,' Valer. Fl.), Gk. loan-word, *dracæna*, *she-dragon*, *draconarius*, *a standard bearer*, *dracontium*, *dragon-wort*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *dragone*, O.F. *dragon*, M.E. *dragon*, *dragune*, *a dragon*, (later sense, introduced probably from Spain) *a standard*,¹ also *the soldier who followed it, a dragoon*, Ital. *dragontea*, M.E. *dragaunce* (from Lat. loan-word *dracontium*), Span. *taragontea*, *targona*, *dragonwort*, N.E. *tarragon*.²

Teutonic, Goth. *ga-tarhjan*, *to take notice of*, O.H.G. *trahton*, N.H.G. *trachten*, *betrachten*, A.S. *trahtian*, *to consider, regard attentively*, O.H.G. *zoraht*, A.S. *torht*, *bright*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *derc*, Gael. and N. Ir. *dearc*, *an eye*, Gael. and N. Ir. *dreach*, *face*, Wel. *drych*, *a look, looking-glass*, O. Ir. *conderc-ar*, 'is seen,' Gael. *dearc*, Ir. *dearc-aim*, *to see*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *Dorcas*, pr. n. (N. T.), **Dragon** (thr. Lat. and F.), **Tarragon** (thr. Arab. and Span.), **Draconian**, *epithet applied to a severe code of law*.

L. Latin and Romance, *dragoon*, *dragonade* (fr. Gk.).

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DER}}$, *to sleep*.

Sanskrit, *dr-*, *drā-*, in *dra-ti*, *sleeps*, *ni-drā* (*ni, down, + drā*), *sleep*, *nidritas*, *asleep* (comp. of *ni, down, + dritas, asleep*), from which is derived Hind. *nind-i* (for *nindri* by loss of *r*), *sleep*.

Greek, *δαρ-*, *δαρ-θ-* (= Eur.-Ar. *dh-*), in *δαρ-θάνω* (aor. *ἔδραθον*), *to sleep*.

¹ On the standard was probably worked or painted a representation of the devil under the form of a dragon being overcome by St. Michael; cf. Du Cange.

² *Targona* was from *tarkhna*, the Arabic form of *δρακόντιον*, a name learnt from the Greeks of the Lower Empire and imported by the Arabs to Spain.

Latin, dor-, in dormire, *to sleep* (p. p. dormitus), dormitorium, *a sleeping-room*.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. dormir, *to sleep*, O.F. dortour, dortoir, M.E. dortour, dorter, *a sleeping-room* (Lat. dormitorium, L. Lat. dortorium), O.F. dormeur, *a sleeping-chamber*, N.E. dormer in dormer-window, *a bedroom window* (now applied to a window in the roof), O.F. dormant, *sleeping*, M.E. dormant, *used of something that remains permanently though not always in use*: cp. Chaucer, 'Cant Tales,' Gen. Prol. 355, 'His table dormant in his halle alway stood redy covered, al the long day.'¹

Balto-Slav., drem-, in O. Slav. drēm-ati, Russ. dremati, *sleep*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

Latin, dormitory.

L. Latin and Romance, dormer-window, dormant, dormancy.

Eur.-Ar. √DRE, *to run, hasten*.

Sanscrit, drā-, drū-m-, in drāti, *run, hasten, go about*, in dan-dram-yate, *run about*.

Greek, δρα-, δρα-μ, in δι-δρά-σκω, *to run* (aor. ἔ-δραμ-ον, δραμ-εῖν), *to run, ἀποδρᾶναι, to run away, δρόμων, a quick-sailing vessel, δρόμος, a course, race, running, a race-course, δρομαῖος, swift, δρομαῖος κάμηλος, a riding camel, ἵππόδρομος, a race-course for chariots*.

Latin, dromas (Gk. loan-word), *a dromedary*; later dromedarius was coined from the Greek, and took the place of dromas.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. dromont, dromon, *a ship of war, a swift-sailing ship*, M.E. dromound, dromoun (s.s.), Ital. dromedario, Prov. dromedari, O.F. dromadaire, M.E. dromedari, dromondari, N.E. dromedary; Ital. trottare, O.F. trotter, M.E. trodden, N.E. trot (loan-word fr. O.H.G. trotton).²

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. drumu, *a road*, perhaps a loan-word from δρόμος.

Teutonic, tre-d-, tre-p-, extensions of tre-, in O.H.G. tre-t-an,

¹ Dormouse has been referred to a F dormeuse, *sleepy*, but without any satisfactory evidence. It is more probably a compound word (dor + mouse). Skeat suggests a connection of dor with O.N. dura, *asleep, dar, benumbed, stupefied*. Mätzner thinks that it may be from A.S. dora, *a locust or grasshopper*. The explanation of dormouse has still to be given; see under √dhy-es-.

² Diez derives trottare from L. Lat. *tolutare, *to trot*, formed from Lat. tolūtus, *on the trot*, which is generally referred to tollere, *to lift*, as if tolūtum = *lifting the foot*. Kluge's explanation is safer.

N.H.G. *treten*, A.S. *tre-dan*, Goth. *trudan*, O.N. *trodha*, M.E. *treden*, *to tread*, M.E. *tred*, *trod*, a *foot-mark*, M.E. *trade*, a *track, road, path, way of life*,¹ later a man's ordinary *business*, his '*trade*': cp. '*to blow trade*'=*to blow steadily in one direction*, as the *trade-wind*, the constant wind (see Skeat under '*trade*'), O.H.G. *trotton*, *to tread quickly* (intens. of O.H.G. *tretan*, Kluge); Goth. *trimpan* (p t. *tramp*), in *anstrimpan*, *to tread upon*, M and N.H.G. *trampeln*, O.N. and Swed. *trampa*, M.E. *trampen*, *to tread*, *trampelen* (freq of *trampen*), *to tread heavily*, from *tramp-*, nasalised form of *trap-*, in L.G. and Du. *trappen*, *to trawl*, O.N. *trappa*, Dan. *trappe*, M.H.G. *tieppe*, *trappe*, N.H.G. *treppe*, a *step in a stair, a stair*, O. Du. *trappe*, A.S. *treppe*, a *step, stair*, also a *trap* (i.e. one which opens by an animal's *tread*—the oldest way of catching wild animals); M.E. *trippen*, *to step quickly or shortly*, Du. *trippen*, Dan. *trippa*, *to trip*, O.N. *trippi*, a *colt*, M. Du. and M.E. *tranten* (fr. a nasal base of *tretan*), *to walk slowly about*, M.E. *tranter*, a *pedlar*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, hippo-drome, M.E. *dromound* (thr. O.F. *dromont*).

Latin, *dromedary* (thr. Prov. or O.F.).

Teutonic, *tread*, *trod*, *trodden*, *tread-mill*, &c., *treddle*, *trade*, *trade-wind*, *trades-man*, &c.; *trader*, *tramp*, *trample*, *trap*, *trapper*, *entrap*, *trap-door*, *trap-ball*, *trap-rock* (so called from its steplike arrangement), &c.; *trip*, *tripper*; *Tranter*, found still as a surname, but obsolete in its original sense of *pedlar*, *trot* (thr. Rom.).

Eur.-Ar. *√DRE *√DER-, with sense of *doing* (?).

Greek, *δρᾶ-*, in *δράω*, *to be doing, to accomplish, fulfil* (aor. *ἔδρᾶσα*, perf. *δέ-δρᾶ-κα*), *δραίνω*, *to be ready to do*, *δησστήρ*, a *working man*, *δρᾶ-μα*, a *deed, action, its representation on the stage*, *δραματικός*, *dramatic*, *δραστικός*, *efficient*.

ENGLISH DERIV. Greek, *drama*, *melodrama*, *dramatic*, -ise, -ist, *drastic*.

¹ For the earlier meanings of '*trade*' see the following—

'Hath tracted forth some salvage beastes trade.'—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*.

'A common trade to passe through Priam's house.'—Surrey, *Amend*.

'Thy sin's not accidental but a trade.'—Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DRĒĶ-}}$, $\sqrt{\text{DRĒĜH-}}$, to grasp, hold fast, seize, hurt.¹

Sanscrit, drāgh-, in drāgh-ati, cause pain.²

Greek, δρακ-, δραχ-, δραγ-, in δράξ, δρακ-ός, the flat of the hand (Hesych.), δάρκες=δέσμαι, bundles (Hesych.), δρύσσομαι, from δράκιομαι, to hold in the hand, grasp, δραχμή, δραγμή, a drachma (lit. as much as the hand can hold, a handful), an Athenian weight = 66½ grs., a silver coin=about 9½d., δραγμῖς, three fingers full, a pinch.

Latin, drachma (loan-word from Greek), a small Greek coin, a weight=about 1/8 of the uncia.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. dramma, Prov. dragma, O.F. and M.E. dragme, drame, N.E. drachm, dram, a small weight, also a small quantity of spirits.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. derzati, hold, dresel, sad.

Teutonic, Goth. trigo, grief, pain (=λύπη), O.H.G. trāgi, N.H.G. träge, O.N. tregr, A.S. træg, sad, dull, slow, O. Sax. tragi, A.S. tregu, sorrow, vexation, M.E. treye³ (s. s.), L.G. tergen, N.H.G. zergen, A.S. tergan, to vex.

Celtic, Gael. dream, a tribe, Ir. dream, a handful, Bret. dramm, a sheaf, from *dreg-mo, cp. δραγμή.

ENGLISH DERIV. Greek, (thr. Lat.) drachm, (thr. Lat. and F.) dram.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DERBH-}}$, a bundle, anything tied together.

Sanscrit, darbh-, in darbha, a tuft of grass.

Teutonic, O.H.G. zurba, L.G. turbe, O.N. and N.H.G. torf, Dan. tørf, A.S. turf, M.E. turf (pl. turves), N.E. turf, a sod of grass, peat.

ENGLISH DERIV. Teutonic, turf, turfy.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DEEF-}}$, with unascertained meaning.

Sanscrit, drāp-, in drāp-i, a mantle, covering, drapsa, a drop, spark, a banner.

Balto-Slav., Lith. drapana, a cloak.

¹ Compare this root with $\sqrt{\text{dhergh-}}$.

² See Kluge, *Etym. Diet.* under 'Träge.'

³ This word has become obsolete, but perhaps the later try (O.F. trier) has succeeded in some respect to its meaning of *weaving, saddening*; 'trial' and 'trying' being used almost as equivalents of *sorrow* and *weaving*.

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. (in a manuscript of the seventh century) *drappus*,¹ *cloth*, Ital. *drappo*, Prov. *drap-s*, O.F. *drap*, *cloth*; Ital. *drapiere* (L. Lat. *drapiarius*), Prov. and O.F. *drapier*, *draper*, M. and N.E. *draper*, Ital. *drapperia*, O.F. and M.E. *draperie*, N.E. *drapery*, F. *drapeau*, a *flag*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *L. Latin and Romance*, *drape* (vb.), *drapery*, *draper*, (orig.) *maker or seller of cloth*, now used in more general sense, as linen-, woollen-dra^{per}.

(1) Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{D\bar{I}}$, $\sqrt{D\bar{I}E}$, with extension $\sqrt{D\bar{I}EK}$, to *soar, fly, move rapidly, set in rapid motion*.

Sanskrit, *di-*, in *diyati*, *fly, fly about*.

Greek, *δι-*, *δικ-*, *διᾱκ-*, in *διεμαι*, to *speed, hasten*, *διερός*, *swift*, *δίκω*, to *throw*, *δίσκος*, a *quoit* (for *δίκ-σκος*), *δίκ-τυον*, a *net*, *δισκοβόλος*, a *quoit-thrower*,² *διώκω*, to *pursue, cause to run*, *διάκονος*,³ *διήκονος* (Ion.), a *servant, minister, a deacon* (ecclesiastical), *διάκτορος*, a *guide, messenger* (Homer), *διακονέω*, to *minister*.

Latin, *discus*, a *quoit, dish, disc of a sun-dial*, *diaconus*, a *deacon* (both Gk. loan-words), *diaconatus*, *diaconate*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *desco*, Prov. *des*, O.F. *deis*, *dois*, N.F. *dais*, a *table, the canopy over the table, the raised portion of the hall on which the principal table stood*, M.E. *deis*, *deys*, N.E. *dais*; L. Lat. *discus*, *desca*, with sense of *writing table*, Ital. *desco*, O.F. *desque*, M.E. *deske*; Ital. *diacono*, O.F. *diacne*, M.E. *diacne*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *dit*, *dancing*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *tisc*, a *table, dish*, N.H.G. *tisch*, a *table*, O.N. *diskr*,

¹ A word of unknown history. Gröber says that 'being first found in a manuscript of the seventh century, it must be a Romance, not a Latin, word, and of foreign origin, though neither Greek, Celtic, nor Teutonic.' Körting questions this conclusion; Ascoli thinks it may be a Latin word. It is not found in classical Latin. Dies refers it to an O.H.G. *trabo*, the *border of a garment*, found in a Glossary of the twelfth century. Littré also assigns it to a German source.

² The Latin *jaoëre*, *jaoëre*, and N.H.G. *jagen*, to *hunt, chase*, are referred to \sqrt{djek} by Prellwitz, by loss of initial *d*, as in *Jovis* from *Diovis*. Kluge considers the connection of *jagen* with \sqrt{djek} as questionable. Fick, in his third edition, assigns *jaoëre*, *ja-cëre*, to \sqrt{je} , extended by *-k* = \sqrt{jek} , but in the fourth edition connects it with \sqrt{djek} phonetically; either explanation may be accepted (see under \sqrt{I} - \sqrt{el} , to *go*).

³ The old derivation of this word from *διᾱ + κόνις*, *running through the dust*, is made untenable by the long vowel *ᾱ* in *διάκονος*, which was first shown by Buttmann, and the explanation here given from **διᾱκω*, a lost form of *δίᾱκω*, but apparently retained in the Homeric *διδκτορος*, seems the more probable.

a *dish*, bowl, A.S. *disc*, a *plate*, *table*, L.G. *diak*, *disch*, a *table*, M.E. *disch*, *viso*, *dissh*, N.E. *dish*; O.N. *deakn*, A.S. *diacon*, *deacon* (from Lat.), M.E. *decon*, *deken*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *dian*, *hasty*, *swift*, *dianas*, *swiftness*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *discus*, *disc*, *discobolus*.

Latin, *diaconate*, *archidiaconate*, -al, formed from Lat. *diaconus* (Gk. loan-word), *deacon*, *archdeacon*, through A.S. *deacon* (loan-word from Latin).

L. Latin and Romance, *dais*, *desk* (fr. Gk. thr. Lat.).

Teutonic, *dish*, *dish-clout*, &c. *dish* (vb.), in the phrase to '*dish* a wheel,' to *make or become concave, like a dish*. See A. W. Greefy, 'Arctic Service,' 370, 387: 'Seven hours travelling *dished* a wheel;' 'The wheel *dishing* frequently.' Also 'Ingoldsby Legends': 'For of this be assured, if you "go it" too fast, You'll be *dished*' Hence *dish* became used in a general sense, to *damage, frustrate, over-reach*, as in Lord Derby's expression, '*dishing* the Whigs.'

(2) Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DĪ}}$, to *shine, gleam, be visible, appear, look at, desire, seek after*.

Sanskrit, *di-*, in *di-dhidyati*, *shine, gleam, please, look at*, *dī-dhīti*, *n. brightness, splendour, reflection, devotion*, *dina*, a *day*, *sudinas*, (adj.) *clear, bright*, (subs.) a *fine day*, Hind. *din* (s. s.); *dip*, *dvip*, a *lamp, an island*, *Dipala*, Hindu festival of lights or lamps, now called *Dewali*, a festival, held on the day of the new moon in the month *Kartik*; *dip-yati*, to *shine, illuminate*.

Zend, *di-*, in *doithra*, the *eye*, N. Pers. *didan*, to *see*.

Greek, *di-*, in *δί-ζημαι*, **διδῆμαι*, to *seek after*, *ζήτημι* Æol. (from *διᾱτημι*), *ζητέω* (Att.), to *seek*, *δηλος*, *clear, manifest* (= Hom. *δέελος*, for *δείελος*), *εὐδηλος*, *εὐδείελος*, *easily seen, very clear*.

Latin, *di-*, in *nundinus*, of the *ninth day* (*novemdinus*).

Celtic, Gael. *dealan*, *dealanach*, *lightning*, Ir. *dealan*, a *spark, flaming coal*, Gael. and Ir. *dealan-dē*, a *butterfly*, also in Gael. the *ring of light caused by whirling a lighted stick*, (lit.) the *spark of God* (see Macbain, p. 112).

ENGLISH DERIV. Sanscrit, *Dewali*, Hindu festival, -*dive* in *Laccadive*, Mal-*dive*, the names given to two groups of islands in the Indian

Oceani. Serēn-dib or Selēndib, an old Indian name of the island of Ceylon, meaning the *island of Selēn*, which the Dutch called Zeylāu, and the English Ceylōn, omitting the termination -dib.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DĪ Ū}}$ $\sqrt{\text{DĪ Ū}}$ $\sqrt{\text{DĪĒŪ}}$, *day, the sky, name of the supreme God.*

Sanscrit, div-, dyu-, dyo-, in div-yati, *gives light, shines*, dyau-sh, *heaven, the sky, a day, title of God*, in Dyaush-pitar, *father (or ruler [?]) of the sky*, Dyau-sh (used as a *personal name for God*), gen. Div-as, Dyos (for Dyav-as), dat. Dyav-e, acc. Div-am; div-as, divasa (in comp. diva-), *the sky, day*, divya-s, *heavenly*, deva-s, (adj.) *Godlike*, (subs.) *God*, deva-daru, *the deodar*, (lit.) *God's tree*.

Zend, Daeva, *God*, Aeshma-daeva, '*God of envy*' or '*desire*,' Asmo-deus, daeva-vant, *God-fearing*, daeva-zusta, *loved by God*.

Greek, δι-, δι-, διευ- (=Zeu-), in Ζεύς (=δέιυς, Sans. dyaush) gen. Διός (=δει-ός), dat. Δι-ί (=Δι-ί), acc. Δία (=Δι-α), *personal name of the supreme God*, Ζεῦ πατήρ (voc.), *O father Zeus*. The sense of '*sky, heaven*,' is lost in Greek and Latin, and 'Ζεὺς-πατήρ,' 'Jupiter,' are treated as *personal names*, not as *descriptive titles*; *δι-εs = *δι-εs, '*day, the sky*,' found in εὐ-δι-ει-νός (for εὐ-δι-εσ-νός), *clear*, εὐ-διεσ-τεpos, ἔνδιος, *at mid-day, in the open air*, εὐδιος, *calm, fine* (of the weather: cp. Sans. su-dinas fr. $\sqrt{\text{dī-}}$); διός, *heavenly, god-like* (=δει-ίος), Διώνη (=δει-ώνη), *name of a goddess applied in Epirus to Hera* (Strabo; cp. Lat. Juno=Diuno); Æol. Ζάν (=Δι-αν), Att. Ζήν (=Δι-ην), cp. Lat. Dian-a (=Jan-a) and Dian-us (=Jan-us). Δι- corresponds in Gk. to Z, in Lat. to J.

Latin, diu-, div-, ju-, jov-, dju-, djov-, in (1) *dius, *a day* (subs. neut. with gen. -eris), in perdius, interdius, diur-nus (=dius-nus), *lasting a day, daily*; (2) dius, *day* (subs. masc. with gen. -ūs, abl. -u), from which diu, *for a long time*; (3) dium (subs. neut. with gen. -i), *the sky*, from which 'sub dio,' *under the sky*, pran-dium, *the early part of the day, the forenoon, the morning meal*; pran- is an old adjectival form of prep. pro (cp. Gk. πρώιος, *early in the day*, πρώια [subs.], *early morning*, Dor. πρᾶν for πρώαν, *early*); (4) dies, m. and f. (for διεs-es: gen. die, dies, diel, dii), dialis, *relating to the day*, hodie, *to-day*, quoti-die, *every day*, meridiēs, *midday*, south, meridianus, hodiernus, quotidianus, diarium, *a daily allowance of food, diary*. Divas (adj.), *Godlike, divine*, divus (subs.), *a god* (cp. Sans. devas), divinus, itas. divinare. *to divine*. -atio: Deus (cp. Sans. devas). *God*.

DI-Y
DI-Y
DI-Y

deitas, deity, deificare, to make a god, deify, *Deodatus*, God-given, *Amadeus*, God-lover; *Jāna*, *Diāna* (**Div-ana*), the moon goddess, *Janus* (= *Diannus*, **div-annus*), sun-god, old Latin divinities, *Dialis* (= **div-alis*), the priest of *Jupiter*; *Dis*, for *Div-s*, an old name of *Jupiter*, later applied to *Pluto*; *dives*, -itis, splendid, shining, rich, (contracted form) *dis*, *ditis* (adj.: cp. '*Dites Indi*,' '*Ditem Asiam*,' '*the wealthy Indians*,' '*wealthy Asia*'), *divitiæ*, wealth, *ditare*, to enrich; *Jupiter*, *Juppiter*, **jus-piter*, **jous-piter*, *Diespiter*, the name of the supreme god (cp. Sans. *Dyaush-pitar*, Gk. *Ζεύς-πατήρ*); *Jovis* (older forms *Djovis*, *Diovis*), -vi, -vem (cp. Sans. and Gk. cases above). *Jovialis*, relating to *Jove*, *Juno* (for *Diuno*, cp. Gk. *Διώνη*), the supreme goddess, (originally) the moon goddess (= *Diana*): as such she was invoked as '*Juno novella*' at the new moon, and *Juno Lucina*, as presiding over the birth of children, sharing this surname with *Diana*. The old Latin names for the sun and moon deities,¹ *Dianus*, *Diana*, were supplanted by later forms connected with the Greek mythology, and the identity of the old national deities was almost lost in the change of name, and by the influence of Grecian thought.

L. Latin and Romance, O *Deus*, an old Norman oath, from which, according to Skeat, has come M.E. *dewes*, N.E. *deuce*, with loss of the original meaning²; *diale*, a measure of land (= a day's ploughing); Ital. *giorno*, Prov. *jorn* (L. Lat. *jornus*), O.F. *jorn*, *jor*, N.F. *jour*, the space of a day, day (Lat. *diurnum*), L. Lat. *jornata*, a day's work or travel, O.F. *jornée*, N.F. *journée* (= L. Lat. **diurnata*), L. Lat. *jornale* (Lat. *diurnale*), Ital. *giornale*, O.F. *jornal*, N.F. *journal*, a measure of land, a daily account-book; L. Lat. **subdiurnare*, *sojurnare*, literally to pass the day at a place, to stay at, Ital. *soggiornare*, O.F. *sojorner*, *sojourner*, N.F. *séjourner*, M.E. *soiornen*, N.E. *sojourn*; O.F. *ajorner*, M.E.

¹ *Janus* and *Janus*, a gate, were not so called because the image of *Janus* was placed upon public gateways and arches of which he was regarded as the guardian (cp. Hor. *Epist.* ii. 1, 255: '*Claustaque custodem pacis cohibentia Janum*'; Ovid. *Fasti*, i. 267: '*Quum tot sint Jani, curtas sacratus in uno, Hic ubi juncta foris templa duobus habes*'?) There is no etymological connection of one with the other. *Janus*, a gate, is from the Eur-Ar **iē-*, to go, that which you can go through, the gangway.

² The following explanations of *deuce* are given:

(1) From *Dusius*, a Latinised Celtic word, with sense of an evil spirit, perhaps the same as Breton *das*, *teus*, a spectre, goblin; *Dusius* is cited by Du Cange as from Isidorus, and explained as '*dæmo apud Gallos*,' mauvais génie'; Augustin (*Civ. Dei*, xv. 28) mentions '*quædam dæmones quos Dusios Galli nuncupant*.'

(2) From O.N. *thurs* (pronounced *thuse*), a giant, a goblin, Norwegian *tuse* (a.s.), which the *Century Dict.* connects with O.H.G. *tars*, M.H.G. *tarse*, *durse*, A.S. *thyrn*, a giant, goblin, and L.G. forms *droos*, *droes*, L.G. and O. Fris. *dōs*, with the same meaning, and used in the same way as *deuce* in English, as '*de droes*,' the *deuce*! '*das ti de druus hale*,' the *deuce* tale you!

afjornen, properly to dawn, now to postpone to another day; O.F. *dismal* (really two words=Lat. *dies mali*), *evil or unlucky days*,¹ M.E. *dismall, dismale, dismal*, written as a single word, and used first (as subs.), with the sense *unlucky, evil day or time*, e.g. 'in the *dismale*,' cited by Murray 'Hist. Dict.' from documents of the dates of 1310 and 1400; secondly as adj., with sense of *evil, unlucky*, and generally restricted to day or days, e.g. 'Her *disemale* daies and fatal hours,' 1420; '*Dismall* daies, *dies nefasti*, *atri dies*, *dies Ægyptiaci*,' 1552; 'If his journey began on the *dismall* day,' 1608. From this time *dismal* was more generally applied to anything gloomy or unfortunate. It. *Dio*, Prov. *Deus, Diens*, O.F. *Dieus*, N.F. *Dieu*, *God*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *devas*, O. Pruss. *deivas*, *God*.

Teutonic, O.N. *Tyr*, gen. *Tys*, A.S. *Tiu*, gen. *Tives*, O.H.G. *Ziu, Zio*, gen. *Ziwes*, the War God, O.N. *tysdagr*, A.S. **Tives-dæg*, O.H.G. *zies-tac*, M.H.G. *zis-tac, zins-tac, dins-tac*, N.H.G. *Dienstag*,² *Tuesday*.

Celtic, Gael. *di-* (in comp.), as *di-luain, Monday*, Ir. *die, dia*, Wel. *dydd, dyw*, Corn. *det*, Bret. *dez, a day*, O.Ir. *indiu*, O. Wel. *hediw*, Wel. *heddy*, Corn. *he-theu, to-day*; Gael. and Ir. *dia*, O. Wel. *duin*, N. Wel. *duw*, Corn. *duy*, Bret. *doc, God*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanskrit, *Mahadeva* or *Mahadeo*, 'the great God,' a Hindoo deity, *Deodar*.

Zend, *Asmodeus* (Latinised form), *God of envy or desire*.

(8) Bezzenberger compares with Eng. *deuce*, Lith. *dusas, mist, dwase, breath, a spirit, hika dwase, a bad spirit, spectre*, M.H.G. *ge-twast* (s.s.), from Eur.-Ar. *√dhues-*.

¹ In the medieval calendars the days were noted according to their use or character, *dies sacri, dies communes, dies pingues, dies jejuni*, &c. Two days in every month were noted as *dies mali* or *atri*, or *Ægyptiaci*: the latter, because their computation was attributed to Egyptian astrologers. *Dismal* is mentioned in a document of 1256 as the English or Anglo-French name for 'les maïs jours.' 'Ore dirrai des jours donietz que vous *dismal* appelez' (*Now I will tell of the forbidden days which you call dismal*). Further on, '*Dismal* les appellent plusieurs, c'est a dire les maïs jours' (*Art de Kalender* of Rauf de Linham). In an Icelandic treatise of 1363 there is the following passage, 'Here tells of the *dismal* days' [in the O.N. *dismala taga*]; 'there are two days in every month, that in the book-language [i.e. Latin] are called *dies mali*.' The Icelandic agrees with the Anglo-French calendar in its list of the *dies mali*, and the tradition of them survived in Scotland till the close of the eighteenth century, as is shown by the following extract from Bourne's *Pop. Antig.* 1777. The *dies mali* of the medieval calendar for May were the third and twenty-fifth, and Bourne writes: 'Pennant says a Highlander never begins anything of consequence on the day of the week on which the third of May falls, which he calls the *dismal* day.' The above seems to leave no doubt as to the origin and history of the word *dismal*, although some medieval writers erroneously connect O.F. *dis mal* with the ten plagues of Egypt, as if it represented Lat. *decem mala*, the 'ten evils.'

² M. and N.H.G. *dinstac, diens-tag*, are (according to Kluge) from a god whose Latinised name was *Thinxus* (see p. 419).

√DI
√DT
√DP

Greek, **Dion**, and many proper names compounded with **Dio-**, **Diodorus**, **Diogenes**, **Diodotus**, **Diotrephes**, **Diocletian**, **Dionysius**.

Latin, **diurnal**, 'sub divo,' 'sub diu,' 'under the sky,' in the open air, **divine** (subs.), **divine** (adj.), -ity, **divine** (vb.), -er, -ation, **deist**, **deity**, **deify**, -ication, **Dives**, **Dis** (Pluto), the 'realms of **Dis**,' the nether regions, **Dian**, **Diana**; **Jupiter**, **Jove**, **jovial**, -ity, originally applied to 'one born under the planet Jupiter, the most auspicious of the planets, hence to one of a cheerful sanguine temper; **Juno**, **dial**, **diary**, **meridian**, **meridional**.

L. Latin and Romance, **deuce** (?), **journey**, **journeyman**, **journal**, -ist, -ism, **adjourn**, -ment, **sojourn**, -er; **Denis** (Dionysius), and surname **Dennis**; **dismal**.

Teutonic, **Tuesday**.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DELGH}}$, $\sqrt{\text{DLGH}}$, $\sqrt{\text{DERGH}}$, $\sqrt{\text{DRGH}}$, *long, long-lasting.*

Sanscrit, **dirgh-**, in **dirgh-as**, *long*, **dirghayus**, *long-lived.*

Zend, **daregh-**, in **daregha**, *long.*

Greek, **δολιχ-**, in **δολιχός**, *long.*

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. **dlugu**, *long.*

Teutonic, Goth. **tulgus**, *hard, lasting, strong*, O.N. **tolgr**, L and N H.G. **talg**, A.S. **tealg**, *tallow* (?).¹

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, compounds of **dolicho-**, as **dolicho-cephalous**, &c.

Teutonic, **tallow** (?).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DEL}}$,² of uncertain meaning, perhaps to *split, slice, spread out.*

Sanscrit, **dal-**, in **dalitas**, *split.*

Teutonic, O.H.G. **zelt**, **gizelt**, N.H.G. **zelt**, *a tent*, O.N. **tjald**, *a curtain*,

¹ Suggested by Dieffenbach, but not approved by Kluge. The wide divergence of meaning between Goth. **tulgus** and O.N. **tolgr** makes the connection between them highly uncertain.

² Prellwitz (*Etym. Gr. Diet.*) connects the following words with $\sqrt{\text{del}}$:

Greek, **δάσας**, (Cyprian) **δάσας**, *a writing tablet*, **δολέσαι**, *damage, spoil, waste, destroy*, **δολιχάριος**, *venomous*.

Latin, **delere**, *to abolish, destroy, blot out*; **delare**, *to hew, chip*, **delabra**, *an axe*.

The English derivatives from these are:

Greek, **deleterious**.

Latin, **delete**, -ion, **delible**, **indelible**.

Fick, in his fourth edition, gives the same explanation.

tent, A.S. *teld*, *geteld*, Dan. *telt*, a *tent*, A.S. *beteld-an*, to *spread out*, *cover*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *tilt*, the *covering of a wagon*.

Eur-Ar. * $\sqrt{\text{DEL}}$ (perhaps a variant of $\sqrt{\text{DER}}$, to *respect*, *consider*), with meaning to *instruct*, *inform*. The only traces hitherto found of this root are in the Teutonic branch, where it has spread widely.

Teutonic, *tal-*, in Goth. *talzjan*, to *teach*, *instruct*, Goth. *untals*, *untought*, O.H.G. *zellen* (from *zaljan*), to *count*, O.N. *telja*, *narrate*, *inform*, A.S. *tellan*, M.E. *tellen* (p. t. *tolde*, *talde*, p. p. *itold*, *talden*), to *tell*, *count*, O.H.G. *zalon*, to *count*, N.H.G. *zahlen* (s. s.), O.H.G. *zala*, N.H.G. *zahl*, a *number*, O.N. *tal*, A.S. *talū*, M.E. *tale*, a *number*, a *narrative*, M.E. *talken* (formed fr. M.E. *tellen*, as *hark* from *hear*), to *speak*, *converse*,¹ O.H.G. *zol*, N.H.G. *zoll*, O.N. *tollr*, A.S. *toll*, a *tax*, a *payment made for certain privileges*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *tell*, *told*, *teller*, *tale*, perhaps *tattle*, a *redupl*, *talk*, &c.; *toll*, *toll-bar*, *toller*, *collector of tolls* (now a *surname*).

Eur-Ar. * $\sqrt{\text{DREU}}$ * $\sqrt{\text{DRU}}$ (perhaps an extension of $\sqrt{\text{DER}}$, to *have respect for*, *consider*, or a variant of $\sqrt{\text{DHREU}}$), *firm*, *strong*, *true*.

Greek, $\delta\rho\sigma\text{-}$, in $\delta\rho\sigma\text{-}\acute{o}s$, from $\delta\rho\sigma\text{-}\acute{o}s$ (Hesych.), *firm*, *strong*.

Teutonic, *tru-*, *trew-*, in Goth. *triggw-as*, O.H.G. *triu*, N.H.G. *tren*, O.N. *tryggr*, A.S. *trywe*, *treowe*, M.E. *trewes*, N.E. *true*, *honest*, *reliable*, Goth. *triggwa*, a *compact*, O.H.G. *triüwa*, N.H.G. *treue*, A.S. *treow*, *tryw*, *treowth*, M.E. *trewthe*, *trowthe*, N.E. *truth*, *troth*, O.N. *trygdh*, *truth*, *confidence*, *faithfulness*; Goth. *trauan*, O.H.G. *truēn*, N.H.G. *trauen*, O.N. *trua*, A.S. *treowan*, M.E. *trowen*, to *trust*, *believe*, Goth. *traust*, a *compact*, *alliance*, O. and N.H.G. *tröst*, *confidence*, *consolation*, O.N. *traust*, *confidence*, M.E. *trust*, also *tryste*, an *agreement to meet*, a *pledge* (from O.N. *treysta*), N.E. *trust*, *tryst*, O.H.G. *trosten*, N.H.G. *trösten*, to *console*, *inspire confidence*, M.E. *trusten*, *trosten*, *trysten*, to *trust*, O.N. *treysta* (s. s.), M.E. *treowes*, *trewes*, *triwes*, pl. *pledges of truth* (from A.S. *treow*), N.E. *truce*, (early) *trewæ*, *truse*, M.E. *trewes*, *truth*, a *pledge of truth*, a *compact*, Ital. *tregua*, Prov. *treva*, F. *trêve*, a *truce*, from Goth. *triggwa*, or O.H.G. *triüwa*, a *compact*, *trust*, M.E. (Spenser) *tregue*, a *compact*; O.H.G. *trut* (orig. p. p.) has the sense of *beloved*, *betrothed*, (as *subs.*) a *person*.

¹ For alternative derivation see under $\sqrt{\text{tel-}}$, to *bear*, *lift*, &c., p. 452, p. 2.

betrothed, perhaps also a *sweetheart*, a *girl* in general (cp. *Gertrude*, said to mean *spear-maiden*), M.E. *drud*, *darling*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *drudo* (from Teut. *drud*, [later] *trut*), Prov. *drutz*, O.F. *drud*, *dru*, *gallant*, *amorous*, Ital. *druderia*, O.F. *druerie*, M.E. *druwerie*, *druery*, *drurie*, *drury*, *gallantry*, *love-making*.

Balto-Slav., (O) Pruss. *druw-is*, *trust*, O. Slav. *drugu*, a *friend* (?).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Teutonic, *true*, *truth*, *truism*, *truly*, *untrue*, &c , *trow*, *troth*, *betroth*, -*al*, *trust*, -*y*, -*iness*, *trustee*, *intrust*, *mistrust*, *distrust*, *truce*, *tryst*.

L. Latin and Romance, *druery* (dial.), *courting*, *Drury lane*, *Love or Lovers' lane*.

(1) **Eur-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{DEU}}$, $\sqrt{\text{DU}}$, to be capable, have power, influence, rank, honour.

Sanscrit, *du-*, in *du-v-as*, 'doing honour to' (Brugmann, i. p. 151).

Greek, *δυ-*, in *δύναμαι*, to be able, powerful, *δύναμις*, power, might, *δυναμικός*, powerful, *δυνατός*, strong, possible, *δυνάστης*, a ruler, *δυναστεία*, dominion, lordship.

Latin, *dvo-*, *dve-*, *du-*, in O. Lat. *ḍponus*,¹ **ḍponus*, (later) *bonus*, with by-form **benus*,² good, honest, of good standing, *bonitas*, goodness; *bene*, well, *benignus*, kind, -*itas*, *beneficus*, beneficent, *bene-facere*, to do well, to benefit, *beneficium*, a benefit, *beneficentia*, *benedicere*, to speak well of, bless, *benedictus*, -*io*, *benevolus*, well-wishing, *benevolentia*; *bellus* (from **benulus*), handsome, fine, pleasant; *durus*, hard, *duritas*, *duritia*, hardness, *durare*, to make hard, to last, endure, *durabilis*, lasting, *durescere*, to grow hard, *indurare*, to harden (trans.), *indurescere*, to harden, (intrans.) grow hard, *obdurare*, to harden, hold out obstinately.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *buono*, Prov. and O.F. *bon*, Norm. F. *boon*, M.E. *bon*, *boon*, *bone*, good (adj.)³; Ital. *bontà*, Prov. *bontat*, O.F. *bonteit*, *bonte*, M.E. *bountee*, goodness, a good deed, O.F. *bonheur*, N.F. *bonheur*, happiness, good fortune (from Latin *bonum augurium*, a good augury), F. *bonhomie*, kindness, geniality, the quality of a *bon-homme*; L. Lat. *Bonifacius*, a prop. n. (either 'good-looking,' from Lat. *boni-*

¹ Cp. *bis* from $\sqrt{\text{dgi}}$, *two*, *bellum* from *duellum*.

² Found in *bene*, well, *bellus* for *benulus*, good, fine.

³ *Boon* is used in modern English as an adjective in *boon-companion*. The subs. *boon* has no connection with *bonus*, but is from O.N. *boene*, *boen*, Dan. *bon*, A.S. *bon*, M.E. *bone*, a petition, a prayer. The more usual M.E. *bone* is obsolete, and the Northumbrian *boon* has survived, which is very generally used in the sense of a *favour*, gift, a good thing, from a confusion with F. *bon*.

facies, or *well-doing*, from L. Lat. *bonifacere*), F. *bonne*, *name given to a nurse* ('good woman'), O.F. *bontif*, M.E. *bontivous*, *bountyvous*, afterwards changed to *bounteous*; Ital. *bene*, Prov. and O.F. *ben*, N.F. *bien*, *well*, O.F. *benigne*, M.E. *bening*, *benign*, O.F. *benigniteit*, M.E. *benignete*, *benignite*; Ital. *benefatto*, O.F. *benfet*, N.F. *bienfait*, M.E. *benfeet*, *benefet*, N.E. *benefit*, O.F. and M.E. *benefice*, *a good deed, a fief, a church living*, M.E. *benediht*, *benedight*, *blessed*¹; O.F. and M.E. *benivolent*, N.E. *benevolent*; Ital. *bello*, Prov. *bel*, O.F. *bel*, *beal*, *bial*, (later) *beau*, *biau*, N.F. *beau*, *fine*, *handsome*, M.E. *bel*, *beau*, *fine*, M.E. *beldam*, *grandmother*, *an old woman*, M.E. *belami*, '*my good friend*' (found as a surname, *Bellamy*), *belsire* and *beau-sire*, *grandfather* (perhaps still found in the surnames *Belcher*,² *Bosher*); Ital. *beltà* (Lat. *bellitatem*), O.F. *beltet*, *bialte*, *biaute*, *beaute*, N.F. *beauté*, M.E. *bealte*, *beaute*, *bewte*, *beaute*, N.E. *beauty*; Ital. *duro*, F. *dur*, *hard*, Ital. *durezza*, O.F. *duresce*, *hardness*, M.E. *duresse*, *constraint*, *hardship*, F. *durer*, *endurer*, *to last*, *endure*.

Teutonic, O. and M.H.G. *tun*,³ N.H.G. *zaun*, *a hedge, fence, enclosure*, O. and A.S. and O.N. *tun*, *an enclosed space*, M.E. *toun*, *farm-house, hamlet*, *toun*, A.S. *dun*, *a hill* (from Celt.), M.E. *doun* (s. s.), A.S. *of-dune*, *adune*, M.E. *adown*, *from the hill*, *doun*.

Celtic, *dun-*, in Latino-Gallic *-dunum*, with sense of *fortress*, e.g. *Sorbio-dunum* (Salisbury), *Lug-dunum* (Lyons), *Camalo-dunum* (Colchester), &c., Wel. Brit. *din*, *dyn*, in *Lon-dinum* (London), *a fortress*, *Pendynas* (*Pendennis* in Cornwall), '*the fort on the headland*,' O. Ir. *dun*, *a fortified place, a hill*, *dunaim*, *I barricade*, Gael. *Dun-Aidain* (*Dunedin*), *Aidan's fort* (now Edinburgh), *dunadh*, *a cairn*, Gael. Ir. *dur*, *stubborn, hard*, *duras*, *a house, fortress*, Latino-Gallic *-durum*, *a fortified place*, in *Augusto-durum*, *Brivo-durum*, &c.; Ir. *duine*, Wel. *dyn*, *a man*, Ir. *duineamlas*, *manliness*⁴; O. Gael. *Dun-Cailden*, *Duni-Callen*, Eng. form *Dunkeld*, Gael. *Dun Chaillin*, explained by Windisch as *fort of the woodlanders*, fr. *cald*, root of *Coille*. Another explanation of *Caledonia* is from *Coille duine*, *men of the woods*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *dynamic*, *dynamite*, *dynasty*, *-ic*.

Latin, *bonus* (subs.), *Boniface*, *benefactor*, *-ion*, *beneficent*, *-ence*,

¹ For other derivatives from *benedicere* see under *√dēk-*, *to show, point*, &c.

² *Belcher* is also a local name.

³ The original meaning is *a fence protecting an enclosed space* with any buildings it may contain, and was applied later to a farmhouse and building, to a hamlet or to a town, or a fortified place used as a refuge or for resistance.

⁴ So Wh. Stokes, but Macbain connects *duine* with Gk. *δαίμων*, fr. Eur.-As. *√dhe-*.

beneficial, -iary, **Benedict**; **duration**, -ble, -bility, **indurate**, -ion, **obdurate**, -acy, **indurescent**.

L. Latin and Romance, (**boon** in **boon-companion**), **bounty**, -eous, -iful, &c.; **bonhomie**, **bonne** (*a nurse*), **bonnie**, **bonny** (Scot. from *r. bonne*); **benign**, -ity, -ant, **benefit**, **benefice**, **benevolent**, -ce; **beldam**, **Bellamy**, **Belcher** (?), **Bosher** (?) (surnames); **beau**, **belle**, **Beauchamp**, **Belcham**, **Beecham** (surnames), **Belvedere**, **Beauvoir**, **Beevor**, **Beaulieu**, **Bewley**, **Leighton-Buz-zard** (for **Beau-desert**); **beauty**, -iful, -eous; **dure**, -ing, -ance, -esse, **endure**, -ance, -able, -ability.

Teutonic, **town**, -ship, -hall, &c., **Townsend**, **Townley** (surnames), -**ton** in names of places and persons, as **Leaming-ton**, **Northamp-ton**, &c.; **Newton**, **Thornton**, &c., originally names of places.

Celtic, **down**, *a hill*, **adown**, **down** (adverb and prep.), '*from the hill*' (A S. *a-dune*), **downward**, **downfall**, -right, &c.; **Dun-edin** (Celtic name of **Edinburgh**), **Pendennis**, **Dun-keld**, **Caledon**, **Caledonia**, **Dundee**, &c.; **dour** (Scot.), *hard, obstinate* (fr. Gael. *dur*?)

(2) **Eur-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{DEU}}$, *to be stirring, restless, to miss, want, be far from, be behind.*

Sanscrit, **du-**, in **du-vas**, *restless, moving*, **dura**, *far from*, comp. **dav-iyams**, superl. **dav-ishta**.

Greek, **δεφ-**, in **δέω** (from **δέφω**), **δέω** (Epic and **Æol**), *to miss, want, lack, ask for, beg, to be far from, stand apart* (cp. the phrase '**πολλοῦ δεῖ**,' '*there is need of much*'=*is far from*, '**πολλοῦ δέω ἀπολογεῖσθαι**,' '*I am far from defending myself*'), **δεῖ**, *it is needful, necessary*, **δευτερος**, *second*.¹

ENGLISH DERIV. **Greek**, **Deuteronomy** (*the second law*).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DEU K}}$, *to lead, draw, guide, consider, care for*, perhaps an extension of the preceding root or of $\sqrt{\text{DEU}}$, *to be strong*.

Greek, **δευκ-**, in **δύκει** (Hesych., = **φροντίζει**), *cares for*, found in the composition of personal names, as **Πολυδύκης**, *much-caring*, **Δευκαλίων**.

Latin, **duc-**, **douc-**, in **ducere**, **duxi**, **ductus** (O. Lat. **douc-ere**), *to lead, draw, conduct, guide*, **ducalis**, *relating to a leader*, **ducatus**, *leader-*

¹ Brugmann connects this with **δεω** and Sans **dura**, *far*, i.e. *that which is wanting and follows either in time or in space*. See II. 2, p. 469 and 656, and cp. Lat. **secundus**, *second*, from **sequor**, *to follow*.

ship, *ductarius* (adj.), *of or for drawing*, *ductilis*, *ductile*, *ductio*, a *leading*, *ducere*, *to lead*, *draw*, (with bad sense) *to cheat*, *ductor*, a *leader*, *dux*, *ducis*, a *leader*; *ab-ducere*, *to lead away*, *abductio*, *adducere*, *to lead to*, *conducere*, *to draw together*, *to hire for one's own use*, *to contribute*, *to promote*, *conductio*, *conductor*, *deducere*, *to draw down*, *deductio*, *educere*, *to draw out*, *inducere*, *to draw or lead in or to*, *inductio*, *-ivus*, *introducere*, *to lead into*, *introductio*, *-orius*, *producere*, *to lead forward*, *bring forth*, *beget*, *productio*, *reducere*, *to lead back*, *reductio*, *seducere*, *to draw aside*, *seductio*, *subducere*, *draw away*, *carry off*, *master*, *traducere*, *to carry over*, *lead along*, *to exhibit*, (generally with bad sense) *to expose to ridicule or blame*, *aquæ-ductus*, *an aqueduct*, *educare*, *to bring up a child*, *-tio*.

L. Latin and Romance, Byzant (Gk *δοῦκα*, acc of *δοῦξ* (Lat. *dux*), Ital. *duca*, Prov. and O.F. *duc*, M.E. *duc*, N.E. *duke*, Ital. *ducato* (Lat. *ducatus*), Prov. *ducatz*, O.F. *duchet* (m), *duchee* (f), M.E. *duchee*, *duchie*, N.E. *duchy*, Ital. *ducato*, F. and E. *ducat*, a coin struck for the dukedom of Apulia by Roger II, King of Sicily, in 1140 A.D.; Ital. *duchessa*, O.F. and M.E. *duchesse*, N.E. *duchess*; Venet. *doge*¹ (from L. Lat. **dox*, *docis*=*dux*); Ital. *docciare* (as from a L. Lat. **ductiare*, *to draw water*), *pour out*, with subs. *doccia*, a *water-pipe*, F. *doucher*, *to pour*, F. *douche*, a *kind of bath*, Ital. *doga*, a *water channel*, *canal*, *ditch*²; L. Lat. *conductus*, with sense of *escort*, *defence*, Ital. *conducere*, *condurre*, p p *condotto*, Prov. and O.F. *conduire*, *to lead*, Ital. *condotto*, O.F. *conduit*, M.E. *conduit*, *condut*, an *escort for defence*, also a *water channel*, Ital. *condottiere*, *leader*, *guide*, F. *conducteur*, N.E. *conductor*; Ital. *ridotto*, p p of *ridurre* (Lat. *reducere*), F. *réduit* and *redoute*,³ N.F. *redoubt*, an *entrenched place of retirement*; O.F. *souduire* (Lat. *subducere*), M.E. *soduen*, (later) *subduen*, *to subdue*; Ital. *toccare*, Prov. *tocar*, O.F. *toquer*, *tochier*, N.F. *toucher*, *to pull at*, *touch*, *twitch*, as *toccare il liuto*, 'to twitch the lute,' O.F. *toe-sing*, N.F. *toe-sin*, *striking the signal bell* (*toquer*+*sing*=Lat. *signum*). Ital. *toccare*, &c., are borrowed from L.G. *tukken*, *tokken*, Ital. *toccata*, a *prelude*.

Teutonic, Goth. *tiuhan* (p. t. *tauhan*), O.H.G. *ziohan* (p. t. *zōh*, *zōg*), N.H.G. *ziehen* (p. t. *zūg*), O.N. *tjuga*, *toga* (obsolete except in part. *toginn*), A.S. *teohan*, *teogan*, *teon* (p. t. *teah*, *teag*, pl. *tūgon*), M.E.

¹ Ital. *dogana*, Prov. *doana*, O.F. *doane*, N.F. *douane*, *custom-house*, though the spelling has been influenced by Ital. *doga*, is from the Pers. *diwan*, a *collection* a *hall of public assembly*, a *bureau*, through Ar. *ad-diwan*, Span. *aduana*.

² *Doga* is found in Gregory of Tours with the meaning of *canal*, *water-pipe*. Its origin is uncertain. Some refer it to Lat. *ducere*, and regard it as a doublet of *doccia*. Diez is inclined to connect it with Gk *δοχή*, a *reservoir*, and gives 'a vessel to hold water' as its meaning. In N. Ital. *doga* means the *stave of a barrel*.

³ By confusion with F. *redouter*, *to dread*, as also Eng. *redoubt*.

DEUK *teñ*, to pull, O.N. 'toga af,' to draw off shoes and stockings; L.G. *tukken*, *tokken*, O. Du. *tocken*, to pull together (cp. O.N. *toga*, M.E. *toggen*, *tozen*, *towen*, N.E. *tow*), O.H.G. *zogon*, M.H.G. *zogen*, to drag, pull, restrain, O.H.G. *zucchen*, M.H.G. *zucken*, to twitch, shrug, M.E. *tuggen*, fr. a L.G. form; N.H.G. *zogern*, to hesitate, hold back (intensive from M.H.G. *zogen*), O.H.G. *herizogo*, army-leader, N.H.G. *herzog*, duke, A.S. here-*toga*, army-leader, O.H.G. *giziugon*, to testify, M.H.G. *ziugen*, N.H.G. *zeugen*, to produce, bring forth, make, testify; O.H.G. *giziuc*, M.H.G. *ziuc*, N.H.G. *zeug*, O.N. *tygi*, Dan. *toi*, Du. *tuig*, stuff, gear, implements, &c., Du. *speel-tuig*, playthings; O.H.G. *zugil*, N.H.G. *zügel*, O.N. *tygill* (pl. *tuglar*), a string, strap, rein, M.E. *tizen*, *tyen*, *tien*, as from A.S. **tygan*, *tigan*, to bind, fasten, tie, O.H.G. *zoum*,¹ N.H.G. *zaum*, O.N. *taumr*, a bridle, L.G. *toum*, progeny, a team, a rein, a bridle, A.S. *team*, a progeny, a set of horses or cattle harnessed together, M.E. *teem*, *team* (cp. 'P. Plowman,' xix. 257, 'a teem of foure grete oxen'), also a family, race, lineage (cp. quotation in 'Cent. Dict.' 'gentille teme,' of gentle race), A.S. *tyman*, *tēman*, to produce, bring forth, M.E. *temen*, to produce, N.E. *teem*, to be pregnant, productive, full of; Goth. *tanjan*,² O.H.G. *zawan*, *zawian*, O.N. *tyja*, work up, prepare, A.S. *tawian*, prepare, make ready, beat, scourge, A.S. *ga-teawe*, implements, Du. *touwen*, M.E. *tewen*, N.E. *taw*, *tew*, to prepare or curry leather; O.N. *tō*, a tuft of grass, also of wool, O.N. pl. *tōl*, tools, A.S. *tol*, M.E. *tol*, tool, N.E. a tool, instrument.³

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. *duil* (fr. **dukli*), an element (Stokes, who connects it with N.H.G. *zeugen*, to produce, O.N. *tygi*, stuff).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *ducal*, *duet*, *ductary*, *ductile*, *abduction*, *adduce*, *conduce*, *conduct*, *conduction*, *conductor*, *conducive*, -ness, *deduce*, -ible, *deduct*, *deduction*, *educe*, *induce*, -ible, *inducement*, *induction*, -ive, *induct* (to instal into a benefice), *introduce*, -tion, -tive, -tory, *produce*, -ible, -er, *product*, -ion, -ive, *reproduce*, &c.; *reduce*, *reducible*, *reduction*,

¹ The Teutonic base is *tougm-* (= Eur.-Ar. *deukm-*); the literal meaning of *zaum*, therefore, is the 'leading or guiding' rope or strap. The underlying sense of the various meanings of *team* seems to be that of *preparing, arranging, setting in order, so, a set, series, family, lineage*.

² If a guttural has been lost from Goth. *tanjan*, &c., O.N. and A.S. *tōl*, as from N.H.G. *zaum*, O.N. *taumr*, A.S. *team*, they may be brought under Eur.-Ar. *√deuk-*, otherwise not, but they belong phonetically to (1) *√deq-*, to be capable, or to (2) *√deq-*, to be stirring, &c.

³ Perhaps O.H.G. *zāhi*, N.H.G. *zäh*, A.S. *tāh*, *tough*, i.e. capable of being drawn or pulled without breaking, may be referred to *√deuk-*. Kluge attaches it to a Teutonic base *tanh-* = Eur.-Ar. *√denk* *√dñk*, and connects it with A.S. *getenge*, 'intimate, related,' and O. Sax. *bitengi*, 'pressing upon.'

seduce, -er, **seduction**, -ive, **traduce**, -er, **traductive**, **aqueduct**, **viaduct**, **educate**, -ion, -or.

L. Latin and Romance, **duke**, **duchy**, **duchess**, **ducat**, **doge**, **duke-dom**, **douche**, **dook** (see p. 513, note²), **conduit**, **conductor** (of a bus or tramcar), **redoubt**, **subdue**.

Teutonic, **tuak**, to sew or pull together, **tug**, perhaps **togs**, things drawn on and off (a common expression for clothes, especially trousers); **tow**, **tow-rope**, &c., **toy**, **tie**, **untie**; **team**, **teamster**, **teem** (to be productive), **teeming**; **taw**, **tew** (to curry leather), **taw** (subs.), a strap used for flogging (Scot.); **tow** (coarse hemp: cp. O.N. **to**, a tuft of wool), **touch**, **touchstone**, &c., **too-sin**, **tucket** (Shak. 'Hen. V.' iv. 2, 35), a flourish on a trumpet (thr. F.).

(3) **Eur.-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{DEŪ}}$, $\sqrt{\text{DU}}$, to burn, vex, afflict, destroy, spoil.

Sanskrit, **du-**, in **du-noti**, burns, grieves, **davas**, a brand (trans. and intrans.), **du-kh**, pain, **du-nas**, burnt, pained.

Greek, **δα-**, in **δαίω** (from **δάφω**), to burn, to set on fire (p. p. **δεδαυμένος**, burnt), **δῆλιος**, **δαίος** (for **δᾶφιος**), hostile, destructive (used spec. as an epithet of **πῦρ**), unhappy, wretched, **δαίς**, a torch, firebrand (gen. **δαίδος**), **δύη**, misfortune, misery.

Latin, **tæda**, a torch (?): according to a conjecture of Pott's, a loan-word from the Etruscan, which is averse to medials.

Teutonic, O.N. **ty-na**, to lose, destroy, perish, **ty-ning**, destruction, A.S. **teona**, M.E. **teone**, **tene**, vexation, A.S. **teonian**, to vex, irritate. From a Teutonic nasalised form extended by -dh, $\sqrt{\text{tun-d-}}$, $\sqrt{\text{tan-d-}}$ (= Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{dnd-}}$, $\sqrt{\text{dend-}}$), Goth. **tund-nan**, set oneself on fire, **tandjan**, to kindle, O.H.G. **sundōn**, to glow, N.H.G. **zünden**, to kindle, O.N. **tendra**, A.S. **tyndan**, **tendan**, M.E. **tenden**, **teend**, to kindle, N.E. (dial.) **tind**, A.S. **tyndre**, M.E. **tinder**, **tunder**, N.E. **tinder**.

Celtic, O. Ir. **doim**, I burn, scorch, **do-dha**, conflagration.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, **teen** (Shak. 'Temp.' i. 2, 64), **teend**, **tind** (obs. or dial.), **tinder**.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DEŪ-S}}$, $\sqrt{\text{DU-S}}$ (perhaps extended from preceding $\sqrt{\text{DEŪ}}$), is cited by Kluge as the base of several Teutonic words, with the general sense to pull, tear, to touse, and the following derivatives.

Teutonic, O.H.G. **suson**, **susen**, in **errusen**, **ziruson**, to tear to pieces, N.H.G. **sausen**, to touse, Bavarian dial. **saissen**, A.S. **tæsan**, ***tāsan**, L.G.

täsen, tösen, Du. teesen, teezen, M.E. tesen, taisen, tosen, toosen, *to pull, drag, to comb or tease wool*: cp. O.N. tæta, *to tease wool*; O.H.G. zeisala, A.S. tæal, M.E. tesel, N.E. teazel, *the head or burr of a plant used to raise a nap on woollen cloth*, I.G. tuseln, N.H.G. zauseln, *to tousle*.

ENGLISH DERIV., *tease, teazel, touse, tousle*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DUS}}$, *to be spoiled, become bad*; in composition, with sense of *bad, painful, hard, amiss*.

Sanskrit, dush-, dus-, dur-, in dush-yati, *to be spoiled, corrupted, become bad*, dushtas, *defiled*; in comp. *bad, hard, amiss*, dush-kar, *hard to do*, dushkritas, *ill-done*, dus-taras, *difficult to be crossed*, duriti, *difficulty, distress*, dur-manas, *ill-minded*, dur-jāti, *misfortune, &c.*

Armenian, t-, in t-get, *unwise*.

Greek, δυσ-, in composition (= Eng. prefix *un-* or *mis-*), also has an intensive force increasing the bad sense of a word, e.g. δύσβατος, *impassable*, δυσδαίμων, *unfortunate, unhappy*, δυσεντερία, *dysentery*, δύσεπς, *very quarrelsome*, δυσμενής, *hostile*, δυσπεψία, *bad digestion*, δύσπνοια, *difficulty in breathing, &c.*

Teutonic, Goth. tuz-, O.H.G. zir-, zar-, zur-, M.H.G. zur-, zer-, N.H.G. zer-, O.N. tor-, A.S. tō-, *prefix*, carrying an intensive sense, (spec.) of *separating*, 'going in pieces,' e.g. brechen, *to break*, zerbrechen, *to break in pieces*; sometimes it has a bad sense, as O.H.G. zur-lust, *ill-will*, N.H.G. zerlesen, *to spoil with reading, misread*. In O.N. tor- has generally the sense of *difficulty*, as tor-kenndr, *hard to recognise*, torfiæra, *a difficult passage*, which passes over occasionally to sense of Eng. *mis-*, as tor-tryggja, *to mistrust*, or has only an intensive force, as in tor-tyna, *to destroy*, from tyna, *to lose, destroy*. The A.S. and M.E. tō- has a separative, negative, or simply intensive force, as *to-broken, to break in pieces*. Except in Goth. the Teut. words change *s* to *r*, A.S. *to-* = **tos-*.

Celtic, do-, with sense of *hard, ill, mis-*, as O. Ir. dodhaing, *difficult*, dodacht, *an evil action*, do-dhuine, *a bad man*, do-gar, *sad, unhappy, &c.*

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *dysentery, -ic, dyspepsia, dyspeptic, dyspnoea, &c.*

Teutonic. The use of *to-* as a prefix is obsolete in modern Eng., but 'to-brake' is still found in Judges ix. 53, 'all to brake his skull' (for 'all to-brake'), 'completely broke his skull in pieces'; *to-gether, altogether*.

Eur-Ar. DUO, DUO, in compounds and some derivatives **DUI**,
two.

Paradigm of 2 (Cardinals and Ordinals).

Sans. , dva (m.), dvā (f. & n.), <i>two</i> ,	dvitiya-	<i>second</i> .
Zend , dva (m. & n.), duyē (f.), „	bitya-	„
Greek , δύο (m. & f.), δύο		
(orig. n.)	„ δεύτερος,	„ from δύο.
Latin , duo (m. & n.), duæ (f.), „	secundus,	„ „ sequor.
Lith. , du (m.), dvi (f.), „	antras,	„ cp. Sans. an-yas.
O. Slav. , dva, duva (m.), dve,		
duve (f. & n.), „	vutoru,	„ „ u-bhan.
Goth. , tvaī (m.), tvōs (f.), tva		
(n.), „	anthar,	„ „ anyas.
O.H.G. , zwene (m.), zwo (f.),		
zwei (n.), „	andar,	„ „ anyas.
N.H.G. , zwei, for all genders		
since the 17th cent., „	zweiter,	„ but ander-t-
O.N. , tveir (m.), tvær (f.), tvau		halb, 1½.
(n.), „	annarr, for	
	antharr,	„ Sans. anyas.
A.S. , twegen (m.), two (f.),		
tu (n), „	odher,	„ „ anyas.
O. Ir. , dau, do, da (m.), di (f.), „	aile,	„ cp. Lat. alius.

Paradigm of Twelve and Twice.

Sans. , dvadāṣa, duva-daṣa, <i>twelve</i> ,	dvis, duvis.
Zend , dva-dasa, „	bis.
Greek , δώ-δεκα, δωδέκα, „	δίσ (= δῖς).
Latin , duo-dēcim, „	bis, O. Lat. duis (= Eur-Ar.
	duijes).
Lith. , dvy-lika, „	dvi-sykis, compound of dvi +
	sykis, a stroke.
O. Slav. , dava na desete, 2	
on 10, „	dvašdi, compound of dva + sidi,
	a going.
Goth. , tvalif, „	twis.
O.H.G. , zwelif, „	zwir-or.
N.H.G. , zwölf, „	zwei-mal, <i>two times</i> (zwei + mal).
O.N. , tolf, „	twis-var, tvistr.
A.S. , twelf, „	twiwa, twiges.
O. Ir. , du-deai, „	fo dī, (= dī fo), <i>two turns or</i>
	<i>goings</i> .

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१०१०-
१०११-

Compounds and Derivatives of dvi, dvī.

Sanskrit, dvayas (adj.), *double*, dvayi (subs.), *duplicity, falsehood*, dvi-dha, *split in two*, dvika, *consisting of two parts*, dvi-padas, *having two feet*, dvi-varnas, *of two colours*, dvi-varshas, *two years old*, dvi-dant, *having two teeth*.

Zend, dvaya, *double*, bimahya, *of two months*.

Greek, δοῖός (from δφοῖός, cp. Sans. and Zend dvaya), *doubt, uncertainty* (cp. Sans. dvayī, *falsehood*). δίχα, *in two, apart* (from δέιχα, cp. Sans. dvika), δισός, Att. διττός, Ion. διξός (from δεικός), *double*; διά (from δει-μά), *Æol. ζά (= δμά, monosyllabic), through* (i.e. *cutting asunder into two parts*), διάβολος, *a slanderer, the devil*, διαβήτης, *passing through, (medical) a disease*, διάγνωσις, *a distinguishing*, διάγραμμα, *that which is marked out by lines*, διαγώνιος, *from angle to angle*; διάδημα, *something bound round, a fillet*, διάθεσις, *a disposition, habit*, δι-αίρεσις, *division*, διάλογος, *a conversation*, διάλεκτος, *a common language, way of talking*, διαλεκτική, *the art of discussing, logic*, διάμετρος, *the measure through*, διαπασών (sc. χορδών), *concord, through all chords*, διάρροια, *a flowing through*, διάτονος, *stretching through*, διατριβή, *a pastime, amusement, a discourse* (lit. *a wearing away, i.e. of time*); διαφανής, *transparent*, διαφορητικός, *carrying through, i.e. by perspiration* (med.), διάφραγμα, *a partition, wall*, (med.) *the muscle separating the thorax from the abdomen*, διοίκησις, lit. *house-keeping, administration*, (eccles.) *a bishop's jurisdiction*, δίοπτρα, *instrument for measuring heights*, τὰ διοπτρικά, *the science of dioptrics*, διουρητικός, *promoting urine*, διάγραμμα, *a view or scene*; δι- in comp. with sense of two, double, δίδυμος, *a twin*, δίπτερος, *having two wings*, δικοτυλδών, *having two seed-lobes*, δίκυκλος, *two-wheeled*, δίλημμα, *an argument of two propositions each of which confutes*, δί-μιτος, *of double thread*, διπλοῦς, *two-fold*, δίπλωμα, *a folded paper, a recommendation, letters of licence or privilege granted by the Emperor or by magistrates*, δί-πους, *two-footed*, δίπτυχος, *double-folded*, δί-στιχος, *of two rows or lines*, δί-φθογγος, *of two sounds*, διχο-τομία, *a cutting asunder*.

Latin, dualis, *containing two*, dualitas, dubius,¹ *doubtful, wavering between two*, dubietas, *doubtfulness*, dubiosus, *dubious*, dubitare, *to doubt*, dubitatio, -bilis; perduellio, *hostility to one's country, treason*, O. Lat. duellum (from duos-lum), *contest between two persons or parties*, Class. Lat. bellum, *war*, bellare, *to make war*, bellicus, *warlike*, bellicosus,

¹ The termination -bius is a variant from -bus in super-bus, and is from Eur-Ar bhag, to be

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bellicose, Bellona, the goddess of war, *belliger*, carrying on war, *belligerare*, to carry on war, *rebellare*, to revolt, *rebel*, (lit.) to fight again, *rebellis*, a rebel, *rebellio*, rebellion; *duplex*, -icis, two-fold, double, *duplicitas*, doubleness, *uplicare*, to double, *uplicatio*, reduplicate, to double again, *reduplicatio*, *duplio* (subs.), the double, *duplus* (adj.), double; *bis*, twice, *bini*, two apiece, *binarius*, containing two, *combinare*, to put two together, *combinatio*, *biceps*, two-headed, *bimus*, two years old (bi + hyems), *duidens*, *bidens*, having two teeth (cp. Sans. dvi-dant), *biennium*, space of two years, *biennalis*, lasting two years; *bifurcus*, two-pronged, *bi-gamus*, twice married, *bilanx*, having two scales, *bilinguis*, double-tongued, *bipartire*, to divide in two parts, *bipes*, -edis, having two feet, *bisextilis*, containing an intercalary day, *bisextus*, the intercalary day, vi. Kal. Mart. (February 24), which was doubled once every four years. **Dis**,¹ **di-**, in composition, with a separative or negative force, as *disperdere*, to scatter, separate, distract, put off, delay, *differ*, *diffidere*, to distrust, *dilabare*, to bleed abroad, *diducere*, to part, *di-gerere*, to carry apart, *diluere*, to wash away, *dimittere*, to send away, *dinumerare*, to count over, *dirumpere*, to break asunder, *discribere*, to assign to several persons, *dispicere*, to see in different directions, *di-stare*, to stand apart, *dividere*, to divide, *dis-cedere*, to depart, *dispartire*, to distribute, *dissolvere*, to dissolve, *distorquere*, to distort, *dissimilis*, unlike, *dispar*, unequal, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *due* (O. Ital. *duo*), Prov. and O.F. *dui*, *doi*, *dous*, *deus*, N.F. *deux*, two, Ital. *duetto*, a duet, Ital. *duello*, F. *duel*, a fight between two (Lat. *duellum*); Ital. *dubitare*, *dottare*, Prov. *dobtar*, *dotar*, O.F. *douter*, M.E. *douten* (afterwards corrected to *doubten*), N.E. *doubt*, O.F. *redouter*, to fear, O.F. and M.E. *redoutable*, N.E. *redoubtable*; O.F. *rebelle*, rebellious, M.E. *rebel* (s.s.), N.E. *rebel* (adj. and subs.), O.F. and M.E. *rebellion*; O.F. *duplicite*, Ital. *duplo*, Prov. *doble*, O.F. and M.E. *duble*, *doble*, *double*, Prov. *doblar*, O.F. *dobler*, *doubler*, M.E. *doblen*, *doublen*, N.E. *double*; O.F. *douzaine*, M.E. *doseyne*, N.E. *dozen*, O.F. and M.E. *doblet*, *doublet*, a quilted or lined undergarment, O.F. *doublure*, the lining of a garment, Span. *doblon*, a coin (= 2 pistoles), F. *doubloon*. **Bi-**, **bis-**, **bes-**, **ber-**, in composition, besides the radical meaning *twice*, have a diminutive or depreciative force: Ital. *bilancia* (Lat. *bilanx*), O.F., M. and N.E. *balance*, Ital. *binocolo*, F. *binocle*, N.E. *binocular*, a glass for both eyes, Ital. *bis-cotto* (Lat. *bis* + *coctus*, twice-baked), Prov. *biscueitz*, O.F. *bi-cuit*, *bis-cuit*, M.E. *biscot*, *biscut*, N.E. *bisnet*, (later) *biscuit*, a biscuit, Prov. and O.F. *biais*, N.E. *bias*, a slant,

¹ **Dis-** becomes **dis-** before -f, as in *disfidere*, to distrust, and **di-** before b, d, g, l, m, n, r, sc, sp, st, v, and sometimes before j; it is unchanged before c, p, q, and t.

dyo-
dyyo-
dyi-

Sardin. *biasciu*, *awry*, Prov. 'via biayssa,' a cross-road (of unknown origin, but the first syllable is probably bi=bis: cp. Span. *bis-ojo*, *squinting*). O.F. *des-*, O. and N.F. *dé-*, in composition, represent Lat. *dis* and (*de*+*ex*),¹ and have the same force: Ital. *sbarrare* (=disbarrare), O.F. *desbarrer* (*des*+*barre*, of Celtic origin, a *bar* or *rail*), to *unbar*, but N.E. *debar*, to *bar out*, *exclude*, Ital. *dibattere*, O.F. *desbattere*, *debatre*, to *debate*, *dispute*, Ital. *sbarcare* (*disbarcare*), O.F. *desbarquer*, to *debark*; O.F. *desbaucher*, to *corrupt*, *debauch* (=L. Lat. *dis-balcare*, formed from L. Lat. *balco*, a *shed*, *workshop*, and with the original sense, to *entice away from the workshop*²), Ital. *sboccare* (*disboccare*), O.F. *des-boucher*, to *disembogue*, *debouch*, O.F. *desbuter*, to *miss aim*, N.F. *débuter*, to *lead at billiards* (i.e. by a *miss*), N.F. *début*, *opening stroke at billiards*, *first appearance*, a *beginning*; Ital. *scampare* (*discampare*), O.F. *descamper*, to *decamp*, O.F. *descrier*, M.E. *descrien*, to *publish abroad*, *spy out*, N.E. *descry*, to *spy*, *decry*, to *cry down*, as though a compound of Lat. *de*,³ O.F. *des-cant* (Lat. *dis-cantare*), to *chant psalmody*, O.F. *desfacier*, M.E. *deffacen*, N.E. *deface*, Ital. *diffalta*, O.F. *deffaute*, M.E. *defaute*, N.E. *default*; O.F. *desfait*, *deffait*, *defait*, M.E. *defet*, N.E. *defeat* (Lat. *dis*+*facere*), O.F. *deffaisance*, *defeasance*, a *making void*, *undoing* (Lat. *dis*+*facere*); Ital. *diffidare*, O.F. *desfier*, *deffier*, *desfier*, M.E. *deffien*, *desien*, N.E. *defy*, O.F. *deffiance*, *defiance*; Ital. *diffamare*, O.F. *defamer*, *diffamer*, M.E. *diffamen*, N.E. *defame* (Lat. *diffamare*); Ital. *diffalcare*, to *abridge* (*dis*+L. Lat. *falcare*, to *cut with a sickle or pruning-hook*), O.F. *deffalquer*, to *deduct*, *abate*, M.E. *defaulke*, N.E. *defalcation*, a *withdrawal or embezzlement of funds or profits*; Ital. *differire*, O.F. *differer*, M.E. *differren*, N.E. *differ*, *defer*, Ital. *dilata* (Lat. *dilatio*, *delay*, from *dilatus*, p. p. of *differre*), O.F. and M.E. *delai*, N.E. *delay* (subs.), Ital. *dilatare*, *dilajare*, O.F. *delaiier*, M.E. *delaien*, *delayen*, N.E. *delay* (vb.); O.F. *defiler*, to *march or pass in a row or file* (from Lat. *filum*, O.F. *fil*, a *thread*, *row*, *line*), N.E. *defile* (s.s.), O.F.

¹ Körting gives several compounds of *des-* in which he considers that it represents the contraction of *de*+*ex*. Murray (*Hist. Dict.*) does not recognise this use of *des-*, and the use in Italian of *dis-* or *di-* in words corresponding to the French words so explained (e.g. Ital. *dibattere* = O.F. *des-battere* [*de*+*ex*] *battere*, according to Körting), so far seems to be against this explanation, although the original sense of the words favours it. If *dis* (= *de*+*ex*) be accepted, the words formed from it do not belong here.

² This is Diez's explanation, but must be regarded as doubtful. *Bauche* is from O.H.G. *balcho*, *palcho*, a *scaffolding*, O.N. *balkr*, a *partition*, a *beam*, A.S. *balca*, a *heap* (?), Gael. *bals*, a *boundary*. Diez quotes Menage as the authority for an O.F. *bauche* = a *workshop*.

³ This change of meaning may arise from the fact that accusations and offences were proclaimed publicly, which gave *descrien* a bad sense. *Descrien* had also the sense to *discover*, *spy out*, of the modern Eng. *descry*, which Mätzner regards as a confusion with M.E. *descriven*, to *describe*.

defilée, a narrow pass through which soldiers must march in file, N.E. a *defile*; O.F. *deffrayer*, *deffroier*, M.E. *deffray*, N.E. *defray*, to pay the cost (*des* + *frai*, *frais*, *fres*, cost, charge, = L. Lat. *fredum*, fr. O.H.G. *fridu*, *peuce*), a fine for breaking the peace, any tax, cost or charge; Ital. *diluvio* (Lat. *diluvium*), O.F. *deluve*,¹ *deluge* (cp. *sav-oir*, *sage*), a flood; Ita. *dimettere*, O.F. *desmettre*, *demettre* (p. p. *desmis*, *demis*), to dismiss, displace, M.E. *demise* (vb.), to transfer by lease or will, legal term, (as subs.) conveyance of an estate by lease or will, *decease*, 'demise of the crown,' transfer of the royal power to a successor; Ital. *dimidiare*, to divide in the middle, to halve, O.F. *demi*, N.E. *demy*, a particular size of paper, Ital. *desinare*, *disinare*, Prov. *disnar*, O.F. *disner*, 'se *disner*,' to break one's fast (from **disjunare*, for *disjejunare*, to breakfast, O.F. *des-jeuner*, *dejeuner*, s.s.), N.F. *dîner*, M.E. *dinen*, to breakfast, (later) to dine,² N.E. to dine, M.E. *diner* (subs.), *breakfast*, *dinner*, N.F. *dinner*; Ital. *dis-nodare*, *dinodare* (Lat. *dis* + *nodus*), O.F. *desnouer*, *denouer*, to untie a knot, with (subs.) *denoûment*, unravelling; Span., Port. *despartir*, Ital. *di-partire*, to depart, divide, O.F. *départier*, to part, depart, Ital. *dispiegare*, to unfold (Lat. *displicare*), O.F. *despleier*, *desployer*, unfold, display, M.E. *displaïen*, N.E. *display*, *deploy*, a military term, to open out, used of troops, borrowed from N.F.; O.F. *des-ranger*, *deranger* (from *des* + *rang*, formerly *reng* = O.H.G. *bring*, a circle, ring, but with sense of order, rank, row), to throw out of order; M.E. *dirge*, a funeral psalm, so called from the antiphon in the Office for the Dead, beginning with Ps. v. 8, 'Dirige Domine Deus meus'; Ital. *direzzare* (as from **directiare*, to make direct, set straight, put in order, Span. *derezar*, Prov. *dressar*, O.F. *dresser*, to arrange, dress, M.E. *dressen*, *drissen*, to direct, put in order (cp. Wycl. O.T. Gen. xxiv. 40, 'He schal dresse thi weie,' *diriget viam tuam*), to prepare or dress meat (cp. 'Boke of Curtasye,' 557, 'mete dresset with honde'), to put on clothes, armour (Octouian, 1035, 'When Florent was alrede drest in hys armure'), O.F. *drechoir*, L. Lat. *dressorium*, M.E. *dressour*, N.E. *dresser*, a table on

¹ Cited by Mätzner.

² That *dinen*, *diner*, originally referred to the breakfast or first meal of the day is evident from the following: (1) *Pr. P.* (p. 121) gives *jentare*, *jentaculum*, as the Latin equivalents of *dinen* and *diner*; but *jentare* is a contracted form of **jejunare*, to fast, and *jentaculum* the meal taken fasting—the breakfast. Suetonius names the three Roman meals, *jentaculum*, *prandium*, *cœna*, i.e. the early morning, noon-tide, and evening meal, answering to the breakfast, dinner, and supper of an earlier date—to breakfast, lunch, and dinner of the present day. (2) The quotation from *Seven Sages*, 'He will cum and dyne with the To morn at prime,' i.e. the first hour of the day. Lydgate, *Mm. Po.*: 'First to dyne and after go to Messe' (which was said in the early part of the day). The shifting of the meal from an earlier to a later hour, while it still retains the same name, may be noticed in *prandium*—the early meal, but later the noon-tide meal.

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which meat was dressed (cp. 'Boke of Curtasye,' 'At dressour also he shalle stonde, And fett furthe mete dresset with honde'), Ital. *drutto*, O.F. *droit*, *right* (Lat. *directus*), O.F. *desservir*, *to remove the dishes from the table*, O.F. *dessert*, *the fruits and sweets which follow the removal*; Ital. *dismagare*, *smagare*, Span. *desmayar*, O.F. *desmaier*, *esmaier*, M.E. *desmaien*, *dismaien*, *to terrify, make powerless from fear, frighten to death* (from *dis* + Goth. *magan*, *strength, might*), O.F. *desmanteller* (from *dis* + *mantellum*), *to take the cloak off, dishuntle*, O.F. *destacher*, *détacher* (*dis* + *tacher*), *unfasten, detach*; Ital. *distornare*, O.F. *des-tourner*, M.E. *desturnen*, *to divert, turn aside*, N.F. *détour*, *a circuit, roundabout way*; Ital. *distagliare* (*dis* + *tagliare*), *to cut in pieces*, O.F. *destaillier*, *detaillier* (s.s.), N.E. *detail*, (vb.) *to tell circumstantially*, (subs.) *a small part, a minute description*; O.F. *se desporter*, *deporter*, M.E. *desporten*, *to divert oneself, to sport, to carry oneself, behave*, M.E. *desport* (subs.), *diversion*, N.E. *sport* (contracted form of *desport*), O.F. *devis* (adj.: Lat. *divisus*), *exact, accurate*, M.E. 'at point devys,' Ital. *divisa*, *way, method, device*, Prov. *devis* (m), *divisa* (f.), O.F. *devis* (m), *divisa* (f.), *anything devised, a device* (in heraldry), N.F. *devis*, *an estimate*, N.F. *device*, *a device*, Ital. *divisare*, Prov. *devisar*, O.F. *deviser*, M.E. *devisen*, *to imagine, devise*.

Teutonic, A.S. *betveonan*, M.E. *betweenen*, *bitwenan*, *bitwene*, &c., N.F. *between*, A.S. *betwixt*, *betwuxt*, M.E. *bitwix*, *bitwixen*, *bitwixt*, O. Fries. *bitwischea*, O.H.G. *zwisk*, *zwiski*, N.H.G. *zwischen*, N.E. *betwixt*; O.H.G. *zwig*, N.H.G. *zweig*, Du. *twigg*, A.S. *twig*, N.E. *twig*, *shoot of a tree, i.e. its growth, or parting into two*, O.H.G. *zwinal* (adj.), *twin*, O.H.G. *zwine-ling* (dim.), N.H.G. *zwilling*, *a twin*, A.S. *getwinne*, (pl.) *twins*, O.N. *tvinnr*, *twin*; O.N. *tvinna*, A.S. **twinan*, M.E. *twinen*, *to twine*, Du. *twijn*, *a double thread*, cp. Swed. *tvinnträd*, *twin-thread*, N.E. *twine*, O.H.G. *zwirnōn*, N.H.G. *zwirnen*, M.E. *twisten*,¹ *to twist thread*, N.H.G. *zwirn*, *a double thread*, Dan. *tvist*, *strife*, and *thread*, N.H.G. *zwist*, L.G. *tvist*, *discord*, A.S. *twist* in *mæst-twist*, *a rope to stay a mast*, N.E. *twist* (subs.), O.H.G. *zwilhh*, N.H.G. *zwillich*, Scot. *tweed*, N.E. *twill*, *a peculiar mode of weaving* (a German adaptation of Lat. *bilix*, *of two threads*), cp. L.G. *twillen*, *to double*, A.S. *twelf* (*two left over*), A.S. *twentig*, *twenty* (*two tens*), Goth. *twaiþs*, O.H.G. *zwei-fal*, N.H.G. *zwei-fel*, with variant O.H.G. *zwifo*, *zweho*, O.N. *tyja*, A.S. *twoe*, *doubt*. All these

¹ The base common to the Teutonic dialects is *twisna*, in O.H.G. *zwirno* (s being changed to r) from Eur. *dwis*. The double meaning of the L.G. and Dan. *tvist*, shows the identity of Sans. *dwish-*, *to hate*, with Eur. *dwil-*, *two*. Duality implies both pairing and separation, the latter becoming difference and opposition; so Lat. *duellum*, *bellum*, has come to mean *strife, war*, while Dan. *tvist*, *strife* and *thread*, unites the two senses of *pairing* and *separation*.

forms rest upon a **Eur-Ar. duiq-** (cp. Sans. *dvika*), an extension of *dui* by *-q-*, which has been labialised in Goth. *twēi-fa*, O.H.G. *zwi-fal*,¹ *zwi-fel*, while the guttural pronunciation has been retained in O.H.G. *zweho*, O.N. *tyja*, A.S. *twoo* (for *twojo*); O. Du. *twoelicht*, M.E. *twyelyghte*, N.E. *twilight*, *a divided light, half-light*, A.S. *deoful*, *devil* (loan-word from Gk. through Lat.).

Celtic, Ir. *da, dau, do*, Wel. *dau*, fem. *dni*, Corn. *dou*, fem. *diu*, *two*, Bret. *daou, diou, two*, Ir. *da-bheathach*, *amphibious*, Gael. *dithis*, *a pair*, *dachasach*, *two-footed*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *devil* (through Lat. and A S), *diabetes*, *diagnosis*, *diagram*, *diagonal*, *diadem*, *diathesis*, *diæresis*, *dialogue*, *dialect*, *-ic*, *diameter*, *diametrical*, *diapason*, *diarrhœa*, *diatonic*, *diatribe*, *diaphanous*, *diaphoretic*, *diuretic*, *diaphragm*, *diocese*, *-an*, *dioptrics*, *diorama*; *Didymus*, *dicotyledon*, *dilemma*, *dimity* (thr. F.?), *diploma*, *-cy*, *-tic*, *diptych*, *distich*, *dichotomy*.

Latin, *dual*, *-ity*, *dualism*, *dubious*, *dubiety*, *dubitation*, *-ble*; *perduellion*, *duel*, *-ling*, *-list* (thr. F.), *bellicose*, *belligerent*, *Bellona*, *rebel* (vb., adj., subs.), *-lion*, *-lions* (thr. F.), *duplex*, *duplicity*, *duplicate* (vb., adj., subs.), *-ion*, *reduplicate*, *-ion*; *binary*, *combine*, *-ation*; compounds of *bi-*, as *biceps*, *a muscle of the arm*, *bicycle*, *biennial*, *bifurcate* (vb., adj.), *-ion*, *bigamy*, *-ous*, *bilingual*, *bisect* (*bi + secare*), *-ion*, *biped*, *bisextile* (*leap year*), *billion*, *second power of a million* (coined word), &c.; compounds of *dis-*, as *diffident*, *-ce*, *differ*, *diffuse*, *distract*, *distrust*, *dissolve*, *distort*, *discern*, *dissimilar*, *dissert*, &c. Compounds with *di-* = *dis-*, as *digest*, *-ion*, *-ive*, *-ible*, *disruption*, *di-stant* (*standing apart*), *diluvial*, *divide*, *-ision*, *-sible*, *individual*, *-ity*, *-ism*, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, *deuce*, *two* (on dice and cards), *duet*, *doubt*, *-ful*, *-less*, *redoubtable*, *double* (vb., adj., subs.), *-ness*, *doublet*, *dozen*, *doubloon*; compounds of *bi-*, *bis-*, as *balance*, *binocle*, *binocular*, *biscuit*, *bias*, &c.; compounds of *dis-*, *des-*, and *de-* (= *dis*), as *discard*, *disease*, *dismay*, *-al*, *discover*, *distemper*, *display*, *dismantle*, &c., *descant* (*to discourse upon*), *despatch*, *dessert*, *debar*, *debate*, *debark*, *-cation*, *debauch*, *-ee*, *debouch*, *-ment*, *début*, *descri*, *decry*, *decamp*, *scamp*, *scamper*, *deface*, *default*, *-er*, *defeat*, *defeasance*, *defy*, *-fiant*, *-fiance*, *defame*, *-ation*, *defalcation*, *defer*, *delay*, *-al*, *defile* (vb., subs.), *defray*,

¹ Kluge, who gives this explanation, does not himself seem quite satisfied, as it leaves obscure the formation of the noun *zweifal*; but may it not be a compound word (such, e.g., as *zwei + fall*, *a case, accident*) expressive of a double possibility and therefore of doubt?

-al, -ment, deluge; demi- in comp. as demi-god, demy, demise (vb. and subs.), dine, dinner, déjeuner, dénouement, depart, deploy, derange, dirge, dress, address, redress, dresser, adroit, -ness, detach, détour, detail, disport, sport, -ive, deport (*to behave*), deportment, device, devise.

Teutonic, two, with its compounds two-fold, &c, twain (A S. *twegen*, M.E. *tweien*), twice, twelve, twenty; between, betwixt, twixt, twig, twin, twine, entwine, twist, twill, twilight, twissel, *a double fruit, a fork of a tree* (dial.).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{D\bar{U}EI}$ $\sqrt{D\bar{U}I}$, *to fear*.

Zend, dvaç-, in dvaetha, *fear, terror*

Greek, δει-, δει-, in δέδω, perf. (Hom.), for δέδω, from δεδω(κ)α, *I am afraid*, δέος (from δεκ-ος), *fear, δεινός, fearful* (Cor. Δεινίας,¹ n. pr.), δειλός, *cowardly*.

Latin, di-, in dirus, *terrible*.

Celtic, Ir. doel, *fear*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, dino-saur, dinothera.

Latin, dire, direness.

(2) **Eur-Ar.** $D\bar{U}IS$, with sense of *apart, opposed to, hostile, to hate*, identical probably with the preceding root, both being from $D\bar{U}I$, *twin* (cp. Lat. duellum, bellum, *enmity, war*).

Sanscrit, dvish-, in dvish-ati, *to be a rival or hostile, to hate*, p. p. dvistas, *hated, hostile*, dvesha (m.), *hatred*, dveshas, *a hater, an enemy*.

Zend, tvista, *hostile, ill-disposed*, dvaesanh, *hostility*.

Teutonic, O.N. and Dan. tvist, *strife*, O.N. tvistra, *to scatter*, L.G. twist, *strife*, N.H.G. zwist, s.s.

¹ Cited by Prellwitz.

DH

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHE}}$, to place, put, lay, establish, fix, order, &c.,¹ with extension $\sqrt{\text{DHE K}}$.

Sanskrit, dhā-, in dadhāti, *places* (p. p. dhitas, hitas [later]), dhatṛ, a supporter, founder, creator, dhasi, a laying down, a proposition, dhāman, home, habitation, family, inmates, law, custom, dhā-ka, a receptacle, dhaya, a layer; dha- is widely found in composition, as pari-dha, to place round, śrad-dha, to trust, san-dha, to put together, san-dhi, a putting together, san-dhitam, conserves, pickles, vi-dha, to place apart, sva-dha, custom, wont, svadus, sweet, &c.

Zend, dhai-, in da-dhai-ti, *places, establishes, &c.*, datar, author, founder, dāman, making, construction, maz-dha, pay, reward.

Greek, θη-, θε-, in τίθημι, to place, put, &c., θήκη, a chest, place of deposit, θη-σαυρός, a treasure, θημῶν, a heap, θής, θητός, a labourer, θέμα, a deposit, θέμις, right, justice, θέσις, a proposition; ἀνάθημα, anything dedicated, in bad sense 'devoted to evil, accursed,' ἀναθεματίζω, devote to evil, ἀνάθημα, a votive offering; ἀντίθεσις, an opposition, contrast, ἀντιθετικός, contrasting, ἀποθήκη, a storehouse; διάθεσις, disposition, διαθήκη, a testament, ἐπίθετον, a descriptive name, παρένθεσις, an insertion, παρενθετικός, by way of insertion, προθετικός, placed before, προσθετικός, added to, σύνθεσις, a putting together, συνθετικός, combining, synthetic, ὑπόθεσις, a supposition,

¹ The final -dh- of many Eur-Ar. and Sans. roots is the remains of $\sqrt{\text{dhe}}$ added to another root to emphasise or modify its meaning, as is still usual in the modern Hindi with -de, e.g. rakh-na, to place, becomes rakh-dena, with an intensive force. This -dh- becomes in Greek θ, as in μισ-θ-ός, a reward, μαθ- in ἔμαθον (= μα + θε-, πώ-θω, βί-θω, &c.); in Lat. it is d as in ab-d-ere, to put away = Sans apa-dha. In Teutonic -d- or -th-, -t-, takes the place of dh-, as Goth. re-d-an, O.N. raðha, O.H.G. rāt, from Eur-Ar. re-dh.

-dhe- is used also in conjugation of the verb, e.g. in -θην, -θησμαι, the terminations of the 1st aor. and 1st fut. pass. of Gk. verbs. The final -d- -t of the past tense of Teutonic weak verbs is the representative of the last syllable of the reduplicated perfect form of dhe-, e.g. Sans. dedhau, Goth. dedjau, A.S. dy-de, N.E. di-d, O.H.G. tha-t, N.H.G. lieb-te = lieb(tha-)te, Eng. I love-d = I love(di-)d. For fuller explanation of śrad-dha, vidha, see under śred-dh-, vidh-.

√DHE
√DHE-K

ὑποθήκη, a pledge, mortgage; ἔθος (from σφε-θος: cp. Sans. sva-dha), custom; ἦθος (lengthened form of ἔθος), habit of mind, moral disposition, ἠθικός, relating to morals, ἡδύς, sweet (from σφε-δύς: cp. Sans. sva-dus), ἡδομαι, to be pleased (cp. Sans. svā-dati, is pleased, lit. 'makes one's own,' 'suits one's self'), ἡδονή, pleasure: cp. Sans. svadanam (s.s.); μισθός, pay, wages; ἕζομαι (from σεδιομαι or σε-σδομαι, Eur.-Ar. √se-d-), to sit, seat oneself.¹

Latin, de-, in -dere, fa-, fa-c (=√dhe-k), an extension of √dhe-, in ab-dere,² to put aside, ad-dere, to put to, to add, con-dere, to put together, construct, abscondere, to put out of the way, hide, recondere, to stow away, shut up, indere, to put in; per-dere, to destroy, lose, perditio, destruction, pestis (from perd-tis), a plague, pestilens, pestilent, pestilentia, pestiferus, plague-bringing, subdere, to place under, subject, substitute; condire (condio), to season, preserve fruit, conditor, a confectioner, condimentum, seasoning, spice; sua-dēre, suasi, suasum, to represent as suitable to oneself, persuade, advise, dissuadēre, to dissuade, dissuasio, persuadēre, persuade, persuasio; suavis (from sua-d-vis), sweet, suavitas, suavitudo, sweetness; sodalis, a comrade, mate, solere,³ to become accustomed to (for *sodere), solitus, accustomed, insolens, unaccustomed, arrogant; perhaps solari, consolari, to comfort, may be a similar case of the change from d to l, solatium, comfort, consolation;⁴ sedēre, to sit, sedare, to seat; thesaurus, apotheca, hypotheca, ethicus (Gk. loan-words); Osc. faama, a house, household (cp. Sans. dhaman), Osc. faamat, he dwells, famel, a servant, Lat. famulus, a house servant, domestic, familia, the household, familiaris, (subs.) one of the household, (adj.) relating to the household, intimate, pater-familias, the house-father; fa-c-ere, feci, factus, to do, make, factum, a deed, factor, a doer, factio, a doing, a party, factorium, an oil-press, factura, a mode of doing, factiosus, factious, facticius, artificial; facilis, easy, -itas, difficilis, hard to do, difficultas, N.E. difficulty, facultas, ability; facies,⁵ make, appearance, face (cp. figura, fr. fingo), superficies, the upper side,

¹ For fuller explanation of ἕζομαι see under √sed-, as also for Lat. sedeo, side, and N.H.G. sitzen, N.E. sit, &c. √se-d- is placed under √dhe- on the supposition that it is a compound of (se+dhe); cp. Sans. e-dhas, a seat.

² Abdomen is sometimes derived from abdere. Another explanation given is that it is a contraction of adipemen; and a connection with omentum, the membrane enclosing the bowels, may be supposed, but as yet no satisfactory account of the word has been given.

³ Cp. solium from sedere, olor and odor, lingua and lingua, &c.

⁴ Besides the compounds of √dhe- here cited there are many others in which √dhe- gives an intensive force to another root, as lendere (= fhen, to strike, + dhe), fundere (= fhu, to pour, + dhe-), jubere, to bid do something (= iju-, to move, stir, + dhe-), &c.

⁵ Or from √bhe-k, an expansion of √bhe-, to shine, appear.

surface, -*alis*, *fasinus*, a *deed* (generally in a bad sense); *afficere*, -*fectus*, -*fectio*, to *affect*, *affectare*, to *strive after*, *affectatio*, a *striving after*, *conficere*, to *accomplish*, *confectio*, *confectura*, a *compounding*, *deficere*, (trans.) to *loosen*, (intrans.) to *run out*, *cease*, *fail*, be *wanting*, *defectio*, -*ivus*; *efficere*, to *effect*, *effectus* (subs.), -*ivus*, *efficax*, -*cia*, *inficere*, to *put or dip into*, to *stain*, *infect*, *infectio*, a *dyeing*, *infectivus*, relating to *dyeing*; *officere*, to *hinder*, *obstruct*, *perficere*, to *complete*, *perfectio*, -*tus*, *præficere*, to *set over*, *place at the head*, *præfectus*, -*tura*, -*torius*, *proficere*, to *go forward*, to *increase*, to *be useful to*, *profectus* (subs.), *advance*, *profit*, *success*; *reficere*, to *remake*, *restore*, *refresh*, *refectio*, *restoration*, *refreshment*, *refectorius* (adj.), *refreshing*, *sufficere*, (trans.) to *put under*, to *supply*, *grant*, (intrans.) to *suffice*; *pate-facere*, to *lay open*, *madefacere*, to *moisten*, *calefacere*, to *warm*, *tepefacere*, to *tepidify*, *satisfacere*, to *satisfy*, *satisfactio*, *stuprefacere*, to *stupefy*, *putrefacere*, to *putrefy*, *benefacere*, to *do well*, *benefactor*, -*um*, -*io*, *beneficus*, -*ium*, -*entia*, -*iarius*, *malefacere*, to *do ill*, *malefactor*, -*um*, -*io*, *maleficus*, -*ium*, -*icentia*, *magnificere*, -*tio*, *magnificus*, -*cens*, -*centia*, *munificus*, *making presents*, *bountiful*, -*ium*, -*ens*, -*entia*; *ædificare*, to *build*, *ædificium*, a *building*, *amplificare*, to *make large*, -*tio*, *magnificare*, to *magnify*, *gratificare*, to *make pleasant*, -*tio*, *sanctificare*, to *make holy*, -*tio* (eccles.), *justificare*, to *make just*, -*tio* (eccles.), *sacrificare*, -*ari*, to *offer a sacrifice*, 'sacrificati,' *Christians who in times of persecution sacrificed to heathen deities*, *sacrificium*, a *sacrifice*; **fex*, a *doer*, only found in the final syllable of compounds, *arti-fex*, -*icis*, a *worker in the liberal arts*, an *artist*, *artificium*, the *profession of an artist*, *ingenuity*, *cunning*, *artifice*, *artificialis*, relating to *arts*, *artificial*, *carnifex*, an *executioner*, *aurifex*, a *goldsmith*, *opi-fex* (*ops* + *fex*), a *working man*, a *mechanic*, *opificina* (contract. form *officina*), a *workshop*; *officium* (contracted from *opi-ficium* = *ops*, *opis*, *power*, *ability*, *help*, *support*, + *facere*), a *voluntary service*, a *favour*, a *ceremonial observance* (especially of a solemn nature), an *obligation*, *duty*, an *official employment*, *officialis*, (adj.) *official*, (subs.) a *magistrate's servant*; *pontifex*,¹ a *Roman high priest*, *pontificalis*, *pontificatus*.

¹ The meaning given at a later period to *pontifex* was that of bridge- or road-maker, from ignorance or forgetfulness of the old Sabine form of the word, **pompifex*, and its original meaning. The **pompifexes* were five commissioners, of whom one was called *pompifex* (*pontifex*) *maximus*, who constituted a college, having the charge of the sacrifices and other religious rites; and the literal meaning of the word was *the five sacrificers*, *fex* being used in the sense given to *facere*, of 'performing any sacred rite,' and *pompi-* meaning *five*, and being only a variant of *ponti-* (with the same meaning) in *ponti-fex*; Lat. *pompi*: *ponti* = *πέμπε*: *πέμπε*, Lat. *Pompeius*: *Pontius*. The *pompifexes* were appointed by Numa *Pompilius* of Sabine race (cp. Livy, i. 20, Cic. *De Rep.* ii. 14), and their original name was doubtless the Sabine form *Pompi-*, which was afterwards changed to *Ponti-fexes*.

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L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. absconsum, absconsa, sconsa, O.F. *esconse, esconce, a dark lantern, a hiding place, O.N. skons, a dark lantern, a candlestick, skonsa, a dark corner (L. Lat. loan-words), M.E. sconse, sconce, scons, a lantern, candlestick, N.E. sconce, a candlestick, a place of retreat, a screen, cover, a bulwark, a helmet, headpiece, head (vulg.): all from Latin abscondere; Ital. sollazzo, Prov. solatz, O.F. soulas, M.E. solas, N.E. solace, L. Lat. solatiari (from Lat. solatium), Ital. sollazzare, Prov. solazar, O.F. solacier, soulacier, M.E. solacien, solacen, N.E. solace, N.F. consoler, to comfort; O.F. perdicion, M.E. perdicoun, ruin, destruction, F. peste, a plague, F. suave, suavité, dissuader, persuader, Ital. tesoro (Lat. thesaurus), Prov. tesaurs, O.F. and M.E. tresor, N.F. trésor; N.E. treasure, Ital. bottega (Lat. apotheca), Prov. botiga, F. boutique, a shop, especially for the sale of drugs, Ital. apoticario, F. apotikaire, M.E. apotecarie, potecarie, an apothecary; Ital. famiglia, Prov. familla, O.F. famille, family, O.F. and M.E. familier, familiar; Ital. fare (Lat. facere), Prov. far, faire, O.F. faire, to do (perf. fis, p. p. fait); Ital. fatto (Lat. factum), Prov. and O.F. fait, M.E. faite, faites, a deed, a feat, Ital. fazione, Prov. faisso-s, O.F. fazon, façon, fathon, M.E. facioun, fassione, N.E. fashion, Ital. fattura, work, Prov. faitura, work, witchcraft, O.F. faiture, fashion, M.E. feture, N.E. feature, make, shape, Ital. fattoria, Span. factoria, (orig.) an establishment for traders in a foreign country; Ital. fattizio (adj.), artificial, O.F. faitice, elegant, skilful, M.E. fetis, Port. feitiço, (adj.) artistic, (subs.) magic, charm, images &c. supposed to have a magical power, Ital. fatircio, F. fetiche, N.E. fetiah; F. facile, easy, of a yielding temper, F. facilité, easiness, F. faciliter, to make easy, O.F. faisable, M.E. feasible, N.E. feasible, O.F. malfaisance, evil-doing, N.E. malfessance, O.F. mesfaisant, pr. p. of mes-faire, to do amiss, N.E. misfeasant (legal term), doing a wrong, committing a trespass, M.E. misfeasance, misfeason, O.F. and M.E. faculte, O.F. difficile, M.E. difficultee; L. Lat. facia, Ital. faccia, Prov. fassa, O.F. and M.E. face, F. facette (dim. of face), a facet, F. façade, a front view of a building, F. sur-face (sur=super), the upper-face, O.F. defface, M.E. defacen, N.E. deface; Ital. affare (affacere), O.F. affaire, M.E. afer, affer, N.E. affair, a matter, business, employment; O.F. and M.E. affecte, inclination, liking, Ital. confetto, O.F. and M.E. confit, N.E. comfit, a sugar-plum, fruits preserved in sugar, O.F. confection, M.E. confecioun, a composition, confiture, confectionery; L. Lat. discon-ficere, Ital. disconfiggere, sconfiggere, Prov. desconfir, O.F. desconfire, descumfire, to put to route, disconcert, O.F. desconfit (p. p. of desconfire), M.E. disconfiten, -comfiten, scomfiten, N.E. discomfit, to defeat; Ital. disfare (Lat. *disficere, to undo), O.F. des-faire, defaire, to make null and void, to defeat, O.F. desfaisance,*

defiance, an *undoing*, making void (a legal term), O.F. *defait* (p. p. of *defaire*), a *defeat*, M.E. *defaiten*, to *defeat*, *defait*, a *defeat*, O.F. and M.E. effect; Ital. *contrafare* (Lat. *contra* + *facere*), Prov. *contrafar*, O.F. *contrefaire*, to *imitate*, make a *counterpart*, O.F. *contrefait*, M.E. *countrefet*, N.E. *counterfeit*, a *copy*, M.E. *contrefeten*, N.E. *counterfeit* (vb.); Ital. *perfetto*, Prov. *perfeitz*, O.F. and M.E. *parfit*, *parfeit*, N.E. *perfect* (corrected to the Latin), O.F. and M.E. *prefect*, a *president*, *chief*, N.F. *préfet*, Ital. *profitto*, O.F. and M.E. *profet*, *gain*, *advantage*, Ital. *profitare*, Prov. *profeitar*, O.F. *profiter*, M.E. *profiten*, N.E. *profit*; O.F. and M.E. *refection* (*reficere*), L. Lat. *refectorium*, *refectory*, O.F. *suffire* (p. p. *suffis*, pr. p. *suffisant*), M.E. *suffisen*, N.E. *suffice* (Lat. *sufficere*); Ital. *sufficiente*, -za, O.F. and M.E. *suffisant*, -ce, N.E. *sufficient*, -ce (restored to the Latin form); O. Ital. *forfare*, Prov. and O.F. *forsfaire*, *forfaire*, L. Lat. *foris-fare*, to *act outside* (the law), L. Lat. *forisfactum*, an *act contrary to law*, a *transgression*, *fine* or *penalty for the same*, O. Ital. *forfatto*, Prov. and O.F. *forfait*, M.E. *forfet* (s. s.), N.E. *forfeit*, only in the sense of *fine*, *penalty*, M.E. *forfeten*, N.E. *forfeit*, to *pay a fine* or *penalty*; Ital. *forfatura*, a *crime*, *imposition*, O.F. *forfaiture*, M.E. *forfeture*, N.E. *forfeiture*; Ital. *soprafare*, to *overcharge*, O.F. *sorfaire*, *surfaire* (s. s.), O.F. *sorfait*, *surfait*, *excess*, *overcharge*, M.E. *surfet*, an *overcharge*, *excess*, especially in *eating* and *drinking*, N.E. *surfeit*, M.E. *surfeten*, N.E. *surfeit* (vb.), to *over-eat*, Ital. *far-niente*, *doing nothing*, O.F. *fait-neant* (from *facit* + *nec* + *entem*, *he does nothing*), an *idle person*; Ital. *benefatto*, O.F. *bienfet*, M.E. *bienfet*, *benefet*, *benefet*, N.E. *benefit* (subs. and vb.), O.F. and M.E. *benefice*, N.E. *benefice*. French verbal compounds terminating with -*fier* (= Lat. -*ficere*, -*ficare*), as *putréfier*, to *putrefy*, *amplifier*, *justifier*, *gratifier*, &c. French adjectives terminating with -*fique* (= Lat. -*ficus*), as *magnifique*, *horifique*, *terrifique*, &c. French substantives terminating with -*fice* (= Lat. -*ficium*), as *bénéfice*, *office*, *artifice*, *édifice*, &c. Ital. *pontefice*, O.F. and M.E. *pontife*, N.E. *pontiff*, F. *officier*, an *officer*.

Balto-Slav. *dē*, in O. Slav. *deti*, to *put*, *dejati*, *does*, *dēti*, a *deed*, Lith. *deti*, to *put*, *place*, *lay*, Lith. *iž-das*, a *treasure*, *už-das*, *expense*. *in-das*, a *vessel*, *ab-das*, *clothing*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *tu-on*,¹ N.H.G. *thun*, A.S. *dōn* (p. t. *dyde*, p. p. *gedon*), M.E. *dōn* (p. t. *dude*, *dide*, p. p. *don*, *ydon*), N.E. *do*, *did*, *done*, Goth. *dedhs*, in *gadedhs*, O.H.G. *tāt*, N.H.G. *that*, O.N. *dadh*, A.S. *dæd*,

¹ As from \sqrt{tho} , a Teutonic variant of Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{dhe} . The past tenses of O.H.G. *tuon*, &c. as A.S. *dyde*, &c. are reduplicated forms, and were used as abbreviated suffixes -*ta*, -*de*, -*t*, -*d*, in the past tense of weak verbs, as the Moso-Gothic suffix -*dedyan*, in *lagi-dedyan*, I *lay-did* = *I laid*.

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M.E. *dede*, N.E. *deed*; Goth. *dōms*, O.H.G. *tuom*, O.N. *dōmr*, A.S. and M.E. *dōm*, N.E. *doom*, a *decree, judgment*, A.S. *domes-dæg*, M.E. *domes-day*, the *day of judgment*, Goth. *gaðomjan*, O.H.G. *tuomen*, O.N. *dōma*, A.S. *dēman*, M.E. *demen*, N.E. *deem*, to *judge, decree* (cp. Sans. *dha-m-an*, Gk. *θέμις*); -*domr*, -*dom*, -*thum* are used as Teutonic suffixes with the sense of *jurisdiction, condition, state*, as O.N. *konung-domr*, A.S. *cyne-dom*, N.H.G. *könig-thum*, a *kingdom*, O.N. *helgi-domr*, N.H.G. *heilig-thum*, A.S. *halig-dom*, M.E. *halidom*, *holiness*;¹ Goth. *suts* (from **svotis*), *mild, gentle, sweet*, O.H.G. *suozi*, N.H.G. *süss*, O.N. *scotr*, A.S. and M.E. *swete*, N.E. *sweet* (cp. Sans. *sva-dha*). Fick derives A.S. *widu*, *wudu*, O.N. *vidhr*, a *tree*, from Eur-Ar. *vidh* (vi + dhe-), to *divide, cleave*, as Sans. *dru*, Gk. *δρῦς*, a *tree*, from √*der-*, to *cleave*. Another explanation is from Eur-Ar. √*qi-*, to *twine*, already given under that root. O.N. *des*, a *heap*, hey-*des*, a *heap of hay*, N.E. (dial.) *dass*, *dess*, hay-*dass* (s.s.), *dess* (vb.), to *pile up, to cut hay from a stack*. The final -d, -t of many Teutonic roots represents the Eur-Ar. √*dhe-*, as Goth. *val-d-*, O.H.G. *wal-t-*, to *rule*, Goth. *re-d-*, O.H.G. *ra-t-*, to *think over*, A.S. *hla-d-*, to *load, &c.*; O.N. *skons*, a *dark lantern*, *skonsa*, a *dark nook*, M.L.G. *schantze*, a *screen or defence* (loan-words from Romance probably: Kluge says, 'of obscure origin').

Celtic, db from du, in fe-db, a *widow* (= Sans. vi-dhava, O. Slav. *vidowa*), Gael. and O. Ir. *fiodh*, *wood, a tree*, N. Ir. *fid*, Wel. *gwydd*, Corn. *guiden*, Bret. *gwezenn*, *tree*; Gael. *deimbinn*, Ir. *deimhin*, *certain*; Gael. *dais*, a *heap of hay or peat*, O.Ir. *dais*, a *heap, pile, rick*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *thesaurus*, *Themis*, *thesis*, *theme*, *anathema*, *anathematize*, *antithesis*, -etic, *diathesis*, *epithet*, *parenthesis*, -etic, *prothetic*, *prosthetic*, *hypothesis*, -etic, *hypotheate*, *synthesis*, -tic, *ethics*, *ethical*, *hedonism*, -ist.

Latin, add, addition, -al, abscond, recondite, perdition (thr. F.), pestilent, -ce, pestilential, pestiferous, condiment, paterfamilias; insolent, -ce, console (thr. Fr.), consolation, -tory, disconsolate, inconsolable, sodality; fact, factor, factious, factitious, faction, facilitate (coined as from Lat. *facilitare*, in imitation of *f. facilliter*), factory (perhaps thr. Span.), facial, superficial, superficial, -ity, facinorous; affect (vb.), affection, -ate, affectation, disaffected, -ion, defect, defection, -ive, deficient, -cy, effect, -ive, effectual, effectuate, efficient, -cy, infect, infection, -ive, -ious, disinfect, -ion, -ive, -ant, perfect, -ion, -ible, imperfect, -ion, proficient, -cy, sufficient, -cy; manufacture (Lat. *manu + factura*),

¹ The German loan-words from Gk. *ἀποθήκη* are *apotheka*, *bibliothek*, *pinacothek*, &c.

maiefaction, calefaction, satisfaction, putrefaction, tepefaction, stupefaction, benefactor, beneficent, -ce, beneficiary, malefic, malefactor, magnifico, -ent, -ence, munificent, -ce, edification, amplification, gratification, sanctification, mortification (mors, *death*, + *-ficare*), justification; artificial, officinal, official, -ism, officiate, -ous, -ousness, pontifical, -ate.

L. Latin and Romance, sconce, ensconce, solace (subs. and verb), console, pest, suave,¹ -ity, suasion, -ive, dissuade, -sion, -sive, persuade, -sion, -sive; treasure, boutique, apothecary, Pottinger (*surname*); family, -iar, iarity, feat, fashion, -able, feature, feasible, mis-, malfeasant, -ance, -or, fetish, facile, facility, difficult, -y; face, deface, -ment, efface, -ment, facet, façade, surface; affair, effects (pl. subs.), comfit, confiture, discomfit, -ure, confection, -er, -ery; defeat (vb. and subs.), defeasance, counterfeit (vb., adj., subs.), prefect, prefecture, profit, -able, unprofitable, suffice, forfeit (vb. and subs.), -ure, surfeit (vb. and subs.), fainéant, benefit, benefice, -ial; verbs in -fy = F. -fier, as edify, ampli-fy, magni-fy, &c.; adjectives ending in -fic = F. -fique, as terrific, horrific, &c.; substantives ending in -fice (= F. -fice, Lat. -ficiū), as office, artifice, benefice, &c., pontiff, officer.

Teutonic, Do, did, done, ado, doer, deed, indeed, misdeed, undone, doff (*do + off*), don (*do + on*), dont (*do + out*); deem, deemster, dempster (also found as a surname), doom, doomsday, doomster (Scot.), -dom (in composition), as Christendom, halidom, kingdom, dukedom, earldom, whore-dom, wisdom, freedom, &c.; sweet, sweeten, sweetness, -bread, &c.; wood,² woody, -en, &c., (dial.) dass, dess.

Eur.-Ar. √ *DHĒ* √ *DHEI*, to suck, suckle.

Sanscrit, dha-, in dhayati (p. p. dhitas), to suck, drink, dhāpayati, to give suck, nourish, dhātu, dhenu, a milch-cow, dhātreyi, a foster-sister, dhāyas, nourishing, sucking, drinking (adj. and subs.), dhāru, a sucking, dhinoti (weakened form), to nourish, refresh, dhasi, milk-beverage, Hindi dhāe, a wet-nurse.

Armenian, dai-, in dai-l, the first milk after parturition, day-eak, a nurse.

Greek, θη-, in θη-λή, the teat, θή-λυς, female, feminine, τίτ-θη, a

¹ Though no letter of the original root is now found in Lat. *suavis* or F. *suave*, Lat. *sua-vis* represents an original *sua-d-vis*; so, too, does F. and Eng. *suave*.

² 'Wood' can only be brought under √ *dhe-*, if Fick's derivation from *vi-dha* be accepted. The O. Ir. *fiodh*, a tree, is in its favour.

✓ **DHĒ**
✓ **DHEI**

nurse, τει-θός, *a teat* (reduplicated forms), θηλάζω, *θάω (in θήσθαι, 1 aor. inf.), *to suckle*.

Latin, fē-, fī-, in *fēlare*, *to suck*, *fēmina*, *a woman* (she who gives suck), *femella*, *a young woman*,¹ *femininus*, *feminine*, *effeminare*, *to make womanish*, *filius*, *a son*, *filia*, *a daughter*, orig. sense *a suckling*, cp. Umb. *feliuf*, *a suckling*, 'sif feliuf,' *the suckling of a sow*, *filialis*, *filial* (St. Aug.).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *femina*, Prov. *femena*, *femna*, O.F. *femme*, *a woman*; Prov. and O.F. *femel*, M.E. *femel*, *femal*, N.E. *female*, N.F. *femelle*, *female* (adj. and subs.); L. Lat. *feto*, gen. -onis, *the young of an animal*, O.F. *feon*, *faon*, M.E. *fawn*, *fown*, N.E. *fawn*; Ital. *figlio*, Prov. and O.F. *filz*, *fls*, M.E. *filz*, *fltz*, *fitz*,² N.F. *fls*, *a son*, (Q. Span. *fidalgo*, N. Span. *hidalgo* (*hijo*, *son*, + *algo*, *something*), *son of a man who owns land*, *a gentleman*,³ Port. *fidalgo* (s.s.), O. Span. *afijar*, N. Span. *ahijar*, Port. *afilhar*, N.F. *affilier* (as from Lat. **affiliare*), *to adopt as a son*; Ital. *tetta*, *zizza*, *zitta*, Prov. *teta*, O.F. and M.E. *tete*, N.E. *teat*, Ital. *tettar*, Span. *tetar*, F. *teter*, *to suck the breast*, *to give suck*, from a L.G. *titte*. The Ital. *zitta*, *zizza* are from M.H.G. *zitze*; all these forms are reduplicated (cp. Gk. τει-θη).

Balto-Slav., *de-*, *doj-* before vowels, in O. Slav. *děte*, *a child*, *suckling*, O. Slav. *doiti*, *gives suck*, O. Slav. *deva* (f), *a female infant*, Lith. *pirm-dele*, *a mother for the first time*, Lith. *dele*, *a leech*, Lett. *deji*, *to suck*, *dels*, *a son*, O. Slav. *doi-lica*, *a nurse*.

Teutonic, Goth. *daddjan*⁴ (from *dajan*), O. Swed. *dōggja*, O.H.G. *taen*, (Austrian dial.) *daien*, A.S. *dian* (in *diende*, *sucking*), *to suck*, *give milk*, O.N. *deigja*, -*deia* in comp., *a dairy-maid*, *female servant*, M.E. *deye*, *a dairy-maid*, *deieri*, *a dairy*, O.N. *dilkr*, *a sucking lamb or pig*, O.H.G. *tila*, *the breast*, A.S. *dīle*, M.E. *dille*, *the breast*, *nipple*, N.E. (dial.) *dilla*, *the paps of a sow* (cp. Dan. *dæl*, s.s.), M. and N.E. *dilling* (Eng. dial.), *the child at the breast*, *the youngest child*, L.G. *titte*, A.S. *tit*, M.H.G. *zitze*, *a teat*, O.H.G. *tilli*, N.H.G. *dill* (a L.G. form), A.S. *dīle*, M.E. *dille*, N.E. *dill*, *the herb anise*.

¹ Fetus, fecundus, are from Eur.-Ar. √bhe- √bhū-, *to be or become*, as Lat. *fo*, **fas*, Gk. *φῶς*. The Latin *f* is the phonetic equivalent of Eur.-Ar. -gh- -dh- or -bh-, and in determining which of the three aspirates it represents, regard must be had to the signification of the word itself and of the root to which it is referred. Perhaps L.Lat. *feto* were better referred to √bhū-.

² These spellings are found in *P. Plowman*; the *t* in *fltz*, *fitz*, is inserted to produce the dental sound of the French *z* = *ts*.

³ Latin 'filius de aliquo.' The *h* in N. Span. represents a Lat. *f*, as *hermosa* = *formosa*. The Port. retains the *f* in *fidalgo*, as did also the O. Span.

⁴ Goth. -*ddja* corresponds to Sans. *dhaya*, O.N. -*ggja* (cp. Goth. *tvaddje* = O.N. *tvægja*, 'duorum').

Celtic, Ir. *dinim*, *I suck, drink*, dith 3rd sing. p. t., *dinib*, *a drinking*, Ir. *dinu*, *dinit* (dim.), *a lamb*, Ir. *delech*, *a milch-cow*, Ir. *dedel*, *a calf*, Wel. *diod*, O. Corn. *diot*, Bret. *diel*, *a drink*, Wel. *did*, *didi*, *a teat*, Gael. *deat*, *an unshorn year-old lamb*, Gael. *deal*, *a leech*, Gael. *daoghail*, *to suck*, Gael. and Ir. *dalta*, *a foster-son* (Macbain).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, feminine, effeminate, -cy, filial, filiation, affiliate, -ion (thr. F. ?).

L. Latin and Romance, female, fawn, **Fitz-**, *a prefix to surnames* (= son of), as **Fitz-patrick**, **Fitz-herbert**, **Fitz-roy**; **hidalgo**, **teat**¹ (fr. Teutonic thr. Rom.).

Teutonic, dairy, dairy-maid dill in dill-water (*breast-water*), dilling, dug, *a teat* (cp. O. Swed. *duggja*); tit, titmouse, &c.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHEUGH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{DHUGH}}$, *to milk, to draw out the good of anything, to yield, grant*, with variant $\sqrt{\text{DUGH}}$.

Sanscrit, *dugh-*, in *dogh-āti*, *duha-ti*, *milks, extracts*, (p. p.) *dugh-das*, *duh*, *duhas* (adj.), *milking, yielding milk*, *dudhas* (s.s.), *dudhā*, *a milch-cow*, *dugh-dam*, *milk*, *duhitri*,² *daughter*, Hindi *dudh*, *milk*.

Zend, *dug-*, in *dug-dar*, *daughter*, N. Per. *dokhter*.

Armenian, *dustr*, (in comp.) *ducht-*, *daughter*.

Greek, *θυρ-*, in *θυράτηρ*, *a daughter*.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *dusti*, Lith. *dukte*, *duktera*, Russ. *doche*, *a daughter*, Lith. *daug*, *much*, Lith. *dauk-sinti*, *to increase*.

¹ From O.F. *tete*. **Tit**, **titty**, also used commonly as a vulgar word, are from A S. **tit** While **teat** came into general use among the more cultivated classes, **tit** was retained to denote anything very small, as **titmouse**, **tit**, *a pony*, **tom-tit**, **tit-bit**, &c.

² *Milk-maid* is the meaning generally given to *duhitri*, *daughter*, &c, as the milker of the cattle belonging to the family; but it is at least equally probable that *daughter* may mean the 'useful' one, from 'dheugh-' in the sense of being *useful, profitable*. cp. N.H.G. *magd*, *a maid*, from *magan*, *to be able*. In the primitive times of marriage by purchase, when a good-looking or hard-working girl was worth a price, a father must have considered his daughter as representing so much property, and exchangeable for cattle, as now among the S. African tribes. It must be remembered, too, that in the nomad stage, before cattle were used in agriculture, the milk of the tribal herds and flocks was one of their most valuable products, so that, combining these two reasons, it does not seem altogether impossible that *daughter*, Sans. *duhati*, 'milk', and N.H.G. *taugen*, may be derived from the same root. Kluge derives O.H.G. *tugen*, N.H.G. *taugen*, from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{dhugh}}$, and mentions the derivation of *tochter* from a Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{dugh}}$, which must be a variant of the aspirated form *dhugh*. He considers, however, the derivation of *tochter* from *dugh*- as very doubtful, though very generally accepted.

Teutonic, Goth. *dauhtar*, O.H.G. *tohter*,¹ N.H.G. *tochter*, O.N. *dottir*, A.S. *dohtor*, M.E. *doghter*, *doughter*, N.E. *daughter*, Goth. *dugan*, O.H.G. *tugan*, N.H.G. *taugen*, O.N. *duga*, A.S. *dugan*, *to be serviceable, strong, able*, M.H.G. *tühtic*, L.G. *dügtig*, O.N. *dygdhigr*, A.S. *dyhtig*, M.E. *duhti*, *douhti*, *doughti*, *useful, worthy, capable*, N.E. *doughty, strong, capable*, O.H.G. *tugund*, *capability, usefulness*, N.H.G. *tugend*, *virtue*, A.S. *dugudh*, M.E. *dugedh*, *doudh*, (Scot.) *dought, ability*.

Celtic, Ir. *dear*, *a daughter*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic, daughter, do*, in the phrase 'it will do,' i.e. 'it will suit, be useful,' *doughty, -ness*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHĒQ-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{DHĒG-}}$, *to reach, attain to, thrust in, fasten*, with variant $\sqrt{\text{DHĒG-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{DHEIG-}}$.

Sanscrit, *dhag-*, in *dhagnoti, reach, attain to, dhag-ati, reach beyond, pass*.

Greek, *θυγ-*, in *θυγάτω* (2 aor. *ἔθυγον*), *to touch, handle, reach, hit*.

Latin, *fig-*, in *fig-ere, -xi, -xum*,¹ *to fix, fasten, fibula (= fi[g]ue-bla), a buckle, fixura, a fastening, affigere, to affix, præfigere, to prefix, suffixere, to suffix, transfigere, to transfix*.

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. *figicare*, Ital. *fiecare*, Prov. *fiear*, O.F. *fiehier*, N.F. *ficher*, M.E. *fiechen*, *fichen*, *to fasten, fix*, N.F. *fiohe*, *fiohu*, F. *afficher*, *to stick bills, affiche, a placard*, O.F. *fixer*, M.E. *fixen*, N.E. *fix* (vb.), Ital. *diga*, F. *digue*, Span. *dique*, *a ditch, dike* (from Du. *dijk*); Ital. *daga*, O.F. *dague*, *a dagger*, prob. from Celt. (see below), L. Lat. *daggerius*.

Teutonic, L.G. *dik*, Du. *dijk*, O.N. *dik*, A.S. *dic*, M.E. *dike*, *diche*, M.H.G. *tich*, N.H.G. *deich*, *a dam, dike*, *teich*, *a pool*, L.G. *diken*, Du. *dijken*, A.S. *dieian*, M.E. *dichen*, *diken*, (lit.) *to make a dike, to dig*, M.E. *diggen* (fr. an O.F. **diguer* formed fr. *digue*, subs.).

Celtic, O. Gael. *daga*,² Gael. *dag*, Bret. *dag, dager*, *a dagger*, (later) *a pistol*, Ir. *dig*, *dighe*, *a pit*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *fix, fixture, fixation, fixedness, fixity, affix, infix, prefix, reflex, suffix, transfix* (thr. F.).

¹ *Vivere, figure*, were older forms of *figere* (cp. *vivere* : *vixi* = *vivere* : *fixi*). (See Brugmann, i. 371.)

² Macbain regards the Celtic words for *dagger* as loan-words from Teutonic. The general view is that both the Romance and Teutonic words are borrowed from the Celtic. (See alternative and, I think, preferable explanation under $\sqrt{\text{dek-}}$, p. 476.)

L. Latin and Romance, affiche, fchu.

Teutonic, dike, ditch, dig.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHEIGH}}$, $\sqrt{\text{DHIGH}}$, with senses to stroke, smear over, plaster, mould, knead.

Sanscrit, dih-, deg-, in deg-dhe (p. p. deg-dhas), to anoint, smear, cement, plaster, dehi, mound, wall, deha, the body, the case or covering of the soul, digdhas, smeared, poisoned (of arrows).

Zend, diz-, daez-, in pairi-daezaya (caus.), to surround with a mound or wall, pairidaeza, a surrounding wall, place so enclosed, N. Pers. firdus, a garden, Zend us-daeza-, heaping up.

Armenian, dez, a heap, mound, pardez, an enclosed garden.

Greek, τεῖ-, τοῖ- (for θεῖ-, θοῖ-),¹ in τεῖχος, the wall of a city, a fortification, τοῖχος, the wall of a house, παράδεισος, an enclosed park, garden, used in the Septuagint for the garden of Eden (a Persian loan-word).

Latin, fig-, fing-, in fingere, finxi, fictum, to touch, stroke, to mould, shape as a potter or statuary, to alter, change, make up, (with a bad sense) to feign, dissemble, figulus, a potter, figura, a form, shape; figurare, to form, shape, figuratio, a shaping, figurativus, figurative, figmentum, a formation, figure, fiction; fctor, a maker of images of wood, clay, &c., a sculptor, a feigner, fctio, a fashioning, feigning, a fiction, fctilis, made of clay, fcticius, artificial, counterfeit; effingere, to fashion, effigies, a likeness, portrait, image; configurare, to fashion or shape alike, configuratio, a similar formation, trans-figurare, to transform, transfiguratio, a transforming, paradisus, a park, garden, (occles.) the garden of Eden, paradise, paradisiacus, relating to paradise.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. fingere, to write poetry, fiction, to feign, Prov. fenher,, O.F. feindre, feigner, M.E. feinen, feignen, to compose fiction, feign, dissemble, Ital. finto, feigned (p. p.), Prov. feint, O.F. feint, feigned, O.F. faint, weak, M.E. feint, faynt, feigned,² weak, M.E. feinten, faynten, to become weak, to faint, M.E. feyntliche, fayntli, feignedly, weakly, O.F. feintise, M.E. fayntis, (later) fayntness, N.E. faintness; F. fiction, figure, O.F. desfigurer, M.E. disfiguren, F. configura- tion, O.F. (late) transfigurer, M.E. transfiguren (Chaucer), to transfigure; Ital. paradise, Neap. paraviso, paradise, an upper gallery, O.F. parvis,

¹ When the initial and final letters are both aspirates one or other of them is changed to the tenuis: so *teíchos to teíchos.

² The O.F. phrase 'se feindre de,' to excuse oneself from, to pretend inability, to be disinclined or backward in doing anything, shows how the primary meaning to feign passes over into the secondary, to be faint.

the portico of a church,¹ L. Lat. *paradisus*, *paravismus*, the portico, or porch of a church, the outer hall of a palace or any great building, an altar or chapel where the host is placed on Holy Thursday, the portion of a ship set apart for passengers. The English *parvise* is the portico of a church, also the upper room above it, sometimes used as a school.²

Teutonic, *dig-*, in Goth. *deigan*, *digan*, to mould, shape, *ga-dig-is*, a shape, image, Goth. *daig*, O.H.G. *teic*, N.H.G. *teig*, L.G. *deeg*, O.N. *deig*, A.S. *dæg*, *dāh*, M.E. *dagh*, *dogh*, *douw*, N.E. *dough*, O.N. *laf-di*, A.S. *hlæf-dige*, M.E. *laf-diȝ*, *lafdi*, *ladie*, N.E. *lady*, lit. the loaf-kneader³; O.H.G. *tegal*, N.H.G. *tiegel*, O.N. *digull*, Dan. *digel*, a tile.⁴

Celtic, O. Ir. *dengaim*, p. t. *dedaig*, to press, thrust, N. Ir. *dingim*⁵ (s.s), Gael. *dinn*, to force, squeeze, Ir. *ding*, a wedge (Brugmann, ii. 999).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Zend, *paradise* (thr. Gk. and Lat.), *paradisiacal* (thr. Gk.), *parvise* (thr. Gk., Lat., Ital., O.F.).

Latin, *figment*, *fictitious*, *fictile*, *figurate*, *-ive*, *effigy*, *configure*, *figure*, *disfigure*, *-ment*, *transfigure*, *-ation*, *configuration*, *fiction*.

L. Latin and Romance, *feign*, *feint* (subs.), *faint*, *-ly*, *-ness*.

Teutonic, *dough*, *duff*, *lady*, *-ship*, *-bird*.⁶

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHEGH}}$, to burn.

Sanscrit, *dagh-*, *dah-*, in *ni-dāghhas*, heat, *dāhati*, burns, *dāgdha*, burnt, *dāhayati* (caus.), set on fire, cause to burn, Hindi *dahna*, to burn.

Zend, *dazh-*, in *dazh-aiti*, burns, *dagha*, a branding, N. Per. *dāgh* (s.s)

¹ So called, according to Littré, because in the old religious plays, performed in the church, the portico represented paradise.

² The Oxford 'responsions' (first examination, usually called 'little go') were described as held 'in parvise'.

³ Cp. O.N. *lavadr*, A.S. *hlaford*, M.E. *laford*, *lauerd*, N.E. *lord*, the bread-warden. It is possible that these were the names of the chief male and female servants, which, when their original meaning of *bread-keeper* and *bread-kneader* was lost, retained only the secondary meaning of authority over others. For a similar change of meaning cp. *marshal*, *constable*, &c.

⁴ O.H.G. *siagal*, N.H.G. *siegel*, A.S. *tigels*, a tile, are loan-words from Lat. *tegula*; O.N. *digull*, Dan. *digel*, O.H.G. *tegal*, are genuine Teutonic words (see Kluge, under *tiegel*). Eng. *tile* is from O.F. *tulle* (= Lat. *tegula*, p. 411).

⁵ Perhaps, M.E. *dingen*, *dyngen* (with p.t. *dang*, p.p. *dungen*), to throw down, beat, press heartily, together with A.S. and M.E. *dung*, *encorement*, may be etymologically connected with Celtic *ding*, or some Teutonic base formed on a nasal form of $\sqrt{\text{dhigh-}}$; cp. Dan. *dyng*, a heap, mass, Swed. *dyng*, much, Dan. *dänge*, to bang, beat.

⁶ In the compounds *lady-bird*, *lady-smock*, *lady-slipper*, *lady* stands for 'Our Lady,' as may be seen from their German equivalents, *Marien-käfer*, *Marien-mantel*, *Marien-schuh*; also in *Lady-chapel*, *Lady Day*.

Greek, $\tau\epsilon\phi$ -, for $\theta\epsilon\phi$ -, in $\tau\acute{\iota}\phi\phi\alpha$, *ashes of the funeral pile* (?).

Latin, fav-, fov- (= Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{dhogh-}}$), in *favilla*, *glowing cinders*, *hot ashes* (?), *fovere*, *to warm*, *keep warm*, *fotus* (*a warming*), *fomes*, -itis, *touchwood*, *tinder*, *fomentum*, *a warm lotion*, *fomentare*, *to foment*, *fomentatio* (see Brugmann, ii. 1152).

L. Latin and Romance, F. *foment*, *to foment*, *fomentation*.

Balto-Slav, Lith. *degu*, *degti*, *to burn*, *dagas*, *daga*, *harvest time*, (orig.) *the hot time of year*, O. Slav. *žega*, *žesti* (fr. older **džesti*), *to burn* (see Brugmann, i. 289, but Miklosich is opposed).

Teutonic, Goth. *dāgs*, O H G *tāc*, N H G *tag*, O N. *dagr*, *dūgr*, A.S. *dæg*, M E *daȝ*, *dai*, *dei*, N.E. *day*, (orig.) *the bright or warm time of the twenty-four hours*, in opp. to *night*, *the day time*, when the sun shines and gives warmth; O H.G. *tagalīh*, N.H.G. *taglich*, O N. *dagligr*, A.S. *dæglic*, M.E. *daili*, N.E. *daily*, O H.G. *tagēn*, L.G. *dagen*, O.N. *daga*, A.S. *dagian*, M.E. *dazien*, *daien*, *dawe*, *to become light*, A.S. *dagung*, M.E. *dawunge*, *dawynge*, *dawinge*,¹ *the break of day*, N.E. *dawn*, M.E. *dawn-en*, *to dawn*, M.E. *daigening*, *daiening*, *dawening*, N.E. *dawning*, A.S. *dægeseage*, M.E. *daieseighe*, *daiesie*, N.E. *daisy*, A.S. *dægleoht*, M.E. *dæilīht*, N.E. *daylight*, O.H.G. *taga-sterne*, O.N. *dagstjarna*, A.S. *dæg-steorra*, M.E. *daistarne*, *daisterre*, N.E. *day-star*.

Celtic, Ir. *dogh-aim*, *I burn*, *scorch*, *dogha*, *a conflagration*, O. Ir. *daig*, *fire*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *fomentation*, *foment* (thr. F.).

Teutonic, *day*, *daily*, *dawn*, *dawning*, *daisy*, *daylight*, *day-star*, *dayment*, *arbitration*, *daysman*, *an arbitrator*, from an obsolete vb. *to day*, *to appoint a day for anyone*, espec. for *arbitration in a dispute* (cp. Job ix. 33, 'Neither is there any *days-man* betwixt us').

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHEI-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{DHĪ-}}$, *to think*, *reflect*, *perceive*, *design*, *be intelligent*, *devout*.

Sanskrit, *dhī-*, *dhya-*, in *dhī*; *intelligence*, *devotion*, *purpose*, *dhīti* (subs.), *reflection*, *dhitam*, *thought*, *dhitas* (adj.), *thought of*, *dhyāti*, *think*, *di-dhyāti*, *observe*, *didhet*, *regarded*, *considered*, *dhyasānas*, *attentive*, *devout*.

Zand, *di-*, *dhai-*, in *dita-*, *a looking*, *observing*, *di-dhaei-ti*, *observe*, *seek after*.

¹ *Dawyn* (= *dawynge*) is found in the middle of the fifteenth century; whence the somewhat later '*dawn*'. op. (*Piers Pl.* cxxi. 471) 'Tyl the day dawode, these damseles daunsede'; (Old Scotch Ballad) 'To fight it in the *dawing*'.

√DHEI-

√DHI-

Greek, *θια-* (for *θια-*), in *θεάομαι*, to behold, regard, perceive with the mind, *θία*, a view, place for seeing, seat at a theatre, *θέαμα*, a sight, spectacle, *θέατρον*, a theatre; Dor. *θεαρός*, Att. *θεωρός*, a spectator, a state officer sent to consult an oracle, *θεωρία*, a looking at, contemplation, a theory, speculation, *θεωρέω*, to contemplate, theorise, *θεωρητικός*, fond of contemplation, speculative, *θεώρημα*, a proposition; *θάομαι*, Dor. *θάμαι*, to gaze on, wonder at, admire, *θαῦμα*,¹ Ion. *θῶμα*, *θῶμα*, an object of wonder, something to be looked at, *θαυμάζω*, to wonder, *θαυματουργός*, a worker of wonders; *Θεός*,² God (*φείος*, Epirote dial., in *Δωροφεία* = *Δωροφεία*, on an inscription in Naxos, 500 B.C., Boeot. and Lacon. *θιός*, Dor. *θεύς*), *θεά*, a goddess, *θεογονία*, the genealogy of gods, *Θεοδόσιος*, God-given, *Θεόδοτος*, *Θεοδωρητός*, (s.s.), *θεοκρατία*, theocracy, *θεολογία*, the science of God and the divine nature, *-ικός*, **θεοδωρός*, gift of God; *θεοσοφία*, knowledge of things divine, *Θεοτόκος*, mother of God (the Virgin Mary), *θεοφάνεια*, the manifestation of God in Christ, *θεόφιλος*, the friend of God, dear to God; *ἀποθέωσις*, a deification; *ἐνθεος*, later *ἐνθους*, full of God, inspired, *ἐνθουσιάζω*, to be inspired, possessed by the God, be in ecstasy, *ἐνθουσιαστής*, *-μός*, *-τικός*.

Latin. All the Latin words falling under √dheĩ- are borrowed from the Greek.

L. Latin and Romance. F. *théâtre*.

Balto-Slav. O. Slav. *div-esa*, wonderful, Lith. *dyv-as*, a wonder, Russ. *Feodor*, *Theodore*.

Teutonic. Goth. *filu-deisei*, prudence, wisdom, (lit.) much observation.

Celtic. Wel. *Tewdor* (*Theodore*).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, theatre (thr. Lat. and F.), theatrical amphitheatre (thr. Lat. and F.); theory, -ise, -ist, -em, -etic; thaumaturgy, -ist, thaumatrope

¹ The connection of *θαῦμα*, *θεός* (which seem to demand Eur.-Ar. √dheĩ-) with √dheĩ- is very doubtful, and can be regarded as no more than provisional. They have been brought under this root on account of their similar meaning, and as √dheĩ- may perhaps be regarded as a variant from √dheĩ- on the strength of Lith. *dyvas*, wonder, although no such root with this sense is found in Sanscrit. The same remark applies to *θεωρός*.

² Prellwitz refers *θεός* to Eur.-Ar. √dheĩ-, an extension of dheĩ-, connecting it with Lith. *dyvoti*, to breathe; *θάομαι*, *θαῦμα*, he also refers to the same root. Liddell and Scott offer a suggestion that *θεός* may be connected with *θεύω*, and from Eur.-Ar. *ghedh-*, to wish, beseech, pray (see p. 344); and cite *πολύ-θετος*, 'the much prayed to,' which is analogous to Sans. *puruhuta*, the much invoked, an epithet of the God Indra (see p. 397). If this could be received as sound etymologically, the idea of *θεός* would be the same as that of God, viz. the being to whom men pray.

(a *toy*); **Theist**, -ism, -istic, **Atheist**, &c., **Pantheist**, &c., **polytheist**, &c., **monotheist**, &c.; **theogony**, **theology**, -ian, -ical, **theocracy**, -tic, **theosophy**, -phist, **Theotokos**, **theophany**, **apotheosis**, and the following names: **Theodosius**, **Theodotus**, **Theocritus**, **Theodoretus**, **Theodore**, -a, **Dorothea**, **Dorothy**, **Theophilus**; **enthusiast**, -asm, -astic.

Celtic, **Tudor**.

Eur-Ar. * $\sqrt{\text{DHE BH}}$, to be fit, useful, capable (an extension of $\sqrt{\text{DHE}}$, to place, establish).

Greek, $\theta\epsilon\beta$ -, in $\theta\epsilon\beta\acute{o}\varsigma$ ¹ (Hesych.), delicate, tender, elegant (?).

Latin, fab-, in **faber**² (adj.), skilful, ingenious, **faber** (subs.), a worker in wood, stone, metal, &c., **fabrica**, a workshop, a fabric, **fabricari**, to frame, forge, construct, **fabricator**, -tio, **fabrilis**, relating to an artificer, **fabrilia**, mechanical tools, **aurifaber**, a goldsmith.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. **fabbro**, **fabro**, Prov. **fabre-s** (**faur-s**), O.F. **fevre**, N.F. -**fèvre** (in **orfèvre** = Lat. **aurifaber**), a smith, workman, Ital. **fabbrica**, (Piedmont.) **orgia**, Prov. **farga**, O.F. and M.E. **forge**, a smithy; Prov. **fargar**, **faurjar**, O.F. **forgier**, **forgier**,³ M.E. **forger**, to work as a smith, to make, fabricate, N.E. **forge**, to work as a smith, to make a counterfeit, N.F. **fabrique**, a fabric, factory.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. **doba**, fit time, opportunity, **dobru**, good, **dobli**, brave, Lith. **dabinti**, to adorn, **dabšnus**, elegant, Russ. **doba** (subs.), ornament.

Teutonic, Goth. **ga-daban**, to happen, to be opportune, convenient, A.S. **gedafan**, **gedafnian**, to suit, be agreeable, Goth. **ga-dobs**, **ga-dofs**, suitable, decent, A.S. **ge-dæfte**, **dæfte**, suitable, decorous, pleasant, L.G. **deftig**, becoming, proper, M.E. **defte**, **dafte**, gentle, modest, becoming, N.E. **deft**, skilful, delicate, A.S. **dæftlice**, M.E. **deftli**, N.E. **deftly**, O.H.G. **tapfar**, grave, important, N.H.G. **tapfer**, brave, L.G. **dapper**, brave, active, M.E. **daper**, N.E. **dapper**, smart, neat.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, fabricate, -or, -ion, **Faber** (surname).

¹ A word of disputed meaning (see Liddell and Scott, ad vb.).

² Brugmann refers **faber** to $\sqrt{\text{dhebh}}$, but the final -ber looks like the frequent termination -ber, -brum, in **aulci-ber**, **candela-brum**; in which case it would be from $\sqrt{\text{dhe}}$. This is Breal's view.

³ The process of change is this: **fabr-icare**, **favr-icar**, **faur-iare**, **faur-gar**, **faurjar**, **forgier**, **forgier**.

L. Latin and Romance, forge, -er, -ery, fabric, fabrication.

Teutonic, deft, -ly, -ness, dapper.

Eur-Ar. *√DHEBH, with sense *to strike, to dig, deepen.*

Sanskrit, dabh-, in dabh-ati, *to hurt, injure, suffer damage, destroy, strike down.*

Greek, θαπ- for θαφ-, in θάπτω (see Prellwitz, p. 117), *to pay funeral rites to the dead, τάφος, a burial, grave, tomb, τάφρος, a ditch, trench, ταφρεύω, to dig a trench, ἐπιτάφιος (adj.), over or at the grave, λόγος ἐπιτάφιος, an oration at the grave, κενotάφιον, an empty tomb erected in honour of the dead.*

Teutonic, L.G. and M.E. dabben, *to strike gently, dab, dabble*, M.H.G. tappen, *to grope about*, O.F. tapper, M.E. tappen, *to tap, to strike gently*, O.N. tapsa, *to tap*; N.H.G. tappe, Dial. dopen, *a paw*, M.E. tappe, *a pat, a slight blow*.¹

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. dabh-ach, *a large tub or vat* (Fick, Macbain).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, epitaph, cenotaph.

Teutonic, dab, dabble, dab-chick, tap.

¹ Skeat and the *Century Dict.* are inclined to regard *tap, a slight blow*, as an imitative word. Kluge says of the German tappen, tappe, 'origin and history obscure.' *Tap, a plug, a spigot, a pipe for drawing liquor from a cask*, Skeat connects with O.H.G. sapfo, N.H.G. sapfe, O.N. tappe, A.S. tæppa, M.E. tappe, N.E. tap (all with s s.), also Du. tap-toe, (lit.) *taps-to*, N.E. (early) taptow, taptoo, (later) tattoo, *a beat of drum calling soldiers to their quarters*, equivalent to N.H.G. sapfen-streiche, (lit.) *tap-stroke*, L.G. tappen-slag, *tap-closing*; N.E. tattoo therefore means *taps to, or closed*. The original meaning of O.H.G. sapfo, &c., was *a wisp or roll of some material (e.g. tow) round a peg, to stop a hole* (cp. Swed. tapp with that sense); and Kluge connects these words with O.H.G. sopf, *a point, end*, N.H.G. sopf, *a tuft of hair, top-knot, pig-tail*, O.N. toppr, *a tuft of hair, forelock, top of a mast*, Swed. topp, Dan. A.S. and N.E. top, *the point, end*; M.H.G. sipf-el, *a point, end*, O.N. typpi, M.E. typ, tippe, N.E. tip, are weakened forms of sopf, toppr, &c. From O.N. topt, toft, tuft, *a wooded knoll, a clump of trees, a green grassy place, a piece of ground, homestead* (see Vigfusson), are derived N.E. toft, *a homestead, a farm, tuft, a bunch of anything, as of hair or grass*. Besides these words, N.E. tam-pien (from O.F. tampon, nasalised form of tapon), *a plug, tapster*, O.F. toupet, Ital. toppare, O.F. toper, *to cover a stake, to pledge in drinking*, N.E. topple, tippie, tip, *to cause to slant, tipstaff, tipcat, tip-toe, &c.*, may be referred to a Teutonic base tap-, as also tope, toper, though Littré regards F. toper as from top, representing the sound of a clap of the hand to express acceptance of a wager.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHAM}}$ $\sqrt{\text{DHAM}}\text{B}$, to blow, inflate.

Sanscrit, dham, in dhamati, 'blows,' dhamas, blowing, melting, Hindi dham, breath.

Teutonic, M.H.G. dampf, tampf, O.N. damp, L.G. damp, smoke, steam, vapour, M.H.G. dämpfen, to extinguish, suffocate, L.G. dempen, M.E. dampen, to put out the fire, choke.

ENGLISH DERIV. Teutonic, damp (adj., subs. and vb), damper, dampness.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHER}}$, to hold, bear, hold in, withstand, support, keep safe, confirm, with a variant $\sqrt{\text{DHEVR}}$.

Sanscrit, dhr-, dhar-, in dharati, bear, hold, withstand, support, dhārayati (caus.), cause to bear, strengthen, dharas, dharunas, bearing, supporting, dhariman, a balance, weight, form, figure, dhart, a bearer, dharma, a statute, established law, dharma-matha, consisting of law or virtue, dharman, foundation, support, order, custom, dhāra, dhāraka, holding, bearing, dharitram, a holding.

Zend, der-, in der-tar, a holder, darethrem, supporting, holding.

Greek, $\theta\epsilon\rho$ -, $\theta\rho\alpha$ -, in $\theta\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, to set, $\theta\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, to seat oneself, $\theta\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, a bench, $\theta\rho\eta\nu\upsilon\varsigma$, a footstool, $\theta\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, a seat, chair, throne, $\epsilon\nu\theta\rho\nu\omicron\iota\zeta\omega$, to enthrone, $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\psi$, $\theta\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\pi\omega\nu$ (Prellwitz, p. 119), an attendant, servant, companion in arms, $\theta\epsilon\rho\alpha\pi\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\omega$, to attend, serve, pay reverence to, take care of, to treat medically, $\theta\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha\zeta$, a breast-plate, breast-work of a wall, $\phi\alpha\rho\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\alpha$,¹ a quiver, a holder, case (? cp. Zend darethrem).

Latin, for-, fir-, in forma,² contour, figure, design, kind, nature, formula (dim.), a rule, method, regulation, formalis, having a set form, formosus, well-formed, formabilis, that may be formed, formatio, formatura, a forming, formularius, a drafter of legal forms, formare, to shape, fashion, conformare, to form symmetrically, conformatio, deformare, (1) to design, delineate, (2) to put out of shape, deform, deformatio, disfigurement, deformis, misshapen, deformitas; informare, to give form to, describe, instruct, informatio, reformare, to remould, reformatio, -bilis, transformare, transform, transformatio, multi-formis; firmus, strong, firmitas, firmitudo, strength, solidity, firmare, to strengthen, firmentum, a stay, support, the sky fixed above the earth (late and eccles.), infirmus, weak, infirmitas, affirmare, to assert, confirmare, to establish confirm, affirmatio, -ivus, confirmatio, -ivus; formido,³ fright, terror,

¹ Liddell and Scott derive from $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$.

² Brugmann compares forma with Sans. dhariman, form, figure (il. 164).

³ The difference of meaning makes this explanation (which is Corssen's) very questionable. He suggests that formido is the fear that paralyses and stuns.

✓**DHER-** *formidare, to terrify, strike with fear, formidabilis; fretus, relying on, supported on; frēnum, frænum, a rein, curb, refrenare, to hold back, rein in; thronus (throne) (Gk. loan-word).*

L. Latin and Romance, Ital., Prov. *forma*, F. *forme*, L. Lat. **formaticus*, *shaped in a press or mould*, Ital. *formaggio*, Prov. *formatje*, *fromatje*, O.F. *fromage*, *cheese*; F. *conformer, déformer, réformer, transformer*, M.E. *conformen, deformen, reformen, transformen*; Ital. *fermo*, Prov. *ferm-s*, O.F. *ferm*, M.E. *ferme*, N.E. *firm*, Ital. *firma*, L. Lat. *firma*, *an oath or signature confirming a contract, land let on payment of rent, contract for the right of collecting a tax*, O.F. *ferme*, *an agreement for letting, land and house let on rent*, *fermier*, *one who farms a tax or rents land*; Ital. *firmare*, *to affix signature to a contract, to confirm*, Prov. *fermar*, O.F. *fermer*, M.E. *fermen*, *to confirm, make sure, to take on hire or rent*, N.E. *farm*, N.F. *fermer*, *make secure, close, shut*, M.E. *fermour, fermer, a steward* (Wycl. St. Luke xvi. 1), N.E. *farmer*; L. Lat. **infirmaria*, O.F. *enfermerie*, M.E. *fermerie*, N.E. *infirmery*, O.F. and M.E. *firmament*, O.F. *afermer*, M.E. *affermen*, O.F. *confermer*, M.E. *confermen*, O.F. *fermison*, M.E. *fermisoun*, *the close period for game*, Lat. *firmation(em)*; O.F. and M.E. *trone* (Lat. *thronus*), N.E. *throne*, corrected to the Gk., L. Lat. *enthronizare* (from Gk. *ἐνθρονίζω*), O.F. *enthroner* (as from *inthonare*), M.E. *enthronen*, O.F. *desthroner*, N.E. *dethrone*; O.F. *refreiner*, M.E. *refreinen*, N.E. *refrain*, *to rein back*.

Teutonic, A.S. *feorm, fearm*, M.E. *ferme* (loan-word from Romance), with the special sense of *a feast, a set meal, table equipment, allowance in lieu of food*; perhaps M.H.G. *türen*, used impersonally, 'mich *türet* ein ding,' or 'eines dinges,' 'a thing is too costly for me,' M.H.G. *düren, türen* (which Kluge regards as a loan-word fr. Lat. *durare*, O.F. *durer*); N.H.G. *dauern*, *to last, endure, also to feel pity*; the latter has also the same impersonal sense as *türen*, 'es *dauert* mich,' 'it sorrows me,' 'it pitieth me.'¹

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *throne* (thr. F. corrected), *therapeutic, thorax, -acic*; perhaps *Rhadamanthus* the name of one of the judges in hell—a twisted form of Sans. *dharmamatha, law-abiding, just*.

¹ It is possible that the following Teutonic words may be referred to ✓*dher-*, or to a variant of it with a different vocalism, as ✓*dheyr-*, derivations of which have as yet been found only in the Teutonic group: O.H.G. *tiuri*, N.H.G. *teuer*, O.N. *dýrr*, A.S. *dýre*, *deore*, M.E. *deeste*, *dere*, N.E. *dear*, with original sense of *costly*, later *beloved*, A.S. *deorling*, M.E. *derlyng*, *dearling*, N.E. *darling, a favourite, one much loved*; O.N. *dýrr*, O.H.G. *tiurida*, M.H.G. *tiurde*, *türde*, O.N. *dýrð*, *high price, value, esteem*, M.E. *darth*, N.E. *dearth, dearth, dearth, scarcity*. The absence of cognates in other Eur-Aryan languages and of a corresponding Gothic form (in the place of which *swer-s, valued, highly prized*, is found), renders this explanation uncertain; but the

Latin, formal, -ity, -ist, -ism, informal, &c., formation, mal-formation, conformation, -ble, conformist, -ty, non-conformist, -ity (coined from Lat.); *information, -ant, deformation, reformation, -tive, -tory, transformation, -tive, multiform, bi- tri-form, formula, formulate, -ion, formulary*; *firmament* (thr. F), *firmamental, infirm, infirmity*¹ (thr F [?]); *affirmation, -bly, -tive, confirmation, -able, -tive, -tory, formidable.*

L. Latin and Romance, form, conform, deform, -ity, inform, -er, re-form, -er, transform, -er, affirm, confirm, infirm, infirm, farm, farmer; *dethrone, -ment, enthrone, -ment, refrain.*

Teutonic, dear, -ness, dearth, darling, endear, -ment (?).

Eur-Ar √DHER S, √DHR S, *to be bold, dare, venture, to attack, injure.*

Sanskrit, dhr̥sh-, dharsh-, in dhr̥sh-no-ti, dhr̥sh-ati, *to be bold, dare*, p p. dhr̥sh-ta, *bold, daring*, dharsh-yati (caus), *to attack, violate, overthrow* (p. p. dharsh-ita), dhr̥sh-ti, *boldness*, dhr̥sh-ya, *assailable*, dhr̥sh-nu, *courageous.*

Zend, dar-š-, in darš-is, *violent, bold*, O. Pers. a-darš-naus, *he dared.*

Greek, θαρσ-, θρασ-, in θάρσος, θράσος, θάρπος, *boldness, daring, courage*, Æol. θέρσος, Θερσίτης (Hom.), *the braggart, 'the audacious,'* Θράσων, *a comic character, a braggart soldier*, θρασύς, *bold, courageous*, θρασύτης (cp. Sans. dhr̥shitā, fem.), *boldness*, θρασύ-βουλος, *bold in counsel*, θρασύνω, θαρσύνω, *to encourage*, θαρσ-έω, θαρσ-έω, *to be bold.*

Latin, fas- (for fars-²), in *fastus, arrogant, haughty, disdainful, fastosus, proud, fastidium, distaste, aversion* (perhaps for fastitædium, as stipendium for stipi-pendium), *fastidiosus, squeamish, fastidious*; **Thraso, a comic character** (borrowed from Greek).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. fastidiare, Prov. fasticar, fastigar, O.F. fascher, N.F. fâcher, to offend (as from a L. Lat. fastidiare, fastidicare).

apparent identity of O. and M.H.G. tiuri, tiur, *dear, costly*, with N.H.G. dauern, and its double sense of *to last* and *to cause pity or sorrow*, is in its favour.

¹ Wycl. has *infirmitee* (2 Cor. xi. 30), and there is a F. *infirmité*, but the M.E. word may have been taken directly from the Lat. *infirmus*, on the analogy of so many other similar forms.

² Op. Lat. *fastigium* (for *farstigium, a gable, peak, highest point*, from Sans. bhṛsh-tis, *a peak, summit*); so *fastus* for *farstus*, from Sans. dhr̥sh-tas: Lat. f = Eur-Ar. bh-, dh-, gh-.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *derzu*, Russ. *derzkij*, *bold, brave*, Lith. *dristi*, *to be bold*, *drasus, bold* (cp. Gk. *θραύς*, s.s.).

Teutonic, Goth. *ga-daurs-an*, O.H.G. *ki-turran*, M.H.G. *türren*, O. Sax. *gi-durr-an*, A.S. *durran* (inf.), *dearr* (pres. t.), *dorste* (past t.), *dorren* (? p. p.), M.E. *durre, durn, dorn, darn* (inf.), *dearr, dear, darr, der, dare*¹ (pres. t.), *dorste, durste* (past t.), *dorre, durst* (p. p.), N.E. *dare* (inf. and pres.), *durst* (past t.), *dared* (p. p.); *dorring do*, (lit.) *daring to do*, N.E. *derring do*.²

Celtic, Ir. *dorr, dorrach, harsh, rough*, Gael. and Ir. *dorran, anger* (?)

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *Thersites, Thraso, Thrasybulus* (pr. n), *thrasonical*,
Latin, *fastidious, -ness*.

L. Latin and Romance, *fash* (Scot), *to vex, trouble* (fr. o f. *fasher*).

Teutonic, *dare, daring, durst*

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHREGH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{DHREK}}$ (?), *to sweep, glide as a bird or the wind, to stroke, draw along*.

Sanscrit, *dhraj-, dhvak-, in dhrajati, sweeps, glides, dhvak, holding, bearing, supporting*

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *dryzati*, Lith. *drezeti*, *to hold, attract, keep, charm, stimulate*.

Teutonic, Goth. *dragan*, O.H.G. *tragan, tracan*, N.H.G. *tragen*, O.N. *draga*, A.S. *dragan*, M.E. *drazen, drahen, drawen*, N.E. *draw*, M.E. *draggen* (formed from A.S. *dragan*, with intensive force), *to draw or pull violently, to drag*; O.H.G. *tragar*, Dan. *drager*, L.G. *dræger*, M.E. *drawer*, *one who draws, the servant in an inn who draws liquor, later*

¹ *Dare* remained unchanged as the 3rd pers. sing. pres. t. with intrans. sense to the modern period, during which the transitive senses were developed; but early in the sixteenth century *dares, dared*, were used to express the trans.; though 'he dare' was, and is still, used in the 3rd sing. pres. t. to express the intrans. senses (see Murray, *Hist. Dict.* ad vb)

² *Derring do* is a mis-spelling of M.E. *dorring do*. This expression is found in Chaucer's *Troilus*: 'Troilus . . . was in no degre seconde in *dorring do* that length to a knight.' Here *dorring* is a verbal subs. of M.E. *dorre, durre*, with the sense of a *daring*; *don* is the M.E. infinitive = *to do*; *dorring do* is therefore a *daring to do*. Lydgate borrowed the expression *dorring do* from Chaucer, which in the sixteenth century editions (1513 and 1555) was misprinted *derryng do*, and was used by Spenser in that form, and as a compound substantive with sense of '*manhood and chivalrie*.' Walter Scott took the phrase from Spenser as a substantive with sense of *courage*. The explanation found in Vigfusson under $\sqrt{\text{dreggh-}}$ is incorrect.

a compartment in a table or chest which draws out ; O.H.G. *traht*, N.H.G. *tracht*, O.N. *drättr*, L.G. *dracht*, A.S. *droht*, M.E. *draht*, *draght*, *drau3t*, N.E. *draught*, *draft*, a drawing, in various senses, as in draught-horse, a horse for drawing, draught of fish, a drawing of fish, draught of liquor or medicine (usually spelt *draft*)¹ 'of air,' the indrawing of the outer air, a move at chess, the drawing of the piece from one square to another ('With a *dragt* he was checkmate'), the game of draughts=the game of moves ; a drawing of words or figures on paper, as in the phrase 'a rough *draft* or *draught*' ; a draught for payment of money, the drawing of an order for that purpose (in this sense the word is generally spelt '*draft*'); A.S. *dræge*, in *dræge-net*, Swed. *dræg*, a cart for drawing, a dray, Du. *dreg-net*, a drag-net, from which OF *drege*, a net used for oysters ; A.S. *drehnigen*, *drehnian*, M.E. *drainen*, to drain, draw off gradually (cp. O.N. *drag-na*, to draw along).

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, draw, draught, draft, draughts, draftsman, drawer (a tapster), drawers (sliding receptacles for clothes, &c., underclothing), withdraw, drawing-room, drag, draggle, dray, drag-net, dredge, dredger (thr. OF. *drege*, loan-word from Du), drain, -er, -age.

Eur-Ar. * $\sqrt{\text{DHRENGH}}$, nasalised form of the above, only found in the Teutonic, in which it has taken the place of the Eur-Ar. *pi-po-*, to drink.

Teutonic, Goth. *drigkan*, O.H.G. *trinkan*, N.H.G. *trinken*, O.N. *drekkja*, A.S. *drincan*, to drink, dranc (p. t.), druncen (p. p.), Goth. *dragkjan*, O.H.G. *trenchan*, N.H.G. *tränken*, L.G. *dränken*, O.N. *trekkja*, A.S. *drencan*, M.E. *drenchen*, to give to drink, drench, A.S. *druncnian*, M.E. *druncnien*, *druncnen*, *drounen* (formed from *druncen*, p. p. of A.S. *drincan*), to be drenched in water, be drowned.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, drink, drank, drunk, drunken, -ness, drunkard, drench, drown.

Eur-Ar. * $\sqrt{\text{DHREGH}}$, of uncertain meaning, perhaps to sweep, draw off.

Latin, *frac-*, in *fraces*, *dregs of oil*.

¹ The spelling '*draft*' seems to be gradually supplanting the earlier and correcter '*draught*.' In some instances the earlier spelling is still more usual, in others the later: no precise rule can be applied; '*draft*' is the 'phonetic' spelling of the later pronunciation of '*draught*.'

Balto-Slav., O. Pruss. *dragios*, O. Slav. *drozdiĵe*, *leaven*, N. Slav. *dropu*, *lees*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *trëbir* (pl.), N.H.G. *träber*, *treber*,¹ *husks*, *grains*, O.N. *draf*, *husks*, *grounds*, *drabbe*, *barm*, *leaven*, A.S. *dræfe*, *dregs*, *lees*, *yeast*, A.S. *drabbe*, *grounds*, *dirt*, M.E. *draff*, N.E. *draff*, *drab*, *refuse*, *dregs*, Du. *drabblen*, *to soil*, *pollute*, O.N. *drafa*, *to talk thick as drunken persons*; O.N. *dralla* (for *dragla*), Du. *dralen*, *loiter*, *linger*, M.E. *dravelen*, N.E. *drawl*, O.H.G. *trestir* (for *tref-stir*), N.H.G. *trester*, *remains*, *grounds*, A.S. *dærstan* (for *dærf* [dræf] -stan), *lees*, *yeast*, O.N. *dregge*, M.E. *dreg*, *dirt*, *mire*, *dregges* (pl.), *dregs*, *lees*, *sediment*.

Celtic, Ir. *drab*, *a spot*, *stain*, *drabh*, *grains*, *refuse*, *drabaire*, *a dirty fellow*, *drabog*, *a slut*, *a dirty slovenly woman*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Teutonic, **draff**, **drab**, **drabble**, **drawl** (?), **drivel**.

Celtic, **drab**, *a slut*.

Eur-Ar. * $\sqrt{\text{DHREB}}$, only found in Teutonic, Goth. *draban*, *to strike* (as from $\sqrt{\text{dhrebbh}}$?), in O.H.G. *treffan*, N.H.G. *treffen*, *to strike*, *hit a mark*, *reach*, *attain*, *meet*, *fight*, O.N. *drepa*, A.S. *drepan*, M.E. *drepen*, *to touch*, *strike*, *hit upon*, Swed. *drabba*, Dan. *drabe*, *strike*, N.E. *drub*, (Dial.) *drab*

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, M.E. *drepen*, N.E. *drub*, *drab*, *drop* (?), in phrase *drop upon*.

Eur-Ar. * $\sqrt{\text{DHREUB}}$, only found in Teutonic and perhaps in Celtic, with sense *to drop*, perhaps a variant from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHREP}}$.²

Teutonic, O.H.G. *triofan*, N.H.G. *triefen*, O.N. *drjupa*, Swed. *drypa*, *to drip*, A.S. *dreopen*, *to drip*, *drop*, A.S. *drypan*, *let fall*, *drop*, with trans. sense, L.G. *drippen* (s. s.), M.E. *dryppe*, *a drop*, O.H.G. *tropfo*, N.H.G. *tropfen*, O.N. *dropi*, Swed. *droppe*, A.S. *dropa*, M.E. *drope*, N.E. *drop* (subs.), A.S. *dropian*, Du. *droppen*, *druppen*, M.E. *droppen*, N.E. *drop* (vb. trans. and intrans.), O.N. *drupa*, M.E. *drupen*, *droupen*, N.E. *droop*, *to lower*, *sink*, *let fall*, O.N. *drup* (Scot.), *droup*, *a feeble person*.

¹ The labials *b f* represent the Eur-Ar. guttural *g*, which is found unaffected by labialisation in 'dregs.'

² The Sans. has *drapsa*, *a drop*, *spark*, *drapsavant*, *draps-an*, *falling in drops*, which may be referred to a Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{dhrep}}$ - $\sqrt{\text{dhreb}}$, from which the Teut. base *treup*-, *trap*-, is formed, and to which Lith. *drapetyti* may be assigned.

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. druchd,¹ *dew, druchtan, cheese, whey, a drop.*

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic, drip, dripping, the fat that drops* ^{ing}
roasting meat, dribble (?), freq. of drip, drip-stone (fr. A.S. dry
drop, droplet (fr. A.S. dropian), droop (fr. O.N. drupa).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHREUBH}}$, only found in Teutonic.

Teutonic, Goth. drob-jan, *to move, trouble, confuse*, O.H.G. truoben, N.H.G. trüben, O. Sax. drobhian, druvian, L.G. dröven, A.S. drefan, M.E. dreven, *to afflict, trouble, disturb*, O.H.G. truobi, N.H.G. trübe, *turbid, sad, distressed*, L.G. druv, A.S. dræfe, M.E. dref, *melancholy, muddy, dirty*, A.S. drōf, M.E. drof, *turbid, sad*, M.E. drobli, drubli, *turbid*: the word is obsolete in modern English, but N.E. (dial.) drabby, muddy.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHREIBH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{DHRIBH}}$, only found in Teutonic with sense *to drive*:

Goth. dreiban, O.H.G. triban, N.H.G. treiban, O.N. drifa, O.S. dribhan, A.S. drifan (p. t. dräf, p. p. drifon), M.E. drifen, driven (p. t. droff, dräf, drove, p. p. drifen, driven), N.E. drive; M.E. drift (formed from vb. drifen), *a driving, anything driven, a herd, the pasture to which cattle are driven* (cp. N.H.G. trift, *a snow-drift*, cp. O.N. drift, *the motive, intention, purpose, that impels*, in Swed. drift, *impulse, instinct*, N.E. drift, *the purport, the point towards which anything tends, the set of a current of air or water, snow driven by the wind, &c.*, M.E. drof, *a herd of cattle*, N.E. drove.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic, drive, driver, drift, drove, drover.*

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHREUGH}}$, with sense of *enduring, extending, bearing, accomplishing, being sufficient, strong, &c.*, probably a variant of $\sqrt{\text{dhergh-}}$, *to hold fast, carry on*, from $\sqrt{\text{dher-}}$, *to be strong*.

Teutonic, Goth. driug-an, *to serve as a soldier* (p. t. drauh), O.N. drygja, *to endure, commit, perpetrate*, A.S. dreogan (p. t. dreah), *to bear, complete, continue to the end*, M.E. drižen, dreien, dreñn, Scot. and

¹ The Irish druchd corresponds with a Eur-Ar. dhreugh- to which the Teut. base dhreub- would (by labialisation) also correspond, but Sans. drap-san- requires a final p or b for the root (s.s. Eur-Ar. drep-), unless labialisation be allowed in Sans., which at present is not sufficiently proved.

Northumbr. *dre*, *dree*, to *endure*, *accomplish*, in the phrase '*dree his wein*,' i.e. *endure or fulfil his fate*; Goth. *drauhts*, a *soldier*, A.S. *dræht*, M.E. *driht*, O. Sax. *druht*, O.H.G. *truht*, a *guard or attendant*, Also a *retinue, troop of soldiers*, O.N. *drött*, *household, people, the king's bodyguard*, O.H.G. *truh-sæze*, N.H.G. *truchsess*, O.N. *drott-seti*, *chief of the retinue, major-domo, who had charge of the table and arranged places at the meal*, M.H.G. *droste*, *administrator of a district*, A.S. *drighthen*, M.E. *drihtin*, O.N. *drottin*, O.H.G. *truhtin*, *Lord*, used only of God and Christ, '*Ure Drihtne's halie passiuu*' (cited by Mätzner, 'O. Eng. Dict.' under '*drihtin*'); O.N. *drengr*, a *brave, valiant man*, *drengs dād*, deed of a *drengr*, '*a derring do*' (Vigfusson); M.E. *druggen*, *drugge*, to *drag along heavily*, perhaps from $\sqrt{\text{dreggh-}}$, a variant formation of $\sqrt{\text{dreg}}$ (see footnote to *drugair*).

Celtic, Gall. *drungos*, a *troop*, Ir. *drong*, a *crowd*, O. Bret. *drog*, a *party, faction*, Gael. *drugair*,¹ Ir. *drugaire*, a *bondman, a drudge*.

ENGLISH DERIV. Teutonic, *dree* (Scot.), *derring do* (archaic),² perhaps *drudge*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHEGH}}$, extended from $\sqrt{\text{DHER}}$, found in Latin with sense of *enduring, strong, brave*.

Latin, *for-* *for-*, in *fortis*³ (O. Lat. *fortis*), *brave, strong, fortiter* (adv.), *fortitudo* (Brugmann, i. 237).

L. Latin and Romance, It. *forte*, Prov., O.F. and M.E. *fort*, *strong*, L. Lat. *fortis* (subs.), It. *forte*, O.F. *forte*, a *strong place, a fort*, Ital. *fortalizio* (L. Lat. *fortalitium*), O.F. *fortelesse*, M.E. *fortelace*, N.E. *fortalice*, a *small fort*, O.F. *forteresce* (doublet of *fortelesse*), M.E. *fortresse*, N.E. *fortress*; L. Lat. *fortia*, Ital. *forza*, Prov. *forza*, O.F. *force*, M.E. *fors*,

¹ There is great doubt about the connection of M.E. *druggen*, N.E. *drudge*, with Gael. *drugair* and Ir. *drugaire*. Skeat connects the English words with *drugair*, and denies connection with either A.S. *dragan* or *dreogan*. Mätzner derives *druggen* and *drudge* from A.S. *dragan*, and quotes from Chaucer '*drugge and drawe*' as a proof of identity of meaning; while Skeat considers the combination as only alliterative. Macbain derives the Celtic words from M.E. '*druggar, a dragger*.' Shakespeare, *Tim. of Ath.* iv. 3, uses '*drugs*' in a sense which may be either *serfs* or *drudges*, but the epithet '*passive*' may be thought to accord rather with *serfs*. On the whole I incline to the derivation from a Teutonic base $\sqrt{\text{dhrugh-}}$, either in the sense of *dragging* or *enduring*.

² See note 2 under $\sqrt{\text{dher}}$, p. 544.

³ Some connect *hortor*, to *encourage, exhort*, with *fortis*, *brave, strong*, and refer both to Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{gher}}$, to *like, be glad*. The initial *f* of *fortis* admits of this, but the sense scarcely falls in with those of $\sqrt{\text{gher}}$, while it agrees with those of $\sqrt{\text{dher}}$, to *endure, be strong*. Brugmann refers *fortis* to $\sqrt{\text{dher}}$, i. 237, and *hortor* to $\sqrt{\text{gher}}$, i. 238.

force, N.E. *force*, *strength*, *power*, L. Lat. *fortiare*, Ital. *forzare*, Prov. *forsar*, O.F. *forcer*, M.E. *forcen*, *forsen*, N.E. *force* (vb.), Ital. *forsato*, Prov. *forsat*, F. *forçat*, *one condemned to forced labour*; Ital. *fortificare*, F. *fortifier*, N.E. *fortify*; Ital. *sforzare*, *to force*, *to enervate* (L. Lat. *exfortiare*), O.F. *esforcer*, N.F. *efforceer*, s'efforceer, *to make an effort*, Ital. *sforzo*, O.F. *esfort*, N.E. and M.E. *effort*, O.F. *enforceer*, M.E. *enforceen*, N.E. *enforce*, *to strengthen*, O.F. *conforter*, M.E. *conforten*, *comforten*, N.E. *comfort*, *to encourage*, *cheer*, O.F. *desconforter*, M.E. *disconforten*, N.E. *discomfort*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *fortitude*, *a fortiori*.

L. Latin and Romance, *forte*, *fortissimo*, *piano-forte* (musical terms) *fort*, *fortalice*, *fortress*, *force* (subs. and vb.), *forcible*, *forçat*; *fortify*, -ication, *effort*, *enforce*, -ment, *comfort*, -less, -able, *dis-comfort*, *un-comfortable*, *reinforce*, -ment.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DH}\bar{\text{V}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{R}}}$ $\sqrt{\text{DH}\bar{\text{U}}\bar{\text{R}}}$ $\sqrt{\text{DH}\bar{\text{R}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{U}}}$ $\sqrt{\text{DH}\bar{\text{R}}\bar{\text{U}}}$, with extended forms $\sqrt{\text{DH}\bar{\text{R}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{U}}\text{ GH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{DH}\bar{\text{R}}\bar{\text{U}}\text{ GH}}$ and $\sqrt{\text{DH}\bar{\text{V}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{R}}\text{ GH}}$ *DHUR GH*, with sense *to damage*, *hurt*, *deceive*, *destroy*.

Sanskrit, *druh-*, *dhvar-*, *dhur-*, *dhrug-*, in *druh-ati*, *injure*, *druhas*, *a hurtful demon*, *dhvaras*, *deceitful*, *dhur-va-ti*, *injure*, *dhruti*, *deception*, *droghas*, *drohas*, *hurtful*, *deceitful*, *droghdar* and *drōdh-ar* (s.s.).

Zend, *druz-*, *druj-*, in *druzaiti*, *injures*, *deceives*, *drugvant*, *deceitful*, *druj*, *an evil spirit*, O. Pers. *drauga*, N. Pers. *darogh*, *a lie*.

Greek, $\theta\rho\nu-$, $\theta\rho\nu\pi-$ (for $\theta\rho\nu\phi-$),¹ in $\theta\rho\alpha\iota\omega$, *to break in pieces*, $\theta\rho\alpha\upsilon\sigma\tau\acute{o}s$, *brittle*, $\theta\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$, *to break down*, *enfeeble*, aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\acute{\upsilon}\phi\text{-}\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\rho\acute{\upsilon}\beta\eta\nu$.

Latin, *frud-*,² in O. Lat. *frus*, *frudis*, Class. *fraus*, *fraudis*, *deceit*, *fraudare*, *to defraud*, *defraudare* (s.s.), *fraudentus*, *deceitful*, -tia, *deceitfulness*; *frustrā* (adv.), *in error*, *under a delusion* (cp. Plaut. 'nunc mulier, nei frustra sies, mea non es'), *without effect*, *in vain*, *frustrare*, *to deceive*, *disappoint*, *make of no effect*, *frustratio*, *disappointment*; *frustum*, *a small piece*, *frustare*, *to break in pieces* (cp. $\theta\rho\alpha\upsilon\sigma\tau\acute{o}s$).

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. and M.E. *fraude*, *deceit*, O.F. *defrauder*, M.E. *defrauden*, *to deceive*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *trio-gan*, N.H.G. *trügen*, *triegen*, O. Sax. *bidriogan*, *to*

¹ Gk. ϕ is the labialised form of Eur.-Ar. *gh-*.

² Cp. Sans. *drodhar* = *droghdar*.

deceive; O.N. *drangr*, A.S. *dreag*, O. Sax. *gidrog*, M.H.G. *getroc*, a *ghost*, *evil spirit*, O.H.G. *troum*, N.H.G. *traum*, O.N. *draumr*, a *dream*, O. Sax. *drom*, A.S. **dream*, M.E. *dræm*, *drem*, N.E. *dream*,¹ M.E. *dremen*, to *dream*, O.H.G. *traumäre*, N.H.G. *träumer*, L.G. *dromer*, M.E. *dremer*, N.E. *dreamer*; O.H.G. *twergr*, N.H.G. *zwerg*, M.L.G. *dwerch*, *dwarh*, L.G. *dwarf*, O.N. *dvergr*, A.S. *dweorg*, *dveorh*, M.E. *dwergh*, *dwerf*, N.E. *dwarf*. (Kluge doubtfully connects these words with $\sqrt{\text{dhrug-}}$.)

Celtic, Ir. *droch* (also *droich-* in comp.), *evil*, *bad*, with the same sense in compounds, as *drochbheatha*, an *evil life*, *droichread*, *wickedness*; *droich*, a *dwarf*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *fraudulent*, -ce, *frustrate*, *frustum*, a *piece of a cone or cylinder*.

L. Latin and Romance, *fraud*, *defraud*.

Teutonic, *dream*, -er, -y, -less, *dwarf*, -ish.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHREU-GH}}$, extended from $\sqrt{\text{DHREU}}$, to *be or make firm*, *hard*; only found in Teut. with sense of *dry*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *trochan*, *trucchan*, N.H.G. *trocken*, L.G. *dreuge*, A.S. *dryge*, *drige*, M.E. *druȝe*, *druie*, *dreȝe*, *drie*, N.E. *dry*; O.N. *draugr*, a *dry log*, Du. *droog*, *dry* (adj.), *droogen* (subs.), *dry herbs and roots*, O.F. *drogue*,² M.E. *drogges*, Span. *droga*, *spicery*, *dried herbs for seasoning*, *medicaments*, *drugs*, A.S. *drygan*, *drigan*, L.G. *drögen*, N.H.G. *trocknen*, Du. *droogen*, M.E. *druȝen*, *druien*, *driȝen*, *drien*, to *dry*, A.S. *drugádh*, Du. *droogte*, M.E. *druȝdh*, *droght*, *drought*, N.E. *drought*, (Scot.) *drouth*, Ital. *droghetta*, O.F. *droguet*, a *stuff half silk half wool*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *dry*, -ness, *dry-nurse*, -salter, &c., *drought*, -y, *drouth*, -y, *drug* (thr. F. *drogue*), *druggist*, *drugget*, a *coarse woollen cloth* (see Skeat).

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHREU-S}}$, $\sqrt{\text{DHRU-S}}$, to *fall*, *drop*, *sink*, *cause to fall*, *sprinkle*; cp. $\sqrt{\text{dhrœu-b}}$.

Greek, *δρῶς*, in *δρόσος*, *dew* (?).

Teutonic, Goth. *ga-drausjan*, to *throw down*, *driusan*, to *sink*, *drop*, *faint*, A.S. *drusian*, to *sink down*, *become sluggish*, M.E. *droosen*, to *slum-*

¹ All from the general Teut. base *draug-m-*.

² The Romance words are derived probably from L.G. *dreug*.

ber, A.S. *dreosan*, M.E. *dreosen*, Dan. *drysse*, to fall in small drops, to fall, drop, O.H.G. *truren*, to cast down the eyes, to look dejected, N.H.G. *trauern*, to mourn, be sorrowful, O.N. *dreyra*, to bleed (intrans.),¹ A.S. *dreoran*, drop, fall, O.H.G. *tror*, O. Sax. *dror*, O.N. *dreyri*, A.S. *dreor*, blood, gore (that which falls or drips from a wound), O.H.G. *trurac*, N.H.G. *traurig*, sad (orig. *gory*), O.N. *dreyrig*, *gory*, bloody, A.S. *dreorig*, *gory*, sad, M.E. *dreori*, *dreriz*, *dreri*, N.E. *dreary*, O.H.G. *truosana*, M.H.G. *druosene*, N.H.G. *drusen*, A.S. *drosn* (pl.), *lees*, *dregs*, Du. *drossem*, sediment, that which sinks to the bottom, *lees*, *dregs*, *dross* (cp. A.S. *dros* [sing.], from vb. *dreosan*).

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *dreary*, -iness, *dross*, *drizzle*, *drowsy*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHRE}}$, to sound, to make a droning noise, with extension $\sqrt{\text{DHRE N}}$, $\sqrt{\text{DHREM}}$.

Sanscrit, *dhra-*, in *dhra-nati*,² to make a prolonged sound, *dan-dhramni*,³ to sound, *dhara*,³ a voice.

Zend, *dre-n*, in *drenj*, to murmur.

Greek, *θρε-*, in *θρέομαι*, to cry aloud, shriek, *θρήνος*, a dirge, lament, *θρηνέω*, to wail, *θρηνηδία*, a lamentation (*θρήνος* + *αἰδω*, to sing), *τευθρήνη*, *τευθρηδών*, *θρῶναξ* (Lacon.), a drone, *θρῦλος*, noise.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *treno*, N.H.G. *drohne*, from O. Sax. *dran* (pl. *drani*), A.S. *drān* (pl. *dræn*), M.E. *drane*, N.E. *drone*, the male bee, Goth. *drunjus*, a sound, O.N. *drunur* (f. pl.), *drynr*, a roaring, thundering, O.N. *drynja*, to roar, Dan. *dröne*, to peal, rumble, Du. *dreunen*, to make a trembling noise, M.E. *drounen*, to roar, to low, N.E. *drone*, to make a humming noise, N.H.G. *dröhnen* (s. s.), borrowed from L.G. in the seventeenth century, A.S. *dream*, M.E. *dreem*,⁴ sound, music, joyful shouting (as from $\sqrt{\text{dhre}}$).⁵

Celtic, Gael. *durd*, Ir. *dord*, Wel. *dwrdd*, a sound, Gael. *drann*d, Ir. *draint*, a hum, snarl.

¹ With reference to the oozing or dripping of the blood from the wound.

² Cited by Prellwitz and by Fick (4th edition), but a doubtful word.

³ Cited by Liddell and Scott.

⁴ See under $\sqrt{\text{dhreugh}}$, to deceive, delude, for *dream*, a vision.

⁵ It is doubtful whether Eng. *drum* can belong to this root. Dan. *drumme*, to boom, suggests $\sqrt{\text{dhre}}$, but O.N. *thruma*, a clap of thunder, *thrymr*, an alarm, noise, corresponds with a root *dre-*. Kluge gives O.H.G. *trumpa*, *trumba*, O.N. *trumba*, a pipe, a stalk, M.H.G. *trumba*, a drum, a trumpet, N.H.G. *trommel*, a drum, and derives the Rom. *tramba*, *trombetta*, F. *tromp*, *trompette*, from O.H.G. *trumba*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, threnody, threnetic.

Teutonic, drone, the male bee, the drone of a bagpipe ; perhaps drum, trump, trumpet, trombone (the latter thr. Romance fr. Teut),

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHEN}}$, *flat, level, low, extension of dhe-, to place.*

Sanscrit, dhan-, in dhanu, *a sandbank, a sandy shore, dhanvan, a level, a beach, space.*

Greek, $\theta\epsilon\nu-$, $\theta\iota\nu-$, in $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\mu$, *the palm of the hand, the flat of the foot, a level surface, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\mu$, the surface of the sea, $\theta\iota\varsigma$, $\theta\iota\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$ (for $\ast\theta\iota\nu\varsigma$, $\ast\theta\iota\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$), a sandbank, beach.*

Teutonic, O H.G. tenni, N H.G. tenne, Du. denne, a threshing-floor, platform (the Du. has also the sense of cave, den), A.S. denu, a valley, M.E. dene (s s), still found in names of places, A.S. denn, M.E. denne, den, a cave, hollow, sleeping-place, N.E. den.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic, den, -den, -dean, -dene, in place-names and personal names derived from them, as Tenter-den, Rotting-dean,¹ Deep-dene, Brog-den, the badger's (brock) den or place of covert, Wolfenden, Ramsden, Oxenden, Soden (Sowden), &c.*

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHE L}}$ $\sqrt{\text{DHO L}}$, with sense of *low, level, an extension of $\sqrt{\text{DHE}}$, to place, &c.²*

Greek, $\theta\omicron\lambda-$, $\theta\alpha\lambda-$, in $\theta\acute{o}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, *a round building with a vaulted roof, $\theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\mu\omicron\varsigma$, an inner chamber, the bridal chamber, the hold of a ship, in which the lowest bench of rowers sat, hence called $\theta\alpha\lambda\alpha\mu\acute{\iota}\tau\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\pi\iota\theta\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\iota\omicron\varsigma$, relating to a bridal, used as a subs. ($\psi\acute{\upsilon}\mu\nu\omicron\varsigma$ or $\varphi\acute{\iota}\delta\eta$ understood), the bridal song.*

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. dolu, a hollow, a cave, Russ. doluka, a cave.

Teutonic, Goth. dals, dal, O.H.G. tal, N.H.G. thal, O.N. dalr, A.S. dæl, M.E. dæle, dal, N.E. dale, dell, N.H.G. thaler,³ Du. daal-der, Ital. tallero (borrowed from N.H.G.), a dollar.

¹ Level spaces, where cloth-stretching (from tenter, *a stretcher*), and flax-steeping (from retting or rotting, *steeping*) were carried on.

² Dieffenbach connects the Teutonic forms with $\sqrt{\text{dæl}}$, *to split, cleave*.

³ Thaler is an abbreviation of Joachims-thaler, so-called because coined from silver obtained in the mines of Joachims-thal, *a valley in Bohemia, about 1518 A.D.*

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, epithalamium.

Teutonic, dale, dalesman, dell, dollar.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHE L}}$ $\sqrt{\text{DHEI L}}$, an extension from $\sqrt{\text{DHE}}$ $\sqrt{\text{DHEI}}$,
with sense *to cleave, divide, distribute.*

Sanscrit, dal-,¹ in dal-ati, *split, cleave*, dāl, *split peas*, dalitas, *cloven*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. dalis, *a portion*, daly-ju, *to distribute*, O. Slav. delu, *a part*, Russ. deliti, *to divide*.

Teutonic, Goth. dails, O.H.G. teil, N.H.G. theil, O.N. deila, A.S. dæl, M.E. dæle, *deel*, N.E. *deal* (subs.), *a share, division*, Goth. dailjan, O.H.G. teilan, N.H.G. theilen, O.N. deila, A.S. dælan, M.E. dælen, *dealen*, N.E. *deal* (vb.), A.S. dælere, *a dealer, distributor*, A.S. dāl, gedāl, M.E. *dale, dole*, *anything distributed, given*, N.E. *a dole, deal*; O.H.G. urteli,² N.H.G. urtheil, A.S. ordel, or ordal, M.E. ordal, *a judgment*, N.E. *ordeal*, *a judgment by some severe test*, lit. 'a dealing out.'

Celtic, O. Ir. fo-dalim, *to distribute*, Ir. dail, *a decree, sentence, share*, dailchath, *a pitched battle, trial by battle (?)*, Ir. dal, *a share, division, tribe*, found in Irish and Gaelic names of places and persons, as *Dal-ready, Dal-keith, Dal-meny, Dal-rymple*, &c.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic, deal* (vb. and subs.), *dealing*, -er, *misdeal, dole, ordeal*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHEL GH}}$, an extension of the preceding, with sense of *owing*.

Latin, *dulg-*, in *in-dulgere*, *to concede, allow, grant, be kind, pardon*.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. dlugu, *a debt, duty*, Russ. dolg (s.s.).

Teutonic, Goth. *dulgs*, *a debt*, *dulgis*, *a debtor*, *dulgahaitja*, *a creditor*, O.H.G. *dilgian*, *to wipe out, remit a debt*, N.H.G. *tilgen*, L.G. *delgen*, A.S. *dilgian*, M.E. *dilzhen* (s.s.), N.E. *obsolete*.

Celtic, Ir. *dligim*, 'I owe,' Gael. and O. Ir. *dlighe*, *duty, right, a*

¹ From the unaspirated form of the root; see under $\sqrt{\text{del}}$.

² O.H.G. *ur* = N.H.G. *er-*, as in *ertheilen*, *to impart, allot* (see p. 44).

law, Gael. and Ir. *dligheadh*, *law, right*, Wel. *dyled*, *dled*, Bret. *dle*, *a debt*, Corn. *dyilly*, *to owe*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Latin*, *indulge*,¹ -ent, -ce.

Eur.-Ar. * $\sqrt{\text{DHEL BH}}$, *to dig, hew, shape*.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *dluba*, *to cut, carve, scrape* (from a base *delb-*, *dolb-*), *dluboku*, *deep*, Russ. *dolbiti*, *to dig*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *bi-telpan*, A.S. *delfan*, M.E. *delven*, *to dig*.

Celtic, Ir. *dealbh*, *figure, statue*, *dealbhaim*, *I frame, form*, *dealbhadoir*, *a statuary*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *delve*, *delver*.

(1) **Eur.-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{DHU}}$ $\sqrt{\text{DHEU}}$, *to shake, toss, agitate, fan, kindle, swing, move violently, wave, roll*, with extended forms $\sqrt{\text{DHEU BH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{DHEU M}}$ $\sqrt{\text{DHEU S}}$.

Sanskrit, *dhu-*, in *dhu-noti*, *shake, toss, &c.*, *dhunas*, *in violent motion*, *dhav-itra*, *a fan*, *dhumas*, *smoke, vapour*, *dhumavant*, *smoking, steaming*, *dhumra*, *smoke-coloured, dark*, *dhumāyati*, *fumigates*, *dhupāyati*, *causes to smoke, fumigates*, *dbuli*, *dust*, *dhulika*, *mist*, *dhu-kas*, *wind*, *dhupas*, *smoke, incense*, *dhumapatha*, *sacrifice* (lit. *path of smoke*), *dhusara*, *colour of dust, grey, darkish*.

Zend, *dun-*, in *dun-man*, *vapour*.

Greek, *θυ-*, in *θύω*, *θύνω*, *θυνέω*, *to rush on, dart along, move violently*, *θύννος*, *the tunny-fish from its quick darting motion*; *θύω*, *to sacrifice*,² *θύος*, *a sacrifice*, (later) *incense*, *θύον*, *a tree, the wood of which was burnt as a perfume*, *θυμιάω*, *to burn incense, fumigate*, *θύμον*, *θύμος*, *thyme*; *θύελλα*, *a storm*,³ *τύφω*, 1 aor. *ἔθυψα* (for *θύπω*, by transposition of the aspirate), *to cause to smoke* (cp. Sans. *dhupāyati*), *τύφος*, *smoke, vapour, stupor from fever*, *τυφώδης*, *smoke-like*, used by Galen and Hippocrates as a medical term for *one in delirium and for the fever causing it*, *τύφος*, *τυφών*, *a furious whirlwind, a typhoon*; *τυφλός*, *blind, dark*, *τυφλόν*, *'intestinum caecum'*.

¹ I think that Lat. *indulgere* should be brought under $\sqrt{\text{dhal-gā}}$ rather than $\sqrt{\text{del-}}$, as it corresponds so closely both in form and sense with O. Slav. *dlug-a*, Russ. *dolg*, Tent. *dulg* and *dilgjan*, and with O. Ir. *dliglim*.

² An alternative derivation from $\sqrt{\text{gheq-}}$ has been given, which Brugmann suggests. But on the whole the derivation from $\sqrt{\text{dhu-}}$ seems preferable.

³ *θύελλα* from *θύω* = *έελλα* from *έω*, *to blow*.

θυμός,¹ the soul, spirit, feeling, passion, ἐνθύμημα, a rhetorical syllogism enthymeme.

√DEU-

√DAU-

Latin, fu-, in fumus, smoke, steam, fumare, to smoke, fumarium, a smoke chamber for ripening wine, fumidus, fumosus, smoky, fumificare, to cause smoke, fumigare, to fumigate, effumare, to emit smoke, effumigare, to smoke out; fuligo, -inis, soot, fuliginosus, sooty, funus (?), funeral rites (with reference to the burning of the body: 'Funus est jam ardens cadaver, quod dum portatur, exsequias dicimus, crematum reliquias, conditum sepulchrum,' Servius ad Verg.), funerius, funebris, funereal, funestus, deadly, fatal; fusus, a spindle (from its rapid motion, Corssen); suffire, to perfume, fumigate²; fetēre, festerēre, to have a bad smell, fetor, a stench, fetidus, stinking. Thunnius, the tunny fish, thymus, thyme, tus, thus, frankincense, are all three Gk. loan-words; from the last are derived thurifer, incense burning, thuribulum, a censer, thurible. Furere, to rage, furor, rage, Furiae, the Furies, furiare, to enrage, furiosus,³ furious.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. fumo, Prov. and O.F. fuma, N.F. fumée (=fumata), M.E. fume, smoke, N.E. fume, vapour, smoke, agitation of mind, Ital. fumare, Prov. fumar, F. fumer, to smoke, Ital. fummosterno (corruption from Lat. fumus terræ), O.F. fumeterre (from fume de terre), M.E. fumetere, fumitere, N.E. fumitory, a plant used for medicine (lit. earth-smoke, N.H.G. erdrauch, probably so called from its smell), Ital. fummoso, F. fumeux, smoky, M.E. fumose, causing flatulence (prob. a medical term taken direct from Lat.), N.E. fumous, producing vapour, F. parfumer, to perfume; L. Lat. funeralis (adj.), relating to burial, M.E. funeral (adj.), s.s., as in 'funeral-service,' 'fest funeral,' funeral feast, (as subs.) burial; L. Lat. fusata (lit.), cotton wound on a spindle (from fusare, to turn a spindle), O.F. fusee, a spindle-ful, according to Brachet a piece of artillery of that shape, but prob. a rod wound round with cotton kept alight and used for firing the gun⁴; hence N.E. sense of fusee, an explosive match; the cone of a watch round which the chain winds is also called fusee, from its resemblance to a

¹ From *thw*: cp. Plato, *Crat.* 419 B: ἀνὸ τῆς θύσεως καὶ ἵσεως τῆς ψυχῆς.

² From sub + *fo*, to smoke, from Eur-Ar. *dhū-ijo*; cp. *fo*, to be made, from Eur-Ar. *bhu-ijo*.

³ For alternative explanation see under √ghper-.

⁴ The N.E. fuse in the sense of a pipe filled with combustible material to fire a shell, formerly spelt as fusee or fusel, is, according to Skeat, a corruption of fusil, which is not derived from L. Lat. fusillus, diminutive of fusus, but from foelle, diminutive of focus. If, therefore, fuse and fusee are originally the same word with fusil, fusee in the sense of match must also be referred to focus, but in the sense of part of a watch, to fusus.

/DHU- spindle. Ital. tonno, O.F. thon, M.E. tonny, tuny, N.E. tunny; Ital. time, O.F. thym, M.E. tyme, N.E. thyme.

/DHEY- Balto-Slav., O. Slav. dunati, dymati, blows, breathes, duha, breath, fragrance, dusa, the soul, dyma, smoke, Lith. dusa, dusti, vapour, Lith. duszia, the soul, dumas, smoke, Lith. dvesti, to breathe, dvase, spirit, breath.

Teutonic, O.H.G. toum, M. Du. dom, smoke, vapour, Goth. dauns, a smell, breath, O.H.G. tunist, storm, breath, N.H.G. dunst,¹ vapour, breath, O.N. daunn, a smell, daunsna (vb.), to smell, sniff at; A.S. dust, O.N. dust, fine powder, dust, Du. duist, meal dust, O.N. and Swed. dunn, down, soft plumage; Goth. daubs, daufs, stupefied, O.H.G. toup, N.H.G. taub, O.N. daufr, A.S. deaf, L.G. doof, M.E. dæf, deaf, N.E. deaf, A.S. deaflan, to be or make deaf, O.N. deyfa, to blunt, stupefy²; Goth. dumbs, dumb, O.H.G. tump, dumb, deaf, N.H.G. dumm, (early) deaf, (later) dull, stupid, O.N. dumbr, A.S. dumb, M.E. dumbe, N.E. dumb, O.N. dumba, misty, dumbungr, a dark gloomy sky, M.H.G. dumpf, damp, hollow, musty, (orig.) smoky, misty, Dan. dump, dull, low, Swed. dial. dumpin, melancholy, (p. p. of Swed. dial. dimba, to smoke, reek, a weakened form of *dumba), M.E. dumps, a state of sadness, ill plight; O.N. dupt, N.H.G. duft, smell, fragrance, O.N. dokkr, O.H.G. tunchal, tunchar, N.H.G. dunkel, O. Fries. djunk, dark,³ perhaps A.S. dunn, dark, M.E. dunne, N.E. dun, a dusky brown⁴; Goth. dius, O.H.G. tior (by change of s to r), N.H.G. thier, O.N. dyr, A.S. deor, dior, M.E. deor, der, a wild animal in general, exclusive of birds and fishes, later in M.E. with special sense of N.E. deer.⁵

¹ Kluge derives dunst, &c., from $\sqrt{dh\ddot{u}en-}$.

² All from $\sqrt{dhey-bh-}$, an extension from $\sqrt{dhey-}$; cp. τυφλός. Kluge does not think this a well-established derivation.

³ Skeat connects donkey, (earlier) donky, donkie, with dun, as generally approaching to that colour. He supposes it to be a contraction of a provincial diminutive donnokie or donnickie.

⁴ Kluge refers the O.N. and O. Fries. words to a Goth. * $\sqrt{digu-}$, pronounced 'ding', corresponding to Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{dheng-}$, a weakened form of $\sqrt{dheug-}$, which corresponds with O.H.G. tunchal. If this be so, the preceding Teutonic forms, Goth. dumbs, &c., may be labialised forms from $\sqrt{dheug-ng-}$ or $\sqrt{dheug-nk-}$. Skeat suggests a connection of A.S. deore with N.H.G. dunkel by interchange of r and n, but very doubtfully. A.S. deore may be for an older *deose (cp. A.S. deor = Goth. dius, a wild animal), the original of M.E. deesk (whence N.E. dusk) from Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{dheus-}$: Skeat cites from *Anoren Rivis* (1230 *oro*) 'This word is deesk' = *This is a hard saying*, and compares deesk with Swed. (dial.) duska, to drizzle, duskug, misty. Murray considers A.S. deore to represent an earlier form *derk, with which he compares O.H.G. tarchanjan, to conceal, hide = a L.G. darknjan, M.E. derkn-en, N.E. darken. Neither explanation is satisfactory.

⁵ From $\sqrt{dheug-s}$ (extension of $\sqrt{dhey-}$) with sense of breathing; cp. O. Slav. dusa, the soul, and the equation *ἀνεμος*, wind, anima, breath, animus, the mind, animal, a breathing creature.

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. *dubh* (adj.), *black, dark*, (subs.) *ink*, *dubhac*, *melancholy*, *dubhaim*, *to blacken*, *dubh-glas*, *dark gray*, *dubhlao*, *winty weather*, O. Wel. *dub*, N. Wel. *du*, Corn. *duv*, Bret. *du*, Gallo-Lat. *dubo-*, *black*, **Dubis**, name of a river (*the dark*), now the **Doubs**, Gael. *donn*, *brown*, Wel. *dwn*, *dun*, *dusky*, Gael. *dearg*, O. Ir. *dorg*, *red* (Macbain, who compares a S. deorc) ? Gael. *dubhdan*, *smoke, soot*, Gael. and Ir. *deo*, *breath* (Macbain).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *tunny* (thr. Lat. and F.), *typhus*, *typhoid*, *typhoon* (?),¹ *typhlitis*, *enthymeme*, *thyme* (thr. Lat. and F.).

Latin, *fumose* (obs.), *fumigate*, -ion, *fuliginous*, *funereal*, *fetor*, *fetid*, *assa-fetida*, *thurifer*, *thurible* (from Gk.); *Fury*, -ies, *furious*, *infuriate* (?).

L. Latin and Romance, *fume*, *fumitory*, *fumous*, *perfume*, *funeral*, *fusee* (*of a watch*), perhaps also *fusee* (*a match*)

Teutonic, *dust*, *dusky*, *down*, *downy*, *deaf*, *deafen*, *deafness*, (dial.) *deave*, *deeve*, *to stupefy* (perh. *duffer*, from O.N. *dauf*), *dumb*, -ness, *dumps*, *dusk*, perhaps *dark*, -en, -ness, &c. (see note ⁵), *deer*, *deer-hound*, -horn, &c., *dun*, perhaps *donkey*, (dial.) *dunkey*, to rhyme with *monkey*.

Celtic, **Dove**, name of a river, also a surname variously spelt **Dewe**, **Dew**, **Dow**, **Duff**; **Dublin**, the dark pool (*dubh* + *lynn*), **Douglas**, the dark grey man, **Doubs**, a river in France, **Dougal** (*dhu* + *gall*), the dark foreigner, **O'Dowd** (*Dubhda*), son of the dark man, **Duggan** = (*Dubh* + *gain*), **Downes** = *Dubhain*, &c.; *dun* (*brown colour*) found as a surname, **Dunn**, **Duncan**, &c. Perhaps also the rivers **Don** and **Danube**, N.H.G. **Donau** (see Miklosich under 'Dunavu').

(2) **Eur.-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{DHEU}}$, with sense *to flow, run, trickle, rinse, wash*.

Sanskrit, *dhāv-*, in *dhavati*, *run, flow*, *dhāv-ati*, *run, stream, pour, wash* (p. p. *dhota*), **Hindi** *dhobi*, a *washerman*.

Greek, *thē-*, in *théō* (from *thē-ō*), *to run*, fut. *thēi-somai*, *Boh-théō*, *to run to help*, *Boh-thōos*, *Boh-thós*, *helping*, *Boh-thēia*, *help*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *tau*, *to*, N.H.G. *tau*, O.N. *dögg*, Swed. *dagg*, A.S. *deav*, M.E. *dæw*, *deu*, N.E. *dew*, Dan. *duglap*, *dewlap*.

¹ As first used in England the word was spelt *typhōn* and was undoubtedly the Greek word. But as now spelt, *typhoon*, (more properly) *tyfoon*, is ascribed, with all appearance of truth, to the Chinese 'ta fung,' *great gale*, the name given locally to the violent storms prevailing in the Chinese seas, and adopted by the earlier European navigators.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, Boethius (pr. n.).

Teutonic, dew, bedew, dewy, dewlap, dewberry.

(3) *Eur-Ar.* $\sqrt{\text{DHEU}}$, with sense to *die* (Teutonic).

Teutonic, Goth. diwan (p. t. dan), O.H.G. towan, tauwan, N.H.G. (obs.),¹ O.N. deyja, M.E. deizen, dyen, dien, N.E. die (from O.N.), Goth. dauth-s, O.H.G. tot, N.H.G. todt, tot, O.N. daudhr, A.S. deað, M.E. dæd, diad, diead, N.E. dead (orig. a p. p.); Goth. dauthus, O.H.G. tod, N.H.G. tod, O.N. daudhi, A.S. deaðh, M.E. deaðh, dædh, dieadh, deæhe, N.E. death, Goth. dauthjan, O.H.G. toten, N.H.G. totden, to put to death.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHEUGH}}$, with sense to *dip*.²

Teutonic, O.H.G. tuhhan, N.H.G. tauchen, L.G. duken, Dan. dukke, to dip, sink, M.E. duken, N.E. duck (with trans. and intrans. sense); O.H.G. duhen, L.G. duken, Du. diuken, M.E. doke, duke, N.E. duck, O.H.G. tuhhari, N.H.G. taucher, L.G. duker, M.E. doukere, a kind of waterfowl.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, duck (vb.), to dip, (subs.) the bird, duckling, duckweed.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHEUBH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{DHEUP}}$, perhaps an extended variant of $\sqrt{\text{DHEBH}}$, to dig, deepen, to dip.

Sanscrit, dub-, found in Hindi dubna, to dip, sink (intrans.), dubāna trans.).

Greek, $\delta\upsilon\pi$ - in $\delta\upsilon\pi\tau\omega$, to dive, duck, $\delta\upsilon\pi\tau\eta\varsigma$, a diver.

Balto-Slav., Lith. dubus, deep, dube, a pit, O. Slav. dupina, hollow, dabu, a hole, pit.

Teutonic, Goth. diups, O.H.G. tiof, N.H.G. tief, O.N. djopr, djupr, A.S. deop, M.E. deop, dup, dep, N.E. deep, Goth. diupji, O.H.G. tiufi, N.H.G. tiefe, O.N. dype, A.S. deope, M.E. deope, depe, N.E. depth, Goth. diupjan, O.H.G. tiufan, N.H.G. tiefen, O. Fris. diupa, N.E. deepen; Goth.

¹ The place of the O. and M.H.G. word was in N.H.G. taken by sterben, and in A.S. steorfan.

² Perhaps an extended variant of $\sqrt{\text{DHEG}}$, to reach, attain, to thrust in. Outside the Teutonic group no derivatives from this root are cited.

daupjan, O.H.G. taufan, N.H.G. taufen, L.G. *doopen*, Du. *doopen*,¹ A.S. *dypan*, *dippan*, Swed. *dyppe*, M.E. *depen*, *dippen*, N.E. *dip*, *plunge in*, *ouptize*,² O.N. *dyfa*, A.S. *dyfan*, (older) *dufan*, M.E. *diven*, N.E. *dive*; Goth. *dubo*, O.H.G. *tuba*, N.H.G. *tauba*, O.N. *dufa*, A.S. *ʒufe*, M.E. *duve*, N.E. *dove*, (lit.) *the dipper or diver*, A.S. *dufe-doppa*, *any diving bird* (used to translate Lat. *pelicanus*).

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. *dobhar*, Wel. *dwfr*, Corn. *dofer*, Bret. *dour*, Latinised Gallic *dubrum*, *water*, Gael. *domhan*, *the universe*, O. Ir. *domun*, Gallic *dubno*, *dumno*, *the world*, found in comp. of personal names, as *Dumnorix*, *world-king* (Macbain, p. 123; Brugmann, i. 286, 381, and ii. 62).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Teutonic, deep, -ness, -en, depth, dip, dive, diver, dove, didapper.

Celtic, Dover, Douro, Dumnorix, Dumnorix.

Eur-Ar. DHŪER-AM, *a door*.³

Sanscrit, *dvār*,⁴ *dvaram*, *a door, gate*, Hind. *darwān*, *doorkeeper*.

Zend, *dvara*, *gate, door, court*, N. Pers. *darwāza*, *dwārin*, *doorkeeper*.

Greek, *θύρα*, *a door*, *αἱ θύραι*, *the door*, *θυρῶν*, *a court*.

Latin, *foris* (sing.), *fores* (plur.), *a door, foras, foris, out of doors, outside of*, (post-class.) *fors*; *forum*, *the portico in front of the door, area before a tomb, a fore-court, a market-place, a court of justice, forensis, of or relating to a court, forus, forum, a gangway between two benches of rowers*. *Forum* is found in many names of towns, as *Forum Julii* (Fréjus), *Forum Aeliani* (Ferrara); cp. Eng. Market and Chipping used in a similar way, as Market-Harborough, Chipping-Norton.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *fuora, fuori* (Lat. *foras, foris*), Prov. *foras, fors, for*, O.F. *fors*, (for- in comp.) N.F. *hors, outside*, L. Lat. *foris-facere*, O. Ital. *forfare*, O.F. *forsfaire, forfaire, to do outside* (i.e. *transgress*) *the law*, O. Ital. *forfatto*, O.F. *forfait*, M.E. *forfet*, *an offence against the law, penalty of the offence* (N.E. *forfeit* retains only the latter sense), M.E. *forfeten* (from *forfet*), *to offend against the law, to*

¹ In O.N. *Cristna*, *to make a Christian*, was used instead of a Teutonic word.

² Cp. 'dope and cristai is al on,' *Ayemb.* p. 107.

³ The primary meaning of *dhver-* is uncertain.

⁴ Brugmann accounts for the change of *dh* to *d* by the fact that *dhvar* was originally used more frequently in the dual and plural with the aspirated inflections -*bhyam*, -*bhis*, -*bhyas* in the oblique cases; so that, to avoid the double aspirate, *dh-* was changed to *d*. This frequent use of *dvara* in the plural extends to Greek, Latin, and Teutonic, implying, originally, *a double door*; cp. Gk. *θύραι*, Lat. *fores*, Lith. *dury*, O.H.G. *turi*.

pay the penalty, N.E. *forfeit* (vb.), with the latter sense only; Ital. *forchiudere* (Lat. *foris claudere*), O.F. *for-clorre*, to *shut out* (p. p. *forclos*, *shut out*), N.E. *foreclose*, to *shut out*, *bar*, L. Lat. *foris stallare* (from Teut. *stall*, a *market-stall*), lit. to *sell out of market*,¹ M.E. *for-stallen*, *forestallen*, L. Lat. **foraneus*, a *canon out of residence*, a *dealer*, *foreign trader*, O.F. *forain*, M.E. *forein*, N.E. *foreign*; Ital. *foresta*, O.F. and M.E. *forest*, N.F. *forêt*, from L. Lat. *foresta*,² Ital. *forestiere*, a *foreigner*, O.F. *forestier*, M.E. *forester*, *forster*, *foster*, N.E. a *forester*; N.F. *hors*, *outside*, in *hors de combat*, lit. *out of the fight*, *hors d'œuvre* ('*extra operam*'), *something extra*, *hormis*, *except* (*foris* + *missum*), *left out*, *omitted*, *dehors* (*de foris*), *outside*.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *dviri*, *door*, O. Slav. *dvori*, a *house*, Lith. *dvaras*, *duris*, a *door*, O. Slav. *dvirnika*, a *doorkeeper* (f.), Rûss. *dveri*, a *door*, *dvoru*, a *yard*, *court*.

Teutonic, Goth. *daur* (only in pl. *daurons*), O.H.G. *tor*, a *gate*, *turi*, pl., a *door*, N.H.G. *thor*, a *gate*, *thür*, a *door*, O.N. *dyrr*, A.S. *duru*, *dyre*, M.E. *dure*, *dore*, *dor*, N.E. and A.S. *dureweard*, M.E. *dureward*, a *door-keeper*, M.E. *duretre*, *dore-tree*, the *door-post*, O.H.G. *forst*, M.H.G. *vorst*, N.H.G. *forst*, *forest*.³

Celtic, Ir. *dor*, *doras*, Gael. *dorus*, Bret. *dor*, Corn. *daras*, O. Corn. *dor*, Wel. *drws*, a *door*, Ir. *doirseoir*, Gael. *dorsair*, a *doorkeeper*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *forum*, *forensic*.

L. Latin and Romance, *forfeit*, -al, -ure, *foreclose*, -ure, *forestal*, -ment, *foreign*, -er, *forest*, -er, -ry, *Forester*, *Forster*, *Foster*, surnames, *Fréjus*, *Ferrara*.

Teutonic, *door*, *in-doors*, *doorpin*, -post, &c., *Durward*, surname.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHU ES}}$, $\sqrt{\text{DHU ENS}}$, *sink*, *fall to dust*, *perish* (intrans.), *scatter*, *disperse* (trans.), an extension from $\sqrt{\text{DHU}}$, *shake*, *agitate*, &c.

Sanscrit, *dhvṣ-*, *dhvas-*, in *dhvṣati*, *sink down*, *perish*, *dhvasta*,

¹ Cp. Du Cange 'Arrêter sur les chemins les céréales pour les acheter, sans qu'elles aient été mises en vente au marché.'

² Originally the land outside the limits of the town or village and left uncultivated.

³ There are, besides, M.H.G. *vorst*, *forest*, undoubtedly taken from L. Lat. Ital. *foresta*. It is doubtful whether O.H.G. *forst*, M.H.G. *vorst*, are Romance loan-words. Some regard them as taken directly from Lat. *foris*. Kluge suggests in preference H.G. *foraha*, *fir-tree*.

p. p. *fallen, decayed*, dhvasti, *cessation, destruction*, dhvasiras, dhvasera, *scattered*.

Teutonic, I.G. *dusel, dizziness*, O. G. *tusig*, A.S. *dysig*, M.E. *dysy*, *foolish, silly*, N.E. *dizzy*, I.G. *dwaas*, A.S. *dwæs*, *stupid, stupefied*, O.N. *dasask* (reflexive), lit. *to stupefy oneself*, Swed. *dasa*, *to lie idle*, M.E. *dasen*, *to be stupefied, to stupefy*, N.E. *daze*, O.N. *dæstr*, *exhausted*, Swed. *dast*, *weary*, M.E. *dastard* (*dast* + *-ard*), *a dullard, a coward*; M.H.G. *tor*, N.H.G. *thor*, *a fool* (by change of *s* to *r*: cp. Goth. *dius*, O.H.G. *tior*, *an animal*); O. Du. *doten*, Du. *dutten*, M.E. *dotien*, *doten*, M.H.G. *tuzen*, *to mope, doze, dote*, O.N. *dusa*, *to doze*, Dan. *dösig*, *drowsy*, O.N. *dúrr* (for *dusr*?) *a nap, a sleep*, *dura*, *to take a nap*, Eng. (Dial.) *dor*, *to sleep*, *dorrer*, *a sleeper*, perhaps also *dormouse*, M.E. *dormows*, *a dormouse*, (lit.) *sleeping mouse*. From the nasalised form $\sqrt{\text{dhūens-}}$ may be derived O.N. *dvina*, A.S. *dwinan*, I.G. *dwinen* (*dwin-* for *dwins*?), *to fade away*, M.E. *dwynen*, Dial. *dwine*.

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. *duine*, Wel. *dyn*, Corn. and Bret. *den*, *a man*, i.e. 'the mortal.' So Macbain, who connects the Celtic words with Sans. *dhvṛṣati*, Gk. *θανεῖν*, *to die* (for alternative explanations see under $\sqrt{\text{deu-}}$, *to be able*, p. 511; and $\sqrt{\text{ghen-}}$, p. 345).

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *dizzy, dizziness, daze, doze, dormouse, dote, -ard, -age, dotterel, a dotard, a kind of plover*, Dial. *dwine, dwindle; dazzle, dastard* (?).

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{DHU EL-}}$, $\sqrt{\text{DHU L-}}$, with sense *to confuse, delude*, probably a byform of DHU-ER , *to injure, deceive*.

Sanscrit, *dhvar-*, in *dhvaras*, *deceitful* (see under $\sqrt{\text{dhū-er}}$).

Greek, *δολ-, θολ-*, in *δόλος*, *deceit*, *θολερός*, *confused*.

Latin, *fal-, dol-*, in *fallere* (*fal-nere*), *to deceive, falsus, false, fallax, deceitful, fallacia, a deceit, infallibiliter* (Augustine), *refellere, to refute*; *dolus*, *craft, trick, deceit*, Osc. *dolud* (ahl.), *by deceit, dolosus, deceitful, dol-ere, to feel pain, grieve for, dolor, pain, grief, dolorosus, painful, sorrowful, condolere, to suffer with another, indolentia, freedom from pain, insensibility*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *fallire, to deceive, fail*, Prov. *falhir*, O.F. *faldre, faudre, to be wanting, be necessary*, N.F. *falloir, to be wanting, fail of, 'il faut' (impers.) it is needed*; O. and N.F. *faillir, to err, fail*, M.E. *faillen, failen*, N.E. *fail*, O.F. *faillie*, M.E. *faile, error, fail (subs.)*, N.E. *fail*, in 'without fail,' Ital. *faltare, fail, falso, failing, wanting*, Ital. and Prov. *falta, a want*, O.F. *faulte, faute*, M.E. *faute*, N.E. *faul*.

√DEU-EL

√DEU L-

Ital. *diffalta*, O.F. *defaut*, a *default*, O.F. *fautif*, M.E. *fauti*, N.E. *faulty*; L. Lat. *falsificare*, F. *falsifier*, N.E. *falsify*, O.F. *false*, N.F. *faux*, M.E. *fauce*, *false*; Ital. *dogliere*, *dolere*, Prov. *doler*, O.F. *doloir*, *douloir*, to *feel pain* or *grief*, Ital. *doglia*, *duolo*, Prov. *dols*, O.F. *dolour*, M.E. *dolour*, *pain*, *grief*, N.F. *douleur*, *pain*, O.F. *duel*, N.F. *deuil*, M.E. *duel*, *doel*, *deol*, *dole*, *mourning*, *grief*, Ital. *doloroso*, F. *douloureux*, *mournful*, *dolorous*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *puln*,¹ to *fall*, from an original *pholo.

Teutonic, Goth. *dwals*, *foolish*, O.H.G. *tol*, *tul-isc*, N.H.G. *toll*, A.S. *dol*, M.E. *dull*, *mad*, *silly*, *stupid*, N.E. *dull*, M.E. *dult*, *blunt*, *stupid*, N.E. *dolt*, a *dull stupid fellow*; Goth. *dwaltha*, *folly*, O.H.G. *dwala*, *delay*, *gitwola*, *infatuation*, O.N. *dvöl*, a *short stay*, a *halt*, A.S. *dwala*, *dwola*, *ge-dwola*, *delay*, O. Sax. *dwalm*, *infatuation*, M.E. *dwale*, *dwole*, *delusion*, name of a plant, the *deadly nightshade*,² supposed to cause *illusions*; O.H.G. *twelan*, to *sleep soundly*, O.N. *dvala*, to *delay*, A.S. *dwelan*, to *be torpid*, in a *deep sleep*, M.E. *dwelen*, to *be sound asleep*, 'the child *lai dwelling*,' O.H.G. *twalian*, *twellan*, M.H.G. *twellen*, to *cause delay*, O.N. *dvelja*, to *delay*, *make a halt*, *stay at a place*, A.S. *dwellan*, to *lead astray*, *retard*, *cause to stay*, M.E. *dwellen*, to *tarry*, *abide*, *linger*, N.E. *dwel*, to *inhabit*, *live at a place*, to *linger* (in the phrase 'I need not *dwel* upon,' &c.); O.H.G. *fallan*, N.H.G. *fallen*, O.N. *falla*, A.S. *feallan*, M.E. *fallen*, N.E. to *fall* (vb.), O.H.G. *val*, N.H.G. *fall*, A.S. *fel*, *fyll*, M. and N.E. *fall* (subs.), O.N. *fella*, A.S. *fellan*, *fyllan*, M.E. *fellen*, N.E. *fell* (vb.), to *cause to fall*, A.S. *fals* (a late A.S. word borrowed from O.F. *false*), N.E. *false*, M.H.G. *valsch*, N.H.G. *falsch*, *false* (a later formation from O.H.G. *gi-falseon*, to *falsify*, an adaptation of a L. Lat. **falsicare*, to *falsify*); M.H.G. *velen*, N.H.G. *fehlen*, to *err*, *fail*, *deceive* (borrowed early in the thirteenth century from F. *faillir*, cp. M.E. *failen*, to *fail*), M.E. *falteren*, to *falter*, a formation either from A.S. *feallan* or from O.F. *faldre*.

Celtic, Ir. *dall*, *blind*, *puzzled*, *dallaim*, I *blind*, *puzzle*, *dalladh*, *daille*, *blindness*, *darkness*, *dallma*, *delay*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, indolent, -ce, condole, -ment, -atory, falsification, fallacy, fallacious, fallible, -ity, infallible.

L. Latin and Romance, dolour, doleful, -ness (O.F. *duel*, M.E. *doel* +

¹ The equation Lat. *fallere* : Lith. *puln* : N.H.G. *fallen* and *fehlen*, Eng. *fall* and *fail*, must be regarded as provisional. Brugmann seems to prefer it to the connection with Gk. *σφαλλω*, and Kluge regards this connection as scarcely probable for the German *fallen*.

² Cp. Gower, iii. 14, 'Wel I knowe by thy tale, That thou hast drunken of the *kwale*.'

suff. -ful), *dolorous*, *tic-douloureux*, Scot. *dool*, *grief*; *fault*, -y, -iness, -less, *default*, -er, *false* (Ital. loan-word), *falsify*, *fail*, -ure.

Teutonic, *dull*, -ness, *dullard*, *dolt*, -ish, *dwel*, *indwelling*, *dweller*, -ing, *dwale*, *the deadly nightshade*; *fall* (vb. and subs.), *befal*, *downfall*, *fell* (vb.), *false*, -ness, -hood, -ity (Lat. thr. O.F. and A.S.), *falter*.¹

Eur.-Ar. √DHVĒN-, *to make a noise, roar*.

Sanskrit, *dhvan-*, in *dhvanati* (p. p. *dhvanit*), *to sound*, *dhvanayati*, *to cause to sound*, *dhvani*, *dhvān*, *sound*, *noise*, *murmur*, *dhun-ayati*, *rustle*, *murmur*.

Teutonic, O.N. *dynja*, *to rustle, rattle, as hail falling*, A.S. *dynnan*, *to make a noise*, M.E. *dunnen*, *dinnan* (s. s.), O.N. *dynr*, *a din*, Dan. *dön*, *a rumbling sound*, A.S. *dyn*, *dyne*, M.E. *dune*, *dene*, *din*, *a noise*, M.E. *dunning*, *making a noise*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *din*, *dun* (*to ask payment of a bill*).

¹ The English words *fell*, *fierce*, *cruel*, *malignant*, *terrible*, *keen*, *shrewd*, and *felon*, (adj.) *cruel*, *wicked*, *base*, (subs.) *a villain*, *traitor*, *criminal*, have been connected by some with Latin *fallere*, Gk. *σφάλλειν*, Germ. *fallen*; but their etymology is altogether obscure, and of the various explanations given no one is satisfactory. Murray, *Hist. Diet.*, prefers, as most probable, the derivation of L. Lat. *fellon-em* from Lat. *fel* (gen. *fellis*), *gall*, with the sense of 'one filled with gall and bitterness.' Körting and Diez refer them to an unrecorded O.H.G. **fillo*, *a scourger, knacker*, a derivative of O.H.G. *fillan*, *to scourge, flay*, from O.H.G. *fel*, *the skin of beasts and men*, and applied to *any low, vicious, cruel person*. Skeat derives N.E. *fell* from an A.S. *-fel*, found in two compounds *wæl-fel*, *fierce for slaughter*, an epithet of the raven, and *eal-felo*, *all-malignant* (?), usually applied to *attor, poison*; he cites also M. Du. *fel*, which Murray derives from an O.F. *fel*, Prov. *fels*, of which *felon* is the accus. (Diez, 186); but Skeat regards the A.S. and Du. words as only possibly connected with *felon*. Mätzner gives, without comment, the equation, A.S. *-fel* (in *wæl-fel*), O.F. *fel*, Prov. *fel*, *felh*, *fello*, Du. *fel*, N.E. *fell*, *cruel*, &c.; he cites also from Wycl. Gen. iii. 1, 'The edder was feller than ony lifers of the erthe,' (in the Authorised Version) 'The serpent was more subtil than any beast of the field.' Macbain gives the equation, Gael. *feall* (adj. and subs.), *deceitful*, *deceit*, Ir. *feall*, (earlier) *fell* (s.s.), Wel. *gwâl*, *defect*, Bret. *geall* (s.s.), Corn. *gal* (adj. and subs.) *evil*, which he connects with Lith. *apvilti*, *vilioti*, *to cheat*, Lett. *wilst*, *deceitful*, O.N. *vel*, *a deceit*, N.E. *wile*, from Eur.-Ar. √*ḡel*- and adds, 'Stokes hesitates between this and *ḡel* from u(p)el (by loss of p), from Goth. *ubils-* (see √*ḡel*-, √*ḡer*-, p. 133). Skeat also thinks *felon* 'clearly Celtic,' though at the same time he connects the Celtic words with Lat. *fallere*. But Murray thinks 'the Celtic words are out of the question; the O.F. word cannot have come from Wales or Ireland.' Notwithstanding, my own preference is rather in favour of Macbain's explanation than of the others.

N.

Eur-Ar. NA-NA- (reduplication of NA-), a child's term of affection for mother, nurse, &c.

Sanscrit, nana, mother.

Greek, νάννος, uncle, νάννα, aunt, νύνη, grandmother, mother-in-law, νόννος, νόννα, (late Gk) titles of monks or nuns

Latin, Nonnus (St. Jerome), title of a monk, tutor, guardian, nonna, title of a nun or nurse

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. nonne, M.E. nonne, nun, O.F. nonnerie, M.E. nunnerie, nunnery; Ital. nonno, grandfather, Ital. ninna, a nurse's song to put a child to sleep, Span. niño, niña, a child, Ital. ninno, ninna (s.s.), pequinini, a Cuban corruption of Sp. pequeno-niño, little child.

Teutonic, A.S. nunna (loan-word from Latin).

ENGLISH DERIV. L. Latin and Romance, nun, nunnery (or from A.S. nunna); nana, child's name for its nurse, piccaninny, ninny, a simpleton.

Eur-Ar. NE, Ñ, EN, AN-, negative particle, not.

Sanscrit, na, (in compos.) a- (=Eur-Ar. ŋ) before consonants, an- before vowels, as nanu, by no means; interrog. is it not? (=Lat. nonne), a-yug-as, unyoked, an-apta-s, unfit: cp. Lat. ineptus (s.s.), &c.¹

Zend, na, a-, an-, as in Sans.

Greek, νη-, (in compos.) a- (=Eur-Ar. n) before consonants, an- before vowels, in νη-εμος, windless (=νη+ἄνεμος), νη-πενθής, without suffering (νη+πένθος, sorrow), νη-κερδής, profitless, ἄ-βατος, untrodden, ἄνυδρος, waterless, &c.

Latin, ne-, nei-, ni- (later and more rarely), ne-g (in comp.)=not, no, ne-que, nec, nor, nunquam (=ne+unquam), never, non (=ne+cenum, not one), not, nullus (=ne+ullus), none, ne-mo (=ne+homo, not a man), no one, ne-fas, unlawful, nolo (=ne-volo), to be unwilling,

¹ Sans. ni-r, with a privative sense = Eng. -less, may be added to those in the text.

nescire, to be ignorant, neuter (=ne + uter), *neither* of two, *neg-are*, to deny, say no, *negligere* (neg + legere), not to pick up, neglect, *neg-otium*, business (neg + otium); *ni*, in *ni-hilum*, nothing (=ni + hilum, according to Festus, the black fibre at the end of a bean=filum: cp. *hostis*=*fostis*), *nihil*, nil, not a whit, nothing (see p. 395), *nimis*, too much (ni + me-t-, measure, not according to measure), *nisi*, not if, unless. The Latin neg. pref. is in- = Eur-Ar. an- before vowels and all consonants except b, p, when it becomes im-, and before l, m, r, when it is assimilated, as *impotens*, *imbellis*, *illegitimus*, *immensus*, *irreverens*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. and Prov. non, not, no, no, non, no, ne, not, Ital. ne, Prov. ni, ne, F. ni, neither, Ital. niente, O.F. nient, N.F. néant, nothing (=Lat. neo-ent[em], not a being), Ital. far-niente, doing nothing, O.F. faineant (s s), O.F. nen, no (=Lat. non), O.F. nennil (=Lat. non illud), N.F. nenni, no; Ital. denegare, O.F. denseier, denier, M.E. deneien, deny, Span. renegado, a renegade, M.E. renegat, corrupted in early N.E. to runagate (Ps. lxviii. 6), O.F. and M.E. nichil (fr. Lat. nihil), no assets, a sheriff's return of worthless debtors, M.E. nichil, (vb.) to make such a return; words derived from Lat. compounds of in=not, as inceste, &c.; O.F. nonper (non + par=Lat. impar, unequal), later forms nomper, M.E. nompere, noupere: the n became attached to the article, so that 'a numpire' became 'an umpire,' perhaps with a mistaken reference to the Lat. impar. Ital. nescio, Prov. nesci, O.F. nice, niche, ignorant, lazy, simple, M.E. nyce (s.s.), fastidious.

Balto-Slav., Lith. and O. Slav. ne, no, not, Lith. ne-gi, O. Slav. ne-gu, not.

Teutonic, Goth. ni, O.H.G. ni, O.N. and A.S. ne, not, Goth. and O.H.G. ne, O.N. nei, A.S. nā, nō (=ne-a, lit. not ever), M.E. nai, nay, nā, no, N.E. nay, no (cp. N.H.G. nie, never), O. and N.H.G. nein, O.N. neinns (=ne + eins), A.S. nan (=ne + an, lit. not one), M.E. nōn (cp. Lat. non =ne-unum), none, but N.H.G. nein=no; O.H.G. niwiht, M.H.G. niht, N.H.G. nicht, A.S. nawiht, naht, not a whit, M.E. naht, noht, naught, nott, N.E. not, naught, nought, M.H.G. nuhts, nothing, A.S. na-hwæther, with contracted forms nawther, nather, nother, &c., M.E. nawther, nether, neyther, nother, nor, N.E. neither, nor; A.S. næfre (=ne + æfre, ever), M.E. nævre, nefre, nevre, N.E. never, nauztie, N.E. naughty, Goth. nih (=Lat. neque), O.H.G. noh, N.H.G. noch (lit. and not), neither; O.H.G. niware, were it not, M.H.G. newære, nær, neur, N.H.G. nur. The A.S. neg. pref. is un-=N.H.G. un- in unglück, Goth. un-, O.N. ú-, ó-, for un- (=Eur-Ar. an-). This neg. pref. is etymologically entirely distinct

¹ A verb formed from ne-g-, an intensive of ne-, to say no; cp. *ai-á*(ew, to affirm, say yes, N.H.G. bejahen (s. s.), verneinen, say no. (See Brugmann, ii. 1116.)

from the other Eng. pref. un-, which corresponds to Goth. and-, O.H.G. ant-, N.H.G. ent-, A.S. and-, in andswarian, *answer* (see p. 26).

Celtic, Corn., Wel., Gael. na, ni, ne, no, not.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, words derived from Greek compounds of *a-*, *av-*, *not*, as *a-neroid*, a dry barometer, i.e. without liquid (*â*, *not*, *νηρός*, *wet*), *a-damant* (*â* + *δαμάω*), that cannot be broken, *Hadēs* (*â*, *not*, + $\sqrt{\iota\delta}$ = Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\iota\delta}$ -, to see), the unseen; the older form is *Adēs*: the soft was probably changed to the rough breathing when the digamma lost its value. *A-mbrose* (from *â* + *μβροτός*), mortal, immortal, ambrosial, atheist (*â*, *not*, *θεός*, *God*), &c., *an-æmia* (= *âv* + *αἷμα*, blood), bloodlessness, *anomaly* (*âv*, *not*, *ὁμαλός*, regular), irregular, &c., *nepenthe*, an Egyptian drug (perhaps haschish), removing sorrow (see Od. iv. 221).

Latin, null, nullify, nullity, annul, &c. (see p. 564), nefarious, nescience, neuter, neutral, -ity, negation, -ive, abnegation, neglect, negligent, negotiate, &c., nil, nihilist, annihilate, &c.; words from Latin compounds of *in-* (*not*), as inaccurate, inert, incest, indifferent, &c., impious, impossible, illegal, immense, irreverent, &c.; compounds of *non-*, as non-age, non-entity, non-conformist, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, faineant, far-niente, deny, renegade, &c., runagate, umpire, nice (original sense ignorant), nicety, -ness, nichil, nichel (1716), 'in case any sheriff shall nichil any debt,' also 'the clerk of the nichels.'

Teutonic, no, not, none, naught, -y; nor (contracted form of M.E. nother), neither, never, nay; the negative prefix *un-* in *un-like*, *un-manly*, *un-real*, &c, but not *un-* which reverses the action of a verb, as *un-mask*, *un-cover*, &c. (see p. 26).

Eur-Ar. NE, N̄, NEI, NI, down, with various extensions.

Sanscrit, ni, a- (= Eur-Ar. n̄), in a-dha¹ (= Eur-Ar. n̄ + dhe, to place), down, a-dharas, a-dhamas, with by-forms andharas, andhamas, lower, lowest; ni, down, frequent in composition, nitaram, lower (comp.), nidas (= ni-sd-as), a nest (ni + sed, to sit), literally a place of

¹ See p. 30, where Sans. adhas, Lat. infra, Goth. untar, with the other equivalent Teutonic words, have been independently treated under Eur-Ar. an-dhas, p̄dhas. The error was there made of connecting Umbr. hondra, beneath, with Lat. infra, which has been corrected on p. 379, where hondra has been placed under Eur-Ar. ghem-, the earth, and connected with Lat. humus.

sitting down, ni-ghanas, (adj.) *subject to*, ni-drā, *sleep*; ni-dāna, *to revile, vilify*, (ni + d) nirdaśi (s.s.), nasalised form, connected with nadati, *cries, shrieks*, a-ned-yas, *unblameable*.

* Zend, ni-, *down*, in nitema, *lowest*, nis-ta (2nd plur.), *ye blame*.

Greek, νέθε, ἐνέθε, *from below*, νέτρος, *the lower*, ἐνέποι, 'those below,' *the dead, the gods below*, ὀνειδ-ος (with prothetic o), *shame*, ὀνειδίζω, *to blame, abuse*, cp. ὀνοσθε, *ye blame*, ὀνοστός, *blameable* (from o-voδ-).

Latin, nidus (=ni-sd-us), *nest*, Umbr. nertro, *left hand*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. nidio, O.F. nid, *nest*, Ital. nidiaee, *taken out of the nest, simple* (formed from nidio with adjectival ending -ace = Lat. -ax), Prov. nizaic, niaic, O.F. niais, *taken from the nest* (faucon niais, *a falcon taken from the nest*), then *simple, silly*, niaiserie, *silliness*; Prov. nec, *silly, stupid*, probably from nido, cp. nmic and Span. niego, *a nestling* (Diez); F. nigaud, *a stupid fellow*, has the same origin.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. nizu, *downward*, niziti, *to humiliate*, Lith. lizdas (=nizdas, l for n), O. Slav. (g)nezdo, *a nest* (g unexplained); N. Slav. nid, *hate*, Lett. naidš (s.s.), Lett. nisti, *to hate* (p. t. nidu).

Teutonic, ni-, un- (= Eur-Ar. n), in O.H.G. nidar, N.H.G. niedar, O.N. nidhr, A.S. nidhar, nidhe, *down*, A.S. neodhr (adj.), *lower, neither*, Goth. (not found), A.S. beneodhan, M.E. benethe, N.E. beneath; O.H.G. nest, N.H.G. and A.S. nest, Eng. nest (cp. Goth. sitl, *a nest*, from sitan, *to sit*); O. and N.H.G. nord, A.S. north,¹ M. and N.E. north, O.N. nordhr, Noregr (for *Nordhvegr in Latinised Northwagia), Norway, Norskr, Norse, Nordmenn (pl.), *Northmen*, Nordh-ymbrar (pl.), A.S. Northhymbrisc, *Northumbrians*. From n- are Goth. undar, O.H.G. undar, untar, N.H.G. unter, O.N. undir, A.S. under, A.S. odh, udh (cp. Sans. adha), O.H.G. untan, N.H.G. unten, *under, beneath*; Goth. undarni mats, *breakfast, a between-meal*, O.H.G. untarn, A.S. and M.E. undern, *probably the time midway between sunrise and noon, and between noon and sunset*, O.N. undorn, *mid-forenoon, mid-afternoon*, N.E. (dial.) aunder, orndorns. From nei-dh-, Goth. naiteins, *calumny*, ganaitjan, *to revile*, Goth. neith, O.H.G. nid, N.H.G. neid, O.N. nidh, A.S. nidh, *anger, envy, reproach*, A.S. and M.E. nidhering, *calumny, slander*, O.N. nidhringr, *a villain*, M.E. nothing (s.s.).

¹ A conjectural derivation on the assumption that the Gk. νέθε, Umbr. nertro, are cognate with the Teut. nordh. Kluge remarks that if the connection with the Greek exists, the word must have received the meaning 'north' when the Germans were descending the northern slope of a mountain range and looked down upon the plain beneath. The Umbr. nertro, *to the left*, supposes that the country to the north—that is, to the left of a person facing east—lay also lower (cp. Hyper-boreans, p. 313).

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. *nead*, O. Ir. *nett* (gen. *nitt*), Wel. *nyth*, Corn. *neid*, Bret. *nez*, *neiz*, *a nest*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *nidification*.

Teutonic, *nether*, *-most*, *-neath* in *beneath*, *underneath*; *nest*, *nestle*, *nestling*; *under*, *underling*, *-most*, *-neath*, frequent in compos. with verbs and nouns, as *under-lie*, *under-ground*, *undertone*; *aunder*, *orndorns* (provincial),¹ *a lunch*, *an intermediate refreshment*. Perhaps *north*, *Norse*, *Norman*, *Norway*, *Northumberland*, &c

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{NĪ K}}$, with sense *to put down, overcome*, an extension of $\sqrt{\text{NĪ}}$, *down* (Brugmann, ii 241)

Sanskrit, *ni-ch-us*, *downward*

Greek, *νι-κ-* in *νίκη*, *victory*, *νικᾶω*, *to conquer*, found frequently in the composition of personal names, as *Νικόμαχος*, *Νικόλαος*, 'subduer of the people,' *Ἀνδρόνικος*, *Νικηφόρος*, &c.

Balto-Slav, O. Slav. *nici*, *bending forward or downward*, Lith. *ly-k-stu*, *disappear* (cited by Brugmann as connected with *νίκη*).

ENGLISH DERIV. *Greek*, *Nicolas*, *Nicholas*, *Nicolaitans* (an old sect of heretics), *Nicomachean* (thr. L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *Nicolò*, OF *Nicole*), *Nicol*, *Nicolls*, *Nicholls*, *Nicholson*, *Nick*, *Nicks*, *Nickson*, *Nix*, *Nixon*, *Nickleatts*, *Colin*, *Collins*, *Collinson*, *Colet*, *Collett*, *Cole*, *Coles*, *Coleson* (surnames); *nicotiana* (botan.), *nicotine*, so called from Jean Nicot, French ambassador at Lisbon, who sent the first tobacco plant to Paris.

Eur.-Ar. *NE*, *ἦ*, *NĒ*, an intensive and demonstrative particle, used especially as a pronominal and case-forming suffix.

Sanskrit, *-na*, *a-nas*, *e-na*, *a-na-ya*, *this*, &c.

Zend, *-na* in *kem-na*, 'whom then.'

Greek, *-νη*, *-vai*, enclitic, *νή*, *vaí*, independent, a demonstrative and affirmative particle, as in *ἐγώνη*, *τύνη*, 'I, thou, indeed,' *νή τὸν*

¹ The O.H.G. *untarn* has various forms and meanings in the later German: *eg. untarn*, *to take a rest*, especially for draught cattle (Oberdeutsch); *undern* (Bavarian), *a slight meal taken in the forenoon and afternoon*, *onnern* (Westerwald), *a meal at 4 p.m.*; *unnern* (Hessian), *a resting place for cattle*. The original meaning of the word was probably *mid-forenoon and mid-afternoon*, and the meal or short rest then taken was known as the 'undern' meal. It was a general practice in Germany to have a *Zehn-Uhr Brod* in the forenoon, a *Vier-Uhr Brod* in the afternoon.

Δία, 'yea, by Jove,' *val μὰ τόδε σκῆπτρον*, 'yea, by this sceptre,' *ἤ-ν ἤ-νῆ*, *lo here, this here*.

Latin, *ne*, *næ*, affirmative particle found in classical Latin only with pronouns, as *ne ego*, *ne tu*, *I, thou, verily*, &c., e.g. '*ne ego infelix fui*,' '*I was indeed unhappy*,' also, as in Greek, in strong affirmations, as '*ne tu hercle*,' '*ne ista edepol*, &c.; *nam*, for (originally acc. sing. fem. from an adjectival base, **no-s* from *nō*), introducing the confirmatory clause to a preceding statement, and also used as an emphasising interrogative suffix, as *quisnam*, *who, indeed?* *Num* is the masc. acc. sing. of the same, used as an interrogative expecting generally a negative answer. *E-n*, '*this here*' (cp. Gk. *ἤν*, *ἤνι*, *here*), late Gk. *ἤ-* probably represents the Eur-Ar. pronom. demonstrative base, **E**, **Eĭ**.

Teutonic, *-na* is found as a case suffix in Goth. *meina*, O.H.G. *min*, A.S. *min*, and in Goth. *theina*, &c., N.E. *mine*, *thine*; Goth. *tha-na*, acc. sing. masc. of *tha*, *the*, *that*, A.S. *thone*, *thāne*, acc. sing. masc. of *se* (= **te*), *the*, *that*, A.S. *this-ne*, acc. sing. masc. of *thes*, *this*; cp. N.H.G. *diesen*, *de-n*, &c., Goth. *than*, *then*, *thereupon*, O.H.G. *danne*, *then*, for, N.H.G. *dann*, *then*, *denn*, for, A.S. *thānne*, *thanne*, *thonne*, *then*, *than*; O.H.G. *dannana*, *dannān*, N.H.G. *dannen*, A.S. *thananne*, *thanōn*, M.E. *thennes*, *thence*. *Na* is also found in the corresponding forms of the Teutonic relative and interrogative base *hwa*, represented in Eng. by *when*, *whence*.¹

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *mine*, *thine*, *than*, *then*, *thence*, *when*, *whence*, &c.

Eur-Ar. **NES**, **NOS**, **ŃS**, **Ń-SME**, for **ŃS SME**, compound of **ŃS** + suffix **-SME**.

Sanscrit, *nas*, *asmān* (Eur-Ar. *Ń-sme*), acc. plur. '*us*,' *nas*, *asme* (gen. and dat. pl.), *nau* (gen. dat. and acc. pl.).

Zend, *no*, *na* (acc. plur.), *us*, *no* (gen. and dat. pl.).

Greek, *ás-* (for **Ńs-*), in dialectic *ἄμμε* (for *ἄσμε*), Attic. *ἡμᾶς*, *us* (= Eur-Ar. *Ńsme*), acc. plur.; possessive adj. *ἡμέτερος*, '*ours*.'

Latin, *nos* (nom. and acc.), *nostri*, *nostrum* (gen.), *nobis* (dat. and

¹ The suffix *-na* is found in very many other directions than those here noted, which it would be impossible to bring together under one article: e.g. (1) as an infinitive suffix, represented in English by *-en* in such words as *hasten*; (2) as a participial suffix in *broken*, *done*, &c.; (3) as an adjectival suffix = *-nos*, *-nus*, *-num* in Gk. and Lat., *-an* Teut., represented in Eng. by *n* or *-en*, as in *vernal*: Lat. *vernus*, *wood-en*, *plenary*: Lat. *plenus*, &c.; and (4) as a nominal suffix, in *wine*: Lat. *vinum*, Gk. *oīnos* *zone*: Gk. *ζώνη* (= *zōnē*), *an-nu-al*: Lat. *an-nus* (= *at-smos*), &c., *pen*: Lat. *pen-na* (= *pet-na*), *reign*: Lat. *reg-num*, &c.

abl.), *we, us*, with an older form *enos* found in the Arval chant, and perhaps formed on Eur-Ar. -*ena*, a compound of pronom. base *e*-, with suffix -*na*; *noster*, possessive form (=Eur-Ar. *nōs* + comp. suffix -*tera* on the analogy of Gk. *ἡμέτερος*), *ours*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *noi*, F. *nous*, *we*, Ital. *nostro*, F. *nôtre*, *our*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *mus* (for **nus*), O. Pruss. *mans* (for **nans*), O. Slav. *ny* (acc. plur.), *us*. The substitution of *m* for *n* in Lith. and O. Pruss. is due to the influence of *ma-*, the base of sing. oblique 'cases of 1st pers. pron.; Lith. *musu*, O. Pruss. *nouson*, O. Slav. *nasu*, gen. pl., *of us*.

Teutonic, Goth. *uns*, *uns-is*, O.H.G. *unsih*, N.H.G. *uns*, O.N. *oss*, A.S. *us*, acc. plur. (=Eur-Ar. *ns*); Goth. *unsara*, O. and N.H.G. *unser*, A.S. *ure* (contracted from *unsere*); M.E. *ure*, *oure*, gen. plur. and possessive adj. N.E. *our*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *nostrum*, *Paternoster*.

Teutonic, *us*, *our*, *ours*.¹

Eur-Ar. *NEŪ, NŪ*, with imperfect reduplication *NU N*, *now*.

Sanscrit, *nu, nū, nūnam*, *now*.

Zend, *nu*, *now*.

Greek, *νν, ννν, ννν*, *now*: the two former, according to the old grammarians, denote sequence, but *ννν* only time.

Latin, *nun-c*, *now*: *c* is here the representative of Eur-Ar. demonstrative suffix -*ki*, as in *hic-ce*, *hic*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *nu*, *nu-gi*, O. Slav. *nyne*, *now*.

Teutonic, Goth., O.H.G., O.N., A.S. *nu*, N.H.G. *nun*, *now*, Goth. *nauh*, O.H.G. *noh*, N.H.G. *noch* (= *nu* + -*h* = Lat. -*que*, Sans. *cha*, *and*), *and now*, *still*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *nu*, *no*, *until*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, *now*.

¹ The nom. dual and plural of the first pers. sing. in the Indo-Iranic and Teutonic are formed on the Eur-Ar. bases *ju-*, *ye*, *yo* (see p. 20); the Eng. *we* stands therefore in no phonetic relation to *us*.

On p. 20 only the base *ju-* is given as the base of the second pers. pron., but the bases *ye-*, *yo-*, should be added, from which are formed not only Lat. *vos*, *vester*, Sans. *vas*, Zend. *vo*, O. Slav. *vy* (acc. plur. of second pers. pron.), with several other cases of the same in dual and plural, but also Goth. *wais*, O.H.G. *wir*, O.N. *var*, A.S. *we* (nom. plur. first pers. pron.), Lith. *ve-du*, O. Slav. *ve*, A.S. *wi-t* (nom. dual first pers. pron.) see *two*.

Eur-Ar. NEU-OS, *new*; related to the preceding.

Sanskrit, *nav-*, in *navas*, *nav-yas*, *new*.

Zend, *nav-*, in *navas*, *new*.

Greek, *vef-*, in *véos* (= *véfo-s*), *new*, *véos* (subs.), *new soil*, or *only once ploughed*, *véatos* (adj.), *fallow*, *vearós*, *new*, *Neápolis*, *new city*, *Naples*.

Latin, *nov-*, in *novus*, *new*, *novellus*, *fresh*, *new*, *novitas*, *noverca* (for *noverica*), *stepmother* ('the *new* one'), *nov-are*, to *make new*, in-*novare*, to *innovate*, *renovare*, to *renew*, *novalis*, *land once ploughed*, *novicius*, *new*, *fresh*; *nuntius*, a *messenger* (explained as for **noventius*, a *news-teller*, from *novent-*, the base of a hypothetical pres. p. of *novēre*, to *bring news*), *nuntiare*, an- de- e- pro- re- *nuntiare*; *nuper* (*novumper*), *lately* (cp. *parumper*).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *nuovo*, Prov. *nou*, *nueu*, F. *neuf*, *new*, *Neufville*, *Newtown*; Ital. *novello*, *new*, *fresh*, *modern*, O.F. *novel*, *nouvel*, M.E. *novel*, N.E. *novel* (adj.), N.F. *nouveau* (Lat. *novellus*, cp. *bean*: *bellus*), Prov. *novelitat*, O.F. *novelete*, M.E. *novelte*, N.E. *novelty*, N.F. *nouveauté*, *novelty*, Ital. *novella*, O.F. *novelle*, N.F. *nouvelle*, *the first news*, a *tale*, *story*, N.E. *novel* (subs.); Ital. *annunziare*, Prov. *annunciar*, O.F. *anuncier*, M.E. *anounce*, N.F. *annoncer*, N.E. *announce*, Ital. *Annunziata*, a *title of the Virgin Mary*, Ital. *nunzio*, *papal delegate*; Ital. *Napoli*, F. *Naples*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *naujas*, *navas* (cp. Sans. *navyas*), O. Slav. *novu*, *new*, Russ. *novyj* (in *Novgorod*, *new city*).

Teutonic, Goth. *niujis* (cp. Lith. *naujas*), O.H.G. *niuwe*, N.H.G. *neu*, O.N. *nyr*, A.S. *niwe*, M.E. *newe*, N.E. *new*, M.E. *newes* (subs. plur., prob. a translation of F. *nouvelles*), N.E. *news*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *nue*, *nuide*, Gael. and Ir. *nuadh*, Wel. *newydd*, O. Bret. *nouuid*, N. Bret. *neuez*, *new*; Latino-Gall. *Novio* (s.s.), in *Novio-dunum*, *Newtown*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, words compounded with *neo-*, as *neo-logy* (*new science*), *neoteric*, *recent*, &c.

Latin, *novel*, -ty, -ist, *innovate*, *renovate*, -ion, *noviciate*; an- de- e- pro- re- *nunciation*.

L. Latin and Romance, *Neville* (*Neuf-ville*), *Naples* (Gk. thr. Fr.), an- de- pro- re- *nounce*, -ment; *nuntio*, *novice*.

Teutonic, *new*, -ness, *news*, *renew*, -al; *Newton*, *Newman*, *Newburgh*, -berry, -bury, -by, -cross, &c.: names of places and persons.

Eur-Ar., NEṼN, ENṼN, ENṼEN, nine, NEṼN-TO, ninth.

Sanskrit, nava, navan, nine, navamas, ninth.

Zend, nava, nine, naoma (= *navema), ninth.

Armenian, inn, nine, plur. inun-k.

Greek, *ἑνφα, nine, in Ion. εἴνα-κόσιοι, Att. ἑνα-κόσιοι, 900, εἴνατος (for ἑνφάτος), Att. ἑνα-τος, ninth, ἐννέα, nine, originally a collective abstract denoting a sum or total of nine, as decade an aggregate of ten objects.

Latin, novem (for *noven, after the analogy of septem, decem), nine, *novies, nine-times, noveni, nine each, Novembris, the ninth month of the Roman calendar; O. Lat. noun-dinus (= noven-dinus), (later) nundinus, relating to nine days; nundinæ, sc dies, market day, so called because it was held every ninth day; nonæ, the nones, from nonus the ninth, i.e. the ninth day before the Ides, which were on the 13th of every month except March, May, July, and October, when they were on the 15th; the nones were accordingly on the 5th or 7th of the Roman month; nonagenarius, consisting of ninety.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. nove, Prov. nove, nou, O.F. nuef, N.F. neuf, nine, neuvième, ninth, O.F. neuviesme, as from a Latin form *novesimus, Fr. neuvaïne (Lat. novena), a special service lasting nine days; L. Lat. nona, a religious office originally read at the ninth hour, i.e. three p.m.; but after the union of nones with sexts (the prayers at mid-day), the combined service was called nona, O.F. none, in English nones, and the name given to the hour of the service (twelve o'clock), was in M.E. none, noyne, in N.E. noon. The A.S. nōn-tid (a compound of the loan-word nōn with A.S. tid, time) is used for the ninth hour of the day, while the corresponding English noon-tide denotes mid-day. M.E. nunchin,¹ nunchion, nunschion, nonechence (rare), N.E. (early), nunchion, noonshun, a noontide refreshment, perhaps (orig.) a noon-drink (cp. Florio, 'nunchin, beuer and andersmeate,' i.e. a drink and a between-meal; cp. Goth. undaurni-mats, p. 567).

Balto-Slav., Lith. devyni, for *navyni (cp. lizdas for nizdas),

¹ Skeat has given the best explanation of this word, from 'nonechence,' the term used in a record (temp. Edward III) for a donation for drink to workmen, equivalent to the Germ. 'trink-geld' The correct spelling is none-schenche (lit. a pouring out of drink at noon), from M.E. schenschen, A.S. scecean, to pour out; cp. O.H.G. schenschen, N.H.G. schenken, O.N. skenkja, to give to drink, O.H.G. schencho, N.H.G. schenk, the servant who fills the glasses, the cupbearer. These words have their origin in O.H.G. schincho, A.S. sceocca, N.H.G. schenkel, N.E. shank (cp. N.H.G. schinken, ham). This derivation implies that the hollow shank-bone of animals was used as a pipe to pour out fluids from any vessel. The hill tribes of the Himalaya use still the shank-bone of animals, and even of men, as a kind of flute or pipe. Through a confusion with lunch (= lump, i.e. of bread), nunchion has been transformed into luncheon. (See Skeat under nunchion, and Kluge at schenk).

O. Slav. *devęti*, for **novęti*; *nine*, Lith. *deviřtas*; O. Pruss. *newias* *tas*; O. Slav. *devętu*, *ninth*.

Teutonic, Goth. and O.H.G. *niun*, N.H.G. *neun*, O.N. *niu*, A.S. *nįzan*, M.E. *nįzene*, *nyne*, N.E. *nine*; Goth. *niunda*, O.H.G. *niunto*, N.H.G. *neunte*, O.N. *niundi*, A.S. *negodha*, *negedha*, M.E. *nietthe*, *nynt*, *neynd*, N.E. *ninth*; Goth. *niunte-hund*, O.H.G. *niunzug*, N.H.G. *neun-zig*, O.N. *niutigir*, A.S. *nįzontiř*, M.E. *nįgenti*, N.E. *ninety*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *noi*, O. Wel., Corn *nau*, *nine*, O. Ir. *nomad*, O. Wel. *naw-uet*, *ninth*, Gael, Ir. *noin*, Wel. *nawn*, *noon*, Gwal. *neoincan*, Ir. *noinin*, *the daisy*.¹

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, **November**, **nones** (*of the month*), **nona-genarian**, **novena**.

L. Latin and Romance, **nones** (*the religious office*).

Teutonic, **nine**, **-teen**, **-ty**, &c., **ninth**, **noon**, from A.S. loan-word *nūn*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{NEU}}$, $\sqrt{\text{NU}}$, *to move slightly, to incline, nod*

Sanskrit, *nu-*, *nav-*, in *navati*, *turns towards*.

Greek, *νεν-* in *νεύω*, *nod, beckon to, give assent, incline, νεύμα, nod, sign of command, assent*.

Latin, *nu-*, in *nu-ere*, in *ab-nuere*, *renuere*, *to reject, disapprove by a nod, innuere, to nod to, hint, numen, the divine will, sway, nutare, to nod, sway, to command by a nod*.²

ENGLISH DERIV. *Latin*, **nutation**, **innuendo**.

¹ The connection between the words denoting 'nine' and 'new,' in all the Eur-Aryan languages is remarkable. It has been traced to the earliest system of counting by fours (from the four fingers) the number eight (*okto*), which has a dual formation, is thought to represent two fours, and beyond this no number is supposed to have had a name until a later period, when the thumb of each hand was included and the decimal system came into use; the next number to eight then received the name of 'the new,' or *nine*, and ten the name of *dek*, or 'the show of the whole hand,' from $\sqrt{\text{dek}}$, *to show*. This hypothesis, however, rests on nothing else than the resemblance between the terms for 'new' and 'nine,' and the dual form of *okto* and does not account for the intervening numbers 5, 6, 7. Brugmann, however, connects O. Slav. *pestis, řst*, and *peti-*, *a tale of five*, with Eur-Ar. *penqe, řst*, with reference to the five fingers; O.H.G. *faust, řst*, i.e. *the five fingers clenched*, he also connects with *peti* (see Brugmann, ii. 288, and i. 310, 401), and below, pp. 622-23).

² The English *nod*, M.E. *ned-den*, are derived from a Teutonic base *hnu-d* (cp. O.N.G. *haeton, hauston*) = Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{neqd-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{neqd-}}$, and Patt supposes the same origin for the Latin and Greek words; but the absence of any guttural in the Sanskrit does not support the supposition, though neither does it forbid it.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{NĒDH}}$, to seek aid, afford aid.

Sanskrit, nāth-, nādh-, in nāthati, *begs for aid*, nātham, *refuge, aid*, nathas, *a protector*, nathitas, *wanting help, being in need*, nādhās, *refuge, aid*, nadha-manas, *seeking aid*; Jagan-nath, *lord of the world*.

Teutonic, Goth. nithan, *to help, rescue*, O.H.G. gināda, N.H.G. gnade, *help, favour, grace*, N.H.G. gnädig, *gracious*; O.N. nād, *rest, peace, grace* (in eccles. sense), nadh-hus, *place of refuge*, nadha, *to give pardon*.

ENGLISH DERIV. (fr. Sans.) Jagannath, commonly spelt Juggernaut), from jagat, *world*, + nath, *lord, protector*.

(1) **Eur.-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{NEUD}}$ $\sqrt{\text{NUD}}$, to enjoy, divert, amuse.

Sanskrit, nud-, in nudati (s.s. as above).

Teutonic, Goth. niutan, *to take part in*, ganiutan, *to catch*, O.H.G. niozan, giniozan, *take part in*, N.H.G. nützen, geniessen, O.N. njota, *to enjoy, use, take pleasure in*, A.S. neotan, *to take, catch, use, acquire, share in, enjoy*, O.H.G. ginoz, N.H.G. genoss, O.N. nautr, njotr, A.S. geneat, Du. genoot, *a companion, messmate, sharer with*, Eed-genooten (1550), *Huguenots* (see p. 237, n. 3); O.H.G. noz, O.N. naut, A.S. neāt, *a beast of burden, cattle, oxen*, A.S. net, nett, N.E. net¹ (cp. Goth. nuta, *a fisher, a catcher*).

L. Latin and Romance, F. (1550) Eïguenoten, N.F. Huguenots.

Balto-Slav., Lith. nauda, *use, profit*, O. Slav. nuta, *an ox*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Teutonic, neat (Sc. nout) neatherd; perhaps 'net.'

L. Latin and Romance, Huguenot.

(2) **Eur.-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{NEUD}}$ $\sqrt{\text{NUD}}$, with variants $\sqrt{\text{NEUDH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{NUDH}}$, to push, impel, incite, &c.

Sanskrit, nud-, in nudati, *impels, &c.*, nudas (adj.), *thrusting, hurting, injuring*.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. nuditi, *to compel, necessitate*, Russ. nuditi, *to compel, nuda, need*.

Teutonic, Goth. nauths, O.H.G. nōt, N.H.G. noth, O.N. nandh, naudhr, A.S. nead, nyd, *need, compulsion*, M.E. nede, N.E. need; Goth.

¹ For another explanation see under $\sqrt{\text{NE}}$, NE.

nānthjan, O.H.G. notegon, N.H.G. nōthigen, A.S. nydan, nīdan, neadian, to have need, to force, compel. M.E. nēden, A.S. anydan, to drive away, expel, O.H.G. notag, N.H.G. nōthig, O.N. naudhigr, A.S. neadig, necessary, needy.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, need, -y, -iness, -ful, -less, need-fire, Scot. neidfire (i.e. forced fire), fire produced by the friction of the fire-drill on other wood, to which superstition attached a peculiar virtue.

Eur. Ar. $\sqrt{\text{NEK}}$, to be lost, vanish, die; trans. to destroy, kill.

Sanskrit, naç-, in naçati, vanishes, is lost, naças, death, nash-tra, danger, destruction, naçyati, destroys, naçukas, destructive.

Zend, naç-, in naçu, a corpse, naç-ista, very destructive.

Greek, νεκ-, in νέκυσ, a corpse, νεκρός (s.s.), also adj. dead, νεκρόμαντις, one who calls up the dead to reveal the future; νοσέω (Ion. νούσέω), to be sick, νόσος, sickness (for νοκος?).¹

Latin, nec-, in nex, necis, death by violence, nec-are, to kill, in late Latin used with especial sense to kill by drowning (Sulpitius Severus: 'deductique ad torrentem necati sunt,' 'and being led to the river they were drowned'); internecio (f.), -um (n.), a massacre, internecinus, murderous; perniciēs, destruction, perniciosus, destructive; nocere, -ui, to hurt, noxa, hurt, an offence, nocuus, noxius, nocuosus, hurtful, innocens, -tia, innocuus, innoxius, harmless, obnoxius, subject to punishment, responsible for, liable to.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. negro-mante, nigro-mante, one who practises magic, Ital. negromanzia, O.F. nigremance, magic, a loan-word from the Greek νεκρομαντία, but popular etymology confused Gk. νεκρός with niger, black, and through this error magic received its name as the 'black art'; Ital. negare, Prov. negar, O.F. neier, noier, N.F. noyer, to drown (see quotation from Sulpitius above): hence noyade, the name given to the massacres by drowning during the first years of the French revolution; Ital. nuocere, Prov. nozer, O.F. nosir, nuisir, N.F. nuire, to hurt, pres. p. nuisant, hurting, Ital. nocenza, Prov. noisenza, nosenza, O.F. noisance, M.E. noisance, N.F. nuisance, a hurt, offence, O. Span. noxa, a dispute, wrangling noise, O.F. noxe, noisse, noise, Prov. nausa, nuiya, noya (s.s.), M.E. noyse, noise, N.E. noise, clamour, outcry, any sound. Diez and Brachet, influenced by

¹ G. Curtius refers both νέος and Lat. nocere, noxa, to this root. The primary form of νέος, he says, is νέγος; whence, by regular change of -κ- to σ-, νέσος is formed, in Ionic νέσος, Att. νέος. This, however, cannot be regarded as certain.

the Prov. *nausa*, connect the O.F. and M.E. forms with *nausea*, *sickness*, *disgust*. The O.F. forms, however, favour a connection with Span. *noxa*, and the Prov. *nausa* may be a corruption due to a popular etymology from *nausea*.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *nāvi*, Lett. *nāwe*, a *corpse* (for *nazve*?).

Teutonic, Goth. *naus* (pl. *naveis*), O.N. *nā-r* (pl. *nair*), A.S. *nā* (pl. *neas*), a *corpse*, Goth. *ga-navi-ston*, to *bury*. Grimm supposes Goth. *naus* = **nag-us*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *Necropolis*, *city of the dead*, *necrology*, *necromancy* (restored to the correct Greek form, from the Romance), *noso*-logy.

Latin, *internecine*, *pernicious*; *noxious*, *obnoxious* *innocuous*, *innocent*, -ce.

L. Latin and Romance, *noyade*, *nuisance*, *noise*, -y, -iness.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{NEK}}$ $\sqrt{\text{NĶ}}$, to *attain*, *reach to*, *get*, *come near to*.

Sanskrit, *naç-*, *aç-* (= Eur-Ar. *ṇĳ*), in *naçati*, *attains to*, *açnomi*, *I reach*.

Zend, *naç-*, *nanç-*, in *naç-ant* (pr. p.), *obtaining*, *ananç-at*, aor. *obtained*.

Greek, *νεγκ-* in *ἐνέγκειν*, to *bring*, *carry*, *bear*, *ὄγκος*, a *load*, *-ηνεκής*, in comp. as *πρόηνεκής*, *reaching to the feet*.

Latin, *nanc-*, *nac-*, in *nancisci*, *nactus*, to *get*, *obtain*, Osc. *nesimum*, *nearest*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *neszu*, *neszti*, O. Slav. *nesu*, *nesti*, to *bring*, *carry*, Lith. *nesztas*, a *load*, 'that which is carried.'

Teutonic, Goth. *ga-nauh-an*, to *suffice*, *ganuh*, it is *enough*, *ga-noh-jan*, to *satisfy*, O.H.G. *ginuogan*, N.H.G. *genügen*, O.N. *nægja*, A.S. *ginogan*. to *suffice*, *satisfy*, Goth. *ganohs* (adj.), *sufficient*, O.H.G. *ginuog*, N.H.G. *genug* (adv.), *enough*, O.N. *gnogr*, *inogr*, *nogr*, *sufficient*, O.N. *nogu*, *nog*, *enough*, A.S. *genōh*, *inōh*, *nōh*, M.E. *zenoh*, *ynow*, *enogh*, *enow*, N.E. *enough*; Goth. *nehwa*, O.H.G. *nāh*, N.H.G. *nahe*, O.N. *na-* (only in comp.), *nainn* (adj.), A.S. *neah*, *neh*, M.E. *neigh*, *neih*, *neh*, N.E. *nigh*, *near* (adj. and prep.), A.S. *nearra*, *near*, *nyr* (comp.), A.S. *neahst*, *nehst*, *nyhst* (superl.), M.E. *neher*, *near* (comp.), *nehest*, *nest*, *next* (superl.). The modern Eng. *near* is therefore really the comparative degree, although in forgetfulness of the fact it is used as the positive, to which *nearer* and *nearest* serve as comp. and superl. O.H.G. *nahisto*,

N.H.G. *nächste*, O.N. *næst*, Scot. *neist*, N.E. *next*; Goth. **nehwa-gibur*, O.H.G. *nah-gibur*, N.H.G. *nach-bur*, O.N. *nā-hur*, A.S. *neah-gibur*, *neah-bur*, M.E. *neigh-e-būr*, *one who dwells near*, a compound of *neah* (&c.) + O.N. *bur*, *a dwelling* (from O.N. *buan*, Goth. *bauan*, O.H.G. *buan*, N.H.G. *bauen*, *to dwell, build, cultivate*, cp. Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{bhey-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{bhu-}}$, *to become, be*).

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, enough, *nigh*, *near*, *nearest*, *nearest*, *nearness*, *nearly*, *next*, *neighbour*, *-ly*, *-hood*.

Eur.-Ar. **NOQT**, *night*, $\sqrt{\text{NQT}}$.¹

Sanscrit, *nakta*, *nakti* (f.), *night*, *naktam*, *by night*.

Greek, *νύξ*, *νυκτ-ός*, *night*, *νύκτερος*, *νυκτερινός*, *nocturnal*, *νυκταλωπία*, *night-blindness*, *νύκτωρ*, *by night*.

Latin, *nox*, *noctis*, *night*, *noctu*, *by night*, *nocturnus*, *nocturnal*, *noctua*, *an owl*, *æqui-noctium*, *the equinox*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *notte*, Prov. *nuech*, O.F. *nueit*, N.F. *nuit*, *night*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *nakti*, O. Slav. *nosti* (for *nokti*), *night*.

Teutonic, Goth. *nahta*, O.H.G. *naht*, N.H.G. *nacht*, O.N. *noth*, A.S. *neah*, *niht*, N.E. *night*, O.H.G. *nahtigala*, N.H.G. *nachtigall*, *the night singer*, A.S. *nihte-gale*, M.E. *nightegale*, N.E. *night-ingle*.

Celtic, O. Wel. Corn. *nos*, Bret. *noz*, *night*, O. Ir. *innocht*, *this night*.²

¹ This variant of **NOQT** is given by Schrader as the base of Sans. *aktu* (= Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{qqt-u}}$) *light, day*, Gk. *ἀκρίς*, *beam*, Lith. *anksti*, *early*, Goth. *ahtrō*, *the earliest morning, twilight*. His remarks on the double form *noqt-*, *qqt-*, are as follows:—In the primeval period there were two vowel gradations of the stem, *noqt-* and *qqt-*, the former for the *black night*, the latter for the *end of the night* (i.e. for the *first beginning of day*), so that we have here an instructive example of the genesis of a gradually developing contradiction of meaning (night-day). In exactly the same way, it would seem, Goth. *maurgins*, Eng. *morning*, must be connected with O. Slav. *mraknati*, *become dark*, Russ. *smrok*, *twilight*, and Germ. *dämmerung*, *twilight*, with Sans. *tamas*, Lat. *tenebræ*, *darkness*. (See p. 429, also Schrader, *Prehist. Antig* and Kluge, *Etym. Dict.* ad vb.)

² Schrader (*Prehist. Antig.* p. 311) observes that in the primeval period the Eur-Aryan people measured time, not by the sun, but by the moon (i.e. *the measurer*, Sans. *mās* [= *mana*] from $\sqrt{\text{ma-}}$, *to measure*), and therefore computed it by nights rather than by days. This custom has left its traces in language and rests on historical testimony. In Sans. *nigāṇṇam* (*nigā*, *night*), '*night by night*' means '*daily*,' and *daça-rātra* (*rātri*, *night*), '*ten nights*,' stands for *ten days*. A Vedic hymn says, 'Let us celebrate the ancient *nights*,' i.e. *days*. In the Avesta (Zend) *kshapan* (*nights*) occurs instead of *days*. The complete day of twenty-four hours the Athenians called *νυκτεμωρον* (*a night-day*), the day being supposed to begin at sunset (cp. Gen. 1: 'The evening and the morning were the first day'). The Romans considered the day to begin at midnight. Tacitus says of the Teutones

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, nyctalopia.

Latin, nocturn, nocturnal, noctilucous, *shining by night*, equinox, -ctial.

Teutonic, night, se'nnight, fortnight, nightmare, &c., nightingale.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{NOG}}$, *naked*,¹ in **NOG NOS**.

Sanskrit, nag-, in nag-nu-s, *naked*.

Zend, maghna, *naked*: according to Justi by dissimilation, from an original nag-na.

Greek, not found, unless γυμ-vós, *naked*, may be thought to stand (by metathesis) for μνγ-vos (=Sans. nag-na; Zend, magh-na?).

Latin, nug-, in nūdus (for nug-dus), *naked*, nuditas, *nakedness*, denudare, *to strip*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. nudo, Prov. nutz, O.F. nut, N.F. nu, *naked*, N.F. dénuer, *to strip naked*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. nugas, O. Slav. nagu, *naked*.

Teutonic, Goth. naq-aths (cp. O. Slav. nagu-), O.H.G. nac-chut, nahhut, N.H.G. nackt, O.N. nackt, A.S. naeod, M.E. nakyd, N.E. *naked*

Celtic, O. Ir. nocht, Gael. nochd, O. Wel. noeth, Corn. noyth, *naked*.

'They count by nights, not days'; and Caesar, of the Celts, 'They begin their celebrations of birth-days and of the new year with the night' ('ita ut noctem dies subsequatur') It is, doubtless, due to this general custom that every Eur-Aryan people has retained the same name for the night, while the names for the day differ not only in root, but in suffix, e.g. Sans. dyaus, Lat. dies (from $\sqrt{\text{div-}}$, *to shine*), Gk. *hēmera*, Armenian, from $\sqrt{\text{yes-}}$, *to be bright, shine*), Goth. dags (from $\sqrt{\text{dagh-}}$, *to be hot, warm*). The Sanskrit and Zend employ other names for night by the side of those formed on the base $\sqrt{\text{noqt-}}$, e.g. Sans. niṣa, rātri-kṣhap, Zend kṣhap, kṣhapara, but these are of the nature of descriptive synonyms rather than plain denominatives. Niṣa is explained by Pott as a compound of ni-, *down*, + qi-, *to lie*, which gives niṣa the literal meaning of 'lying-down time.' The absence in niṣa of the root vowel of qi- is hard to explain but in nīqita, another form of niṣa, the root vowel is found and makes Pott's explanation more probable. The Sans. rātri, *night*, is from the root $\sqrt{\text{ra-}}$, *to rest*, and denotes the *time of rest*, while $\sqrt{\text{kṣhap-}}$, with the cognate Zend form is referred by Pott to a transposed form of the root ska-, *to cover*, whence Gk. *skia*, Goth. *ska-dus*, *shade*. Perhaps, however, they are better referred to the root $\sqrt{\text{kṣhe-}}$, *to dwell, abide, settle, be at rest*, in which case the three Sanskrit names for night would all represent night as *the time of rest*.

¹ The meaning of the Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{nag-}}$ is not further ascertained; it has been referred to $\sqrt{\text{ag-}}$, *ang-*, *to anoint, smear* (by metathesis), also to an extended form of $\sqrt{\text{(a)ne-}}$, *to bathe, wash*; but without proof. The use of a word, to express nakedness, common to all, establishes, however, the fact that some kind of clothing must have been known and used in the earliest period, while the Eur-Aryan peoples still lived side by side and used the same speech.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek (from γυμνός), **gymnasium**, **gymnast**, -ic ; compounds with **gymno-**, as **gymno-sperm**, &c.

Latin, **nude**, -ity, **denude**, -ation.

Teutonic, **naked** &c.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{NOGH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{NGH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{NEGĤ}}$, to scratch, pierce, in **NOGH-LOS**, **NOGHOS**, a nail, claw, hoof.

Sanscrit, **nakh-**, **nagh-**, in **nakhas** (for **naghas**), a nail, **nagha-mara**, itch, munge.

Zend, not found, but **N. Pers.** **nakhun**, a nail.

Greek, **ονχ-** (= **ngħ-**), in **ὄν(υ)ξ**,¹ **ὄν(υ)χος** (with auxiliary **υ** inserted), a nail of finger or toe, claw, hoof, also the **onyx**, from its resemblance to the nail in colour and partial transparency ; perhaps also **πίσσω**, to pierce, dint.

Latin, **ung-** (cp. **Eur.-Ar.** **ngħ**), in **unguis**, nail or claw, **ungula**, hoof.

L. Latin and Romance, **Ital.** **unghia**, **Prov.** **ongla**, **Fr.** **ongle**, a nail.

Balto-Slav., **Lith.** **nagas**, **O. Slav.** **noguti**, nail, claw, **Leth.** **naglas**, wooden or iron nail (perhaps a loan-word from Teutonic), **Lith.** **nezas**, itch.

Teutonic, **Goth.** ***nagls**, not found as subs., but contained in **nagljan**, to nail, **O.H.G.** **nagal**, **N.H.G.** **nagel**, **A.S.** **nægel**, a finger- or toe-nail, also wooden or metal nail ; but **O.N.** has **nagl**, finger-nail, **nagli**, wooden or metal nail ; **O. Fris.** **ong-neil**, **O.H.G.** **ung-nagal**, **A.S.** **angnægel**, **M.E.** **agnail** (a compound of $\sqrt{\text{eng-}}$, to press or pain, + **nægel**, nail, i.e. of wood or iron), a corn or wart on the flesh, like the head of a nail (cp. **wer-nægel**, a man-nail, a warvel [dial.], wart : so Murray, 'Hist. Dict. '); **Goth.** **nagl-jan**, **N.H.G.** **nageln**, **A.S.** **næglian**, to nail ; **O.H.G.** **nagen**,² **N.H.G.** **nagen**, **A.S.** **gnagan**, **O.N.** **gnaga**, **M.E.** **gnaȝen**, **gnawen**, **N.E.** **gnaw**, to gnaw ; but **N. Icel.** **naga**, **Swed.** **nagga**, to nibble.

Celtic, **O. Ir.** **inga**, dat. plu. **ingn-ib**, **O. Wel.** **eguin**, a nail ; cp. **Lat.** **unguis**.

¹ Perhaps the **δ** in **ὄνξ** may be regarded as prothetic.

² Skeat thinks **O.H.G.** **nagen** &c. to be the original form, and the initial **g-** in the **O.N.** and **A.S.** words to be the remains of the Teutonic prefix **ge-** ; as does also Noreen (*Adriess*). Kluge, on the other hand, regards **gnag-** as the original base, which would imply an earlier **Eur.-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{gnagh}}$. The **Norw.** **snaga**, to thrust, rub, snag, a wound caused by a knock or by friction, imply an old form $\sqrt{(\text{s})\text{gnagh}}$, $(\text{s})\text{gnagh}$; cp. **Eng.** **snag**, a projecting piece of wood or rock. This will coincide with Skeat's explanation, but is opposed to Kluge's. For alternative explanation see under $\sqrt{\text{gnagh}}$, p. 233.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, onyx, sardonyx.

Latin, unguled.

Teutonic, nail, nailor, Naylor (as a pr. n.) ; nag, to scold, gnaw, naggle, niggle.

Eur-Ar., NEPŌ-T, a nephew, grandson, descendant, kinsman.

Sanscrit, napāt, naptar, a grandson, descendant in general, napti, naptri, daughter, grand-daughter.

Zend, napāt, grandson, N. Pers. napti, kindred.

Greek, ἀνεψιός, nephew.

Latin, nepos, nepotis, grandson, later nephew.

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. neptia, Ital. nipote, nieto, Prov. neps, nebot, O.F. neud, nevod, nevo, M.E. nevow, nevew, nephoy, N.F. neveu, nephew, grandson, N.E. nephew, brother's or sister's son, Ital. nipote (f.), nieta, nezza, Prov. nepta, O.F. niepce, niece, niece, grand-daughter, M.E. niepce, N.E. niece, brother's or sister's daughter.

Balto-Slav., Lith. nepotis (cited by Fick), nephew, O. Slav. netij (=neptij), nephew, O. Slav. nestera (for nepstera, a niece).

Teutonic, O.H.G. nevo, nefo, sister's son, N.H.G. neffe, nephew, O.N. nefi, sister's son, kinsman, A.S. nefa, M.E. neve, grandson, nephew, O.H.G. nift, (dim.) nifula, L. and N.H.G. nichte, O.N. nipt, A.S. nift, sister's daughter, nithjis, cousin, O.N. nidhr, descendant, A.S. nidhdhas, men.¹

ENGLISH DERIV. *L. Latin and Romance*, nephew, niece, nepotism (thr. Fr.).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{NEBH}}$, $\sqrt{\text{NBH}}$, to burst, break forth.

Sanscrit, nabh-, abh- (for ṇbh-), in nabhati, bursts, nabhas, cloud, mist, vapour, atmosphere; abhras (for ṇbhras, ṇbhras, ṇ to ṇ before medial b), a rain-cloud (cp. $\sqrt{\text{abh}}$, water, p. 13).

Greek, νεφ- (=nebh-), ομβ- (=ṇbh), in νέφος, νεφέλη, a cloud, mist, νύμφη, bride, young woman, a demigoddess inhabiting sea, rivers, woods, &c., ὄμβρος, a shower or rain, ὀμβρηρός, rainy, perhaps ἀφρώ, to froth, foam, ἀφρός (=Eur-Ar. ṇbhros), foam (cp. Sans. abhra-s), Ἀφροδίτη, Venus, the foam-born (?).

Latin, neb-, nub-, nimb-, imb-, umb-, in nebula, mist, nebulous, misty, nubes, a cloud, nubilus, cloudy; nubere, nupsi, nuptum, to cover,

¹ Brugmann (l. 384) derives these from the proto-German form nithja, and this from Eur-Ar. neptja.

✓**NEB**
✓**NUPH**

veil (cp. 'aqua nubat terram,' *water may cover the land*, Arnob. iii. 118), said of a bride *veiling* herself for the bridegroom, so to *marry*, *nubilis*, *marriageable*, *connubium*, *marriage*, *nupta*, a *bride* or *wife*, *nuptiae*, the *wedding*, *nympha*, a *nymph* (loan-word from Gk.); *nimbus* (= *nembus*), a *rainstorm*, also the *bright cloud* enveloping a god when he appears to men: in Church Lat. a *saint's aureole*; *imb-er*, a *shower* or *rain*, *imbrix*, a *tile* (for *carrying off rain*), *imbricatus*, *tiled*; *umbra*, *shade*, *penumbra*, the *outer edge of shadow*, *Umbria*, the *rainy* or *cloudy land*, *umbrare*, to *shadow*, *umbrosus*, *shady*, *umbrella*, a *parasol*; perhaps *ebrinus*, *drunk*, one who is *filled with drink* (cp. *madidus*, *wet and drunk*), *so-brius* for *so-ebrius*, *sober* (cp. *so* in *so-cors* [*so- priv. + cors*], *dull*, *without heart*); *amnis* (for *abnis*), a *river*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *nuvelo*, *nugolo*, Prov. *nubles* (from *nubilus*), O.F. *nue*, a *shadow*, *cloud* (Lat. **nubus*), O.F. *nuer*, to *shade*, *nuance*, a *shade*, N.F. *nuage*, *clouds* (as from L. Lat. **nubaticum*), Ital. *nozze*, Prov. *nossas*, O.F. *noces*, a *wedding*;¹ Ital. *ombra*, O.F. *ombre*, *shade*, *ombrelle* (dim.), Ital. *umbrella*, O.F. *ombrelle*, *parasol*, O.F. *ombrage* (L. Lat. **umbraticum*), a *screen of trees*, a *clouded look*, *dissatisfaction*, O.F. *sombre*, N. Sp. *sombra*, *shadow*, O. Span. *solombra*, (for **sobombra* from **subumbrare*), cp. O.F. *essombre* (from **exumbrare*), a *shaded spot*, Prov. *sotz-umbrar* (*subter-umbrare*), Span. *sombrejar*, *sombrear*, *sombrar*, to *overshadow*, Ital. *terra d'ombra*, a *coloured earth used for painting in shadows*.

Balto-Slav, Lith. *debesis* (for *nebe-sis*: cp. *lizdas* for *nizdas*), O. Slav. *nebo*, the *sky*, *clouds*.

Teutonic, Goth. **nibls* (not found), O.H.G. *nebul*, *nepal*, N.H.G. *nebel*, *fog*, *mist*, O.N. *nifl*, *fog*, *mist*, *darkness*, A.S. *nifol*, *dark*, O.N. *Nifl-heimr*, the *home of fog or darkness*, O.H.G. *Nibelunc*,² applied to the *dark north* (Pott).

Celtic, O. Ir. *nell*, *nēl*, for *nebl*, Wel. *niwl*, *cloud*, *mist*, O. Ir. *nem*, *heaven*; Gallic *ambes*, *rivers*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *nymph* (through Lat.), and words compounded with *nympho-*, as *nympho-mania*, &c., *Aphrodite*, *aphrodisiac*.

Latin, *nebula*, *nebular*, -ous, -osity; *nubile*, *connubial*, *nuptial*; *nimbus*, the *circle of light round a saint's head*; *imbricated*; *Umbrian*,

¹ Körtling thinks that these words are due to a popular etymology from *novius*, a *newly married man*, through an imaginary **novtie*, a corrupted form of *nuptial*.

² Vigfusson disputes the connection of O.H.G. *Nibelunc* with O.N. *Nifl-heimr*, on the ground that the latter has an older form *Hnif-heimr*; yet under this word he says that the initial *h* of *Hnif-heimr* is only an alliterative addition.

umbel, umbelliferous (Botan.), **adumbrate**, to shadow forth, *sketch*; **sobriety, inebriated, sober, -ness, sobriety** (?).

L. Latin and Romance, nuance, umbrella, umber (a brown-coloured earth), **umbrage, umbrageous, sombre, sombrero**.

Teutonic, Nibelung, the name of an old German poem.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{NOBH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{NBH}}$, to break, burst, force, pierce through; identical with the preceding root.

Sanscrit, nabh-, in nābh, an opening, nābhi-s, navel, nabhyam, nave of a wheel, nabhilam, the pudenda.

Zend, nab-, in naba-nazdistas, nearest to the navel, 'of nearest kin.'

Greek, ἀμβ-, ὀμφ- ($=\sqrt{\text{p̄bh-}}$), in ἄμβη Ion., ἄμβων Att., crest of a hill, a raised bottom or edge of a cup (ἄμβων was later applied in Church use to a reading-desk or pulpit), ὀμφαλός, the navel, boss of a shield.

Latin, umb-, in umbo, boss of a shield, convex elevation, umbilicus, the navel.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. ombelico, Prov. ombelic, umbril, o.F. nombril, the navel. The two latter are formed on a L. Lat. dimin. **umbiliculus** (cp. péril from periculum). The initial n in nombril is due either to the influence of the Germ. nabel, as Littré supposes, or, according to Diez, who compares the Catalonian llobrígol, stands for l in an old form lombril (=l'ombril), which afterwards became nombril; o.F. **nombles** (pl. of nomble for l'omble, orig. perhaps the navel), M.E. **noumbles, numbles, the parts of the deer between the thighs, later umbles, the entrails of a deer**: cp. Pepys's Diary, 'I had a whole doe sent me, and I had the umbles of it for dinner.' The umbles were the kidneys, heart, liver, and entrails, which were made into a pie and set before the huntsmen at a hunting feast, while the gentry had the joints.

Balto-Slav., O. Pruss. nabis, nave of a wheel, O. Slav. nabozu, an auger.

Teutonic, Goth. *naba, O.H.G. naba, N.H.G. nabe, O.N. nōf, A.S. nafa, nabe of a wheel,¹ Goth. *nabala, O.H.G. nabola, N.H.G. nabel,

¹ While the name for the nave of the wheel is the same in all languages of the Eur-Aryan family, that for the spoke of the wheel varies (Sans. arā, Gk. ῥάμμη, Lat. radius, O.H.G. speihha). This indicates that the primitive wheel was without spokes, as it still may occasionally be seen in some parts of India. The oldest cart had its two wheels and axle all in a piece cut from the same tree trunk, but an advance had been made upon this some time before the separation of the people, viz. that of

O.N. nafle, A.S. nafela, M.E. navel, N.E. navel, O.H.G. nabger, N.H.G. naber (for nabger), O.N. nafarr, A.S. nafagar (=nafu + gar, *a spear, a pointed tool*), *a boring tool*, M.E. navegar, nauger, N.E. auger (=nauger), with n attracted by the indef. article, and a nauger changed to an auger (cp a nadder=an adder, &c.).

Celtic, G  el. imleag, Ir. imleacan, the navel.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

(Greek, **ambo** (a pulpit).

Latin, umbilical, -ate.

I. Latin and Romance, umble-pie, a pie made of the entrails and coarser parts of the deer, and eaten by the servants: erroneously called 'humble pie'; hence the phrase 'to eat humble pie,' equivalent to taking up a low position.

Tentonic, nave (of a wheel), navel, auger.

Eur-Ar $\sqrt{\text{NEM}}$ $\sqrt{\text{NM}}$ $\sqrt{\text{MM}}$ (by assimilation), of indeterminate meaning.¹

Sanskrit, nam-, in *namati*, *bends, bows, yields to, aims at*, *namayati*, *cause to bend*, *namasyati*, *do homage to, worship*, *namas*, *bow, obeisance*, also *ahode, pasture ground*, *nāman*, *a name*, also *a bending*.

Zend, nem-, nam-, to bend, bow, turn to, namayeiti, cause to bend,
nāman, name, nemanh, N. Pers. namāz, prayer.

Armenian, anw-an, anun, *name*.

manufacturing the axle and the wheels separately and fastening them together by a knob-pin. The wheels were at first solid discs of wood; spokes and the felly were later inventions. This advance is indicated by the name for the nave being common to all the Eur.-Ar. languages, while the other parts of the wheel are known under different names.

¹ The various words in the several Eur.-Ar. languages, and even in the same language, though phonetically connected with this root, diverge so widely in signification that from this point of view it is difficult to assign to their phonetic root the original leading sense or senses. With the exception perhaps of the Latin nomen there is little proof that an initial \tilde{g} has been lost in the words which I have referred to this root. Coorsen, indeed, takes this view, and refers *vénus, vñpus, nummus, numerus* to the root $\sqrt{\text{gna-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{gae-}}$ with loss of *g*, as in notus for gnotus, nobilis for gnobilis, &c. But Brugmann, on the contrary, connects Sans. *namas*, Gk. *vñpus*, Goth. *namo*, &c., with $\sqrt{\text{nem-}}$. Curtius suggests that by the side of $\sqrt{\text{gna-}}$ there was, even while the Eur-Aryan peoples dwelt side by side, a duplicate form $\sqrt{\text{na-}}$, which the Indo-Iranian, Armenian, Slavonic, Teutonic, and Celtic people used, the Græco-Italic alone retaining the earlier form $\sqrt{\text{gna-}}$, from which at a considerably later period they also dropped the initial \tilde{g} . This seems difficult to account for, and I am disposed to assign Lat. *nomen* (which has been treated under $\sqrt{\text{gae-}}$) to $\sqrt{\text{gm-}}$. See Brugmann, ii. 34!

NEM-
NM-
NH-

Greek, *νεμ-, νομ-, γμ-*, in *νέμω*, to deal out, distribute, *νέμομαι* (with reflexive sense), to distribute to oneself, take possession of, dwell in. From Pindar's time *νέμειν* was used with similar meaning, to hold, rule over, administer, also to pasture, graze; *νέμος*, a wooded pasture, a glade; *νέμησις*, a distribution, *νεμεσάω*, to be justly indignant, be wroth with, *νεμεσήμων*, wroth, *νέμεσις*, (orig.) rendering a due reward, (afterward) a poetical impersonation of divine wrath at wrong-doing or unmerited prosperity, jealousy, vengeance; *νομή, νομός*, a pasture ground, one of the districts into which Egypt was divided, a nome; *νομᾶς* (gen. -άδος), roaming about for pasture, nomad, *νόμος*, a custom, law, frequent in compos. as *οἰκο-νόμος*, a steward, *αὐτόνομος*, independent, *ἀντι-νομία*, an ambiguity in the law, *νομμος*, (written also *νόμος* by Epicharmus the Sicilian poet) a coin used by the Dorians in lower Italy and Sicily of the value of 2½d., or a little more, stated by Varro and Festus to have been introduced at Rome from Sicily. It was called in Latin *nummus*, or *nummus sestertius*, or simply *sestertius*, because it was equal to 2½ asses, which in the time of Augustus was worth about 2½d. in English money. *νομίζω*, to hold as a custom, make common use of, with special sense to use as current coin, *νόμισμα*, an established custom, the current coin of the state; *δν(ο)μα*, name (*√nm-*), with auxiliary *ο* (cp. O. Pruss. *enm-a*); *συνώνυμος*, synonymous, *ὁμώνυμος*, homonymous, *παρονομασία*, a play upon names, a pun, *ἀνώνυμος*, nameless.

Albanian, *nam-*, in name, a curse.

Latin, *nem-, num-, em-*, in *nemus*, wooded pasture, grove (Gk. loan-word), *numerus* (**num-e-sos*), number, *numerosus*, numerous, *numerare*, to number, count, -ator, -abilis, -atio, *enumerare*, super-numerarius; *nummus*, a coin, money, *numisma*, *nomisma*, a coin, the stamp or image on a coin (both Gk. loan-words)¹; *emere*, *emi*, *emptum*, to buy (cp. *emptor*, a purchaser, *emptio*, a purchase), but with the original sense 'to take' still retained in compos.: *comere* (co-*imere*), take or bring together, arrange, adorn, *eximere*, to take out, *exemptus*, exempt, *eximius*, select, *exemplum*, *exemplar*, a selected pattern; *perimere*, to take away, destroy, kill, *peremptus*, *peremptor*, a destroyer, *peremptorius*, destructive, final, putting an end to argument or excuse, *promere* (*proimere*), *prompai*, -tum, take out, produce, *promptus*, ready at hand, *præmium* (from *præimere*, take first), a prize; *red-imere*, to buy or take back, *redemptor*, -io; *sumere* (sub-*imere*), to take up, *sumpai*, *sumptum*; *sumptus*, taking

¹ The Latin *nomen*, with its derivatives (Lat., Romance, and Eng.), which has been treated under *√gna-* *√gno-*, should be referred to this root; but *agnomen* (= *ad-gnomēn*), *cognomen* (= *co-gnomen*), are from *√gno-*.

up, expense, cost, sumptuous, costly, assume (ad-sumere), con- præ-re-sumere, with formations -sumptio, as *consumptio*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *numero*, Prov. and Fr. *nombre*, M.E. *nombre*, *nombre*, N.E. *number*, Ital. *numerare*, Prov. *numbrar*, O.F. *nombrer*, *to number*; O. Ital. *assemplo*, *esempio*, Prov. *eisemples*, O.F. *example*, *esemple*, *exemple*, *ensample*, M.E. *asaumple*, *ensample*, *sample*, *a pattern*, N.E. *example*, *sample*; O.F. *redimer*, M.E. *redeme* Ital. *redenzione*, Prov. *redemcios*, O.F. *raenson*, *raanson* (Lat. *redemptionem*, with elision of *d* between two vowels) M.E. *ransoun*, N.F. *rédemption*, *rançon*, N.E. *ransom*; Ital. *sontuoso*, F. *somptueux*, *costly*.

Balto-Slav, Lith. *imnu*, O. Slav. *imъ*, *take*, Lith. *namas*, *one's own dwelling*, *namu*, *home*; O. Pruss. *enma*, Lith. *imu*, O. Slav. *ime*, *name*. But O. Slav. *zna-me*, *a token* (cp. Lat. *agnomen* for *adgnomen*), is from $\sqrt{gna-}$.

Teutonic, Goth. *nim-an*, O.H.G. *nem-an*, N.H.G. *nehmen*, O.N. *nem-a*, A.S. *nim-an*, M.E. *nime*, *to take*, N.E. (slang) *nim*, *to steal*, O.N. *numinn* (p.p. of *nema*), *taken*, *seized with*, A.S. *numin* (p.p. of *niman*), *taken*, M.E. *nome* (s.s.), N.E. *numb*; O.N. *næmr*, *quick in taking, learning, active*, A.S. *numul*, *numel*, M.E. *nymil*, *nimil*, with same sense (from *nim-an*); Goth. O.H.G. *namo*, N.H.G. *name*, O.N. *nafn* (for *namn*), A.S. *noma*, *nama*, N.E. *name*; Fick cites an O. Frankish *nimid*, *pasture*, cp. Lat. *nemus*.

Celtic, O. Ir. and Gael. *ainm*, Wel. *enw* (cp. Armen. *anw-an*), Bret. *hanv*, *a name*, O. Ir. *nemed*, *a shrine* (cp. Latino-Gallic -*nemeto*- in place names, as *Augusto-nemetum*, &c.); O. Ir. *nem*, Gael. and Ir. *neamt*, O. Corn. *nivet*, *heaven* (in *cam-nivet*, *the rainbow*), Wel. and Corn. *neff*, O. Bret. *neff*, N. Bret. *env*, *heaven*; O. Ir. *nama*, Gael. and N. Ir. *namhaid*, *an enemy* (cp. Gk. *νῆμις*, *νέμεσάω*), Wel., Corn., and Bret. *nam*, *blame* (cp. Zend *nemañh*, *a prayer, imprecation*, Albanian *name*, *a curse*), Gael. *neimb*, Ir. *nimb*, *poison* (*something given or taken*), cp. N.H.G. *gift*, *something given*, *poison*, F. *poi-on*, fr. Lat. (*potiōnem*, *something drunk*) (see Macbain, 'Gael. Dict.' pp 234, 235, 236). Latino-Gallic *nanto*, in *trinanto* (three valleys), *Nantuates*, Wel. *nant*, Corn. *nans*, *nant*, *a valley*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *nemesis*, *nome*, *nomad*, -ic, *economy*, -ic, -ist, *autonomy* (*self-governing*), *antinomy*, *antinomian* (eccles. term), *opposed to the law*, *metronome* (mus.), *measure of the rhythm, time, or beat*; *numismatics*, *synonymous*, *homonymous*, *anonymous*, *paronomasia*, *onomatopœia*.

Latin, numerate, -tion, -tor, -ble, numerous, enumerate, -ion, super-numerary; emptor, -tion, pre-emption, exempt, -ion, exemplar, exemplary, peremptory, prompt-er, -itude, -ness, impromptu, premium, redemption, -orial; assume, consume, presume, resume (thr. F.), with formations assumption, consumptive, resumption, presumptuous, &c., sumptuary; nominal, -ate, nomenclature (see p. 366).

L. Latin and Romance, number, -less; example, ensample, sample, sampler; redeem, -er, ransom, -er; sumptuous; noun, renown.

Teutonic, nimble, nim (slang), numb, -ness, benumb; name, -ly, less, -sake, surname, nickname.

Celtic, the surnames Nivett, Nevett (?), and place-names, Nantes, Nancy, Nant-yglos. Nankivel, &c.

Eur-Ar., $\sqrt{\text{NER}}$ $\sqrt{\text{NR}}$, a man, hero, chief.

Sanscrit, nar-, in nara-s, a man, hero, nṛta, hero, nar-yas, manly.

Zend, nar-, in nara, a man, nariya, manly

Greek, νερ- in ἀ-νῆρ (a prothetic before ν), a man (gen ἀνδρός, in Epic poetry ἀνέρος), ἀνδρεῖος, manly, ἄνθρωπος (ἀνδρ- + ὤψ), Ἀνδρ- 'Ἀνδρ- in comp., especially in personal names, as 'Ἀνδρέας, 'Ἀνδρομάχη, 'Ἀνδροκλής, 'Ἀλέξανδρος, &c.

Latin, ner-, in Nero (pr. n.), cp. Sabine nero, brave, manly, nerio, manliness, Umbr. ner, a chief.

Celtic, O. Ir. nert, Gael. and N. Ir. neart, Wel. and Corn. nerth, Bret. nerz, strength, courage, so-nirt, brave.

Teutonic, Njördr, father of Frey and Freya, one of the old northern gods; cp. Nerthus, Latinised name of a goddess mentioned by Tacitus, 'Germ.' 40.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, compounds of anthropo- and andr-, with many surnames, as anthropoid, -logy, -phagous, -morphic, polyandry; Andrew, Anderson, Ghilanders (servant of St. Andrew), Alexander, Saunders, Sanders, Saunderson, Sandie, Sandys, Sands, Sandison, Sawney.

Latin, Nero, pr. name.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{NES}}$, to depart, go home, to fare well.

Sanscrit, nas-, in nas-āmi, consort with.

Greek, νεσ-, in νέομαι for νέσσομαι (loss of σ between vowels), to go or come, νέσσομαι, to go away, νοστέω, to return.

Teutonic, Goth. *ganisan*, O.H.G. *ginesan*, N.H.G. *genesan*, A.S. *genesan*, *to recover health*, Goth. *nasjan*, *to save, heal*, O.H.G. *nären*, *nërian*, N.H.G. *nähren*, O.N. *næra*, A.S. *nerigan*, *to nourish* (by change of *s* to *r*), O.N. and A.S. *nest*, *viands, provision*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Greek, nostalgia, disease brought on by desire to return home* (νόστος + ἄλγος), *Fr. nostalgie*.

Eur-Ar. NES OS, NOS OS,¹ *nose*.

Sanscrit, *nas-as, nose, nasika, nostril*.

Zend, *naonha*, O. Pers. *naha, nose*.

Latin, *nasus, nose, nares, the nostrils, nas-turtium, a kind of cream* (= *nasi-tortium*), so called 'a narium tormento,' Plin. xix. 8, 44, *nasutus, long-nosed, nasalis. Nasica, Naso* (surnames), *long-nosed*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *naso*, Prov. *nas, naz*, O.F. *nez, a nose* (cp. *casa : chez*), *pince-nez, a kind of spectacles*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *nosis*, O. Slav. *nosu, a nose*.

Teutonic, Goth. **nasa*, O.H.G. *nasa*, N.H.G. *nase*, O.N. *nös* (older form *snös*), A.S. *nosu, nasu, the nose*, A.S. *nosthyrel, nosthyrl, nostril*, (lit.) *the nose 'drill,' or hole*, A.S. *næs*, O.N. *nes, a headland*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *nasturtium, nasal, nasute*.

Teutonic, *Naze, -ness*, in *Dunge-ness, Caith-ness, Furness; nose, nosegay, nostril, nozzle, &c.*

NIGER (*Latin*), *black*. Root uncertain: it has been associated with Sanscrit *niça, night*, and Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{noqt-}}$, but Lat. *g* is not the equivalent of either Sans. *ç* or Eur-Ar. *q*; *nigellus*, dim. of *niger, nigrare, to blacken or be black, nigrescere, to grow black*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *nero*, Prov. *negre, neir*, O.F. *negre, nigre, neir* (= *niger*), N.F. *noir, black*, Span. *negro, black, a black man*,

¹ Probably from a root $\sqrt{\text{ane-}}$, *be moist, to flow*, later form $\sqrt{\text{ne-}}$. The existence of an initial *s* is indicated by O.N. *snös*, also by O.N. *snafthr. having a keen scent*, by the side of O.N. *nef, nose*; Du. *snob*, by the side of *neb, a dog*, O.H.G. *snab-ul; up*, also *sneut, snore, snival, sniff, snuff, snuffe, snaffle, &c.* (cp. Gael. and Ir. *sròn, the nose*, with $\sqrt{\text{srèq-}}$, *to flow*, Gael. and Ir. *sruth, a stream, defluention*).

O.F. *negre*, a black man, a negro, M.E. *neger*, *nēgar*, ('Smith's Travels,' 1600 *circ.*), N.E. (vulgo), '*nigger*,' L. Lat. *nigellare*, Ital. *niellare* (from L. Lat. *nigellare*, to blacken), Prov. *nielar*, O.F. *nieler*, *neeler*, to work in a dark enamel on silver or gold, M.E. *anelen*, to enamel glass, to anneal, to fix colours on glass.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *nigrescent*, *Niger* (the dark river).

L. Latin and Romance, *rouge et noir*, *negro* (Span.), *negress*, *nigger*; *anneal*, *Nigel*, the dark man¹; *Neale*, *Nielson*, *Nelson*, *Mac-neill*, proper names.

(1) **Eur-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{NE NEU}}$, with older form $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{NE } \sqrt{\text{SNEU}}}$, to be fluid, flow, float, swim.

Sanskrit, *nau-*, *nāv-*, in *naus*, a boat, *navaja*, *navikai*, a mariner, pilot, *naukā*, a small boat, *nauchar*, a sailor, *navya*, navigable.

Zend, *nāv-*, in *navaya*, flowing, floating, O. Pers. *navi*, ship.

Greek, *ναf-*,² *νef-*, in *νάω*, to flow (from *νάf-ω*, cp. *ναύω*, Hesych.), *νέω* (1 aor. *ἔνευσα*), to swim (from *νέf-ω*), *νήσος*, Dor. *νᾶσος*, an island, (lit.) the floating land, *χερσό-νησος*, a pen'insula, a dry island; *Ναϊάς* (for *Ναϊάς*), a water or river nymph, *Νηρεύς*, a sea-god, *νηρός*, fluid, liquid; *ναῦς* (= *ναf-s*), a ship, Ion. *νηῦς*, *ναύτης*, *ναυτίλος*, a sailor, *ναυτικός*, nautical; *Ἀργόνανται*, sailors of the *Argo*, *ναυσία*, sea-sickness, *ναυσίσις*, seasick, *ναῦλον*, freight-money, *ναύκληρος*, captain or owner of a ship, *ναύαρχος*, admiral, *ναυμαχία*, sea-fight.

Latin, *nā-*, *nāv-*, in *nare*, to swim, float, sail, flow, *natare*, to swim, *natatio*, *natatorius*, relating to swimming, *natrīx*, a water snake, *adnare*, *annare*, to swim or sail to, (later) to go, to come to, *enare*, to swim away, sail through, *trans-nare*, *tranare*, to swim or sail over, to pervade, penetrate; *Notus* (?), the south, i.e. the moist, wet wind: cp. Ovid, '*madidis Notus evolat alis*'; *navis*, a ship, *navicella*, *naucella*, a boat,

¹ Macbain contests this derivation and derives the English names Neale, Neill, Nielson, Nelson, &c, from Goth. and Ir Neall, of which the root is found in O. Ir. *nia* (gen. *niath*), a champion. Adamnan, Abbot of Iona, A.D. 704, gives *Neillis* (= Neith- or *Neidh-los, by assimilation *Neillos) as the form of the name Niall (see Macbain, 294 and 309). Hence the Scotch name MacNeill. The name was borrowed into Norse, as *Njall*, *Njal*, and passed over into English, where it appears in Domesday Book as *Nigel*, as though from Lat. *nigellus*, dim. of *niger*. I think, therefore, that the English names are really Celtic, and their supposed connection with *niger* due to the clerical error in Domesday Book.

² Schrader (*Prehist. Antiq.*) regards the original sense of *ναfός*, *νέfός*, *ναῦς*, as the trunk of a tree, afterwards transferred to the earliest boats, made of the hollowed trunks of trees (see pp. 277, 278). This explanation would scarcely apply to the other words, *νέω*, *νήσος*, *nare*, *natare*, &c.

navita, nauta, a sailor, navalis, relating to ships, navicularia, (adj.) relating to small ships, (subs.) a shipowner who hires out vessels for money, shipmaster; navigare, to sail, go by sea, navigator, -tio, -bilis, navigium, a vessel, navi-fragium, naufragium, a shipwreck; loan-words from Gk. nauclerus, naulum, naumachia, nausea, nauseosus, nauticus.

✓*NE*
✓*NEV*
✓*(S)E*
✓*(S)E*

L. Latin and Romance. L. Lat. *anare* (Lat. *adnare, annare*), Ital. *andare* (with inserted d), Prov. *anar*, O.F. *aner*, and *aler* (by change of n to l),¹ N.F. *aller, to go*, O.F. *alee, a gallery*, M.E. *aley*, N.E. *alley*; Ital. *nocchiere*, Prov. *nauchier*, F. *nocher, a pilot*, Ital. *navigare*, F. *naviguer, to sail*, It. *natare*, O.F. *noer*, N.F. *nager* (as from *navigare*), *to swim*, O.F. *navie*, M.E. *naue, a fleet of ships*, N.E. *navy*, Ital. *nave*, Prov. *nau-s, a ship*, O.F. *nef, a ship, the nave of a church*, F. *nacelle, a wherry, a boat* (Lat. *navicella*), F. *navale, naval*, Ital. *nausea, seasickness, disgust*, Prov. *nausa, a quarrel, noise*, O.F. *nose, noise, a quarrel, noise*, M.E. *noise*,² *a troublesome sound* (? see under ✓*nek-*), Ital. *noleggiare*, F. *noliser, to hire a ship, nolis, freight*.

Teutonic. O.H.G. *nahho*, N.H.G. *nachen*, O.N. *nukkve, A.S. naea, a boat*,³ O.N. *nō-r, a ship*, also *an inlet, estuary* (still used in Danish, as *Falster-nør*), N.E. the *Nore*.

Celtic. Ir. *nave, a ship, navire, a sailor, naochath, sea-fight*, Gael. *innis*, O. and N. Ir. *inis*, Wel. *ynys*, Corn. *enys*, Bret. *enez, an island*.⁴

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, Chersonese, Naiad, Nereus, Nereid, aneroid, a barometer without fluid, nausea, -ous, nautical, nautilus, Argonauts, Chersonese, (Gk. thr. Lat.).

Latia, natation, -ory, navigate, -or, -ion, -ble, navvy, vulgar con-

¹ Cp orphaninus to orphelin Panormus to Palermo, &c. This explanation finds the widest acceptance, but cannot be regarded as established. The change of sense in *adnare* from swimming to a place to going from it is hard to explain, but seems to have occurred. Papias (A.D. 150, *etvra*) uses *adnare* as synonymous with *venire*. The derivation is, however, much disputed; Körtling (2818) gives twelve different derivations, all doubtful.

² See Diez, p. 647 ('noise'), who is followed by Körtling and Brachet; all reject a derivation from 'noceo'. The English *noisome, noxious, noyful, annoy*, and Ital. *annojare, nojare*, Prov. *enojar*, O.F. *anoier, annier*, M.F. *anoien, noien, to vex, cause trouble*, are from a L. Lat. **inodiare*, a verb formed from 'in odio' = *in odio habere, to dislike, hate*. (See Körtling, 4319, Diez, p. 224, 'noja'.)

³ By change of *nav-* to *naq-*, as Lat. 'viv-as,' *living*, to 'quick'.

⁴ Macbain derived these Celtic words from **gss*, and suggests a Lat. form of the base, **inssa*, of which *insula, island*, is the dim. cp. Sans. *ati* (for *pti*), *a water-fowl*, Gk. *rhōra, a duck*, Lat. *anas, -atis*, O.H.G. *anut* (s. s.). If this is sound, N.E. *isle* is a derivative thr. Ital. *isola*, Prov. *isla*, O.F. *ile, isle*, M.E. *ile, ille, isle*; also *insular, insulate, islate*, and should be placed under this root. Sans. *ati*, and the other names for duck, may be referred to ✓*ne-*, with the sense of *the swimmer*.

traction of 'navigator,' applied originally to labourers on canals; circumnavigate.

L. Latin and Romance, andante (mus. term), moderate slow movement, alley; navy, nave, naval (Lat. thr. F.); noise, noisy, -iness.

Teutonic, the Nore, an inlet at the mouth of the Thames; perhaps adder.¹

Celtic, the names Innis, Innes, Ennis, Ennis-killen, Inch in Inchkeith, &c.

(2) **Eur-Ar.** * $\sqrt{\text{NEU}}$, from earlier $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{NEU}}$, to flow, cause to flow, be moist, &c., with special sense to suckle, give milk, nourish, found only in Latin.²

Latin, nu-, in nutrire, -ivi, -itum, to suckle, nurse, nourish, nutrix, -icis, a nurse, nutricula (dim), nutriticus, (adj.) nourishing, (subs.) a guardian, tutor, nutrimentum, nourishment.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. nutrire, nodrire, Prov. noirir, O.F. norir, N.F. nourrir, M.E. nourice, N.E. to nurse, Ital. nutrice, nodrice, Prov. noirissa, O.F. norice, nourice, N.F. nourrice, M.E. norice, nurishe, nurye, N.E. a nurse, M.E. (from O.F. noris-, base of pres. p. norisant) norisen, nurishen, nursohen, nourishen, NE nourish, to feed, bring up, foster, &c., O.F. norriture, nourriture (from L. Lat. nutritura), M.E. noriture, norture, N.E. (early) nourtur, later nurture, bringing up, sustenance, &c., F. nutrition, nutritif.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, nutrient, nutrition, nutritive, nutritious, nutriment.

L. Latin and Romance, nurse (subs. and vb.), nursery, nourishment, nurture.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{NE}}$ $\sqrt{\text{NÖ}}$, with older forms $\sqrt{\text{SNE}}$ $\sqrt{\text{SNÖ}}$, to tie, bind on, fasten, spin, weave.

Sanscrit, na-h (for na-dh-, an extension by -dh), in nah-ati (p. p.

¹ Goth. nadra, O.H.G. natara, N.H.G. natter, O.N. nadhr, O. Sax. nadra, A.S. naddra, M.E. naddere, naddre, later addere, addre, N.E. adder (by adhesion of initial n to the indef. art., an adder = a nadder), are sometimes connected with Lat. nutrix, a water-snake, the swimmer (from nare, to swim), together with Gael. and N. Ir. nathair, O. Ir. nathir, Wel. neidr, Bret. azr, a snake. Kluge is not inclined to connect the Teutonic words with Lat. nutrix, as that belongs to Lat. nare; but may not the Teutonic names have been given first to a water-snake, and afterwards transferred to the adder? Sleat suggests a connection with nere, to spin, from the supposed resemblance of the adder to a cord or string; this is scarcely probable. Feist accepts the explanation from $\sqrt{\text{ne}}$, to swim.

² See Corssen, *Nach.* p. 293.

naddha), to tie, bind on, especially used of putting on armour, *nāhayati*, cause to tie together, *nahanam*, a tying round, bond, fetter, *nahushas*, race, lineage, a neighbour, comrade, name of an ancient king.

Greek, *νή-*, *νη-*, in *νήω* (from *νήω*), fut. *νήσω*, to spin, *νήμα*, thread, yarn, *νή-θ-ω*, to spin (= *nē* + *dhe-*), *νευρή*, *νευρά*, a string or cord, a sinew, a harp-string, *νεῦρον* (from *σνῆ-ρ-ον*), a sinew, muscle, fibre of a plant, bowstring, a nerve (Galen), *νήτρον*, a spindle.

Latin, *ne-*, in *nēre* (from *nejere*), to spin, *nectere*, *nexi*, *nexus*, to bind, tie, fasten, *nexio*, *nexus*, a binding together, *nexi*, debtors bound to work out their debts; *annectere*, to attach, *annexus*, a joining together, *connectere*, to connect, *connexus*, *connexio*, connection, *nexare*, to interlace, bind together, *nervus*, a sinew, nerve, *nervosus*, nervous, strong, *enervia*, nerveless, *enervare*, to weaken, *enervate*, *nassa*, a wicker basket for catching fish, a snare, net.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *nassa*, F. *nassee*, an osier, net, F. *annexer*, to annex, O F. and M E. *nerfe*, N.E. *nerve*, Ital. *nervoso*, F. *nervoux*, nervous.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *nitis*, O. Slav. *niti*, thread.

Teutonic, Goth. *nethla*, O.H.G. *nādal*, N.H.G. *nadel*, O.N. *nal*, A.S. *nædl*, M.E. *nedle*, *nedel*, N.E. *needle*, O.H.G. *nājan*, N.H.G. *nahen*, to sew, Goth. *nati*, O.H.G. *nezzi*, N.H.G. *netz*, O.N. and A.S. *net*, a net; ¹ O.H.G. *nezzila* (dim. of *nazza*), N.H.G. *nessel*, L.G. *netel*, A.S. *neteale*, M.E. *nettle*, N.E. *nettle* (so called from its thread-like fibres, Kluge).²

Celtic, Corn. *noden*, Bret. *neuden*, a fillet, headband, Wel. *nyddu*, Corn. *nethe*, Bret. *nezaff*, to spin; with other derivatives from $\sqrt{\text{snē-}}$.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *neurosis*, -tic, *neuralgia* (*νεῦρον* + *ἄλγος*, pain).

Latin, *annexation*, *connect*, *disconnect*, *connexion*, *connective*, -tor, *enervate*.

L. Latin and Romance, *annex*, *nerve*, -ous, -ousness, *nerveless*, *unnerve* (vb.).

Teutonic, *needle*, *net* (subs. and vb.), -ting, *nettle* (subs. and vb.).

¹ See, for another explanation, under $\sqrt{\text{negd-}}$. The one here given seems preferable, as better suiting the sense of the word.

² For another explanation see under $\sqrt{\text{qne-}}$, which seems the better of the two, as the stinging properties of the nettle would probably attract earlier attention. (For derivatives in Celtic and Teutonic with initial *s*, as N.H.G. *schmur*, Eng. *snare*, Ir. *snath*, see under $\sqrt{\text{snē-}}$).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{NEIGH}}$, to snow, be moist, stick to, found in the Græco-Latin group from an older $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{NEIGH}}$ retained in the Aryan, Balto-Slav., Teutonic, and Celtic.

Greek, $\nu\phi$ -, in $\nu\phi\alpha$ (acc. from a nom. $\nu\psi$), snow, $\nu\phi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, a snow-flake, $\nu\phi\acute{\omicron}\varsigma\iota\varsigma$, snow-capped, $\nu\phi\omega$, to snow (fut. $\nu\psi\omega$).

Latin, nig -, in nix (gen. $nivis$), snow, $niveus$, $nivalis$, $nivosus$, snowy, $ninguere$, to snow.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *neve*, Prov. *niew*, O.F. *neif*, *noife*, N.F. *neige*, snow, Ital. *nevare* (from popular *nivare*), *nevicare*, Prov. O.F. *neger* (from **niveare*), N.F. *neiger*, Span. *nevar*, to snow, Span. *nevada*, snowy, snow-capped (in Sierra *nevada*, 'the snow-capped range'), F. *Nivose*, snowy, the 4th month of the republican calendar.¹

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{NEIG}}$, with sense to wash, purify, also with older form, $\sqrt{\text{SNEIG}}$.

Sanskrit, nij -, in *nijāna*, to wash, perf. *ni-neja*, *ava-nejayati*, wash off, *nenekti*, wash, *niktas*, washed, purified.

Greek, $\nu\delta$ - (for $\nu\gamma$ -), $\nu\beta$ -, in $\nu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ ($\nu\delta$ - $\zeta\omega$), $\nu\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$, to wash, $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\nu\iota\psi$ (- $\iota\beta\omicron\varsigma$), water for washing the hands before meals, $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\nu\iota\beta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, purifications by holy water, $\nu\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\rho\nu$, basin for washing.

Latin, *Neptunus*,² sea-god.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *nihhus*, a crocodile, water spirit, M.H.G. *nikkes*, N.H.G. *nix*, a water-spirit, I.G. *nikker*, O.N. *nykr*, a water demon, with shape of the walrus, the walrus, A.S. *nicor*, crocodile, water demon, M.E. *nikker*, *nykyr*, a water spirit, O.H.G. *nicohessa*, M.H.G. *nixe* (in *wasser-nixe*, a female water spirit), N.E. *nixie*, Swed. *nickel*, abbrev. from Swed. *koppar nickel*, a base ore of copper, a name given in derision, being a diminutive either of *nick*, *nicksr*, a demon, or of St. *Nicholas*.

Celtic, Ir. *nighe*, bathing, washing, *nighim*, I wash, (p. p.) *nighte*, washed (cp. Sans. *nikti*), *nigheach*, detergent.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *Neptune* (the bather).

Teutonic, *Nixie*, *Nick*, in 'Old Nick.'

¹ For Sanskrit, Balto-Slav, Teutonic, and Celtic derivations retaining initial *s*, see Sans. *snehati*, O. Slav. *snegu*, N.H.G. *schneo*, Eng. *snow*, see under $\sqrt{\text{sneigh}}$.

² Cp. Sans. $(\text{s})nap$ -*ayati*, washes, bathes, from $\sqrt{(\text{s})na-p}$ = Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{sne-p}}$, to wash, &c.

³ Or an abbreviation of St. Nicholas, who was popularly regarded as the patron saint of clerks and thieves. In Germany, December 6, the festival of St. Nicholas.

Eur-Ar. NEGH-RO-S,¹ *the kidneys, testicles.*

Greek, νεφρός, *the kidneys* (in plur., rarely in sing.).

Latin,² (Prænestine dial.) nefrones, (Lanuvian) nebrundines, *kidneys, testicles.*

Teutonic, O.H.G. niuro (for *niozro), N.H.G. niere, O.N. nyra, M.E. kidnere, kidneer,³ kidenseiren (plur. form), kidensi (sing.), N.E. kidney.

Balto-Slav, N.Slav. nera, Russ. nyrka, *kidney.*

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, nephritis.

Teutonic, kidney.⁴

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{NEU}} \tilde{\text{K}}$ $\sqrt{\text{NU}} \tilde{\text{K}}$, probably for $\sqrt{\text{QNEU}} \tilde{\text{K}}$ $\sqrt{\text{QNU}} \tilde{\text{K}}$, an extension by $\tilde{\text{K}}$ of Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{qneu}}$ - $\sqrt{\text{qnu}}$, found in Latin, of which $\sqrt{\text{qneu}}$ -d, $\sqrt{\text{qnu}}$ -d- is an extension by -d- (see p. 231).

Latin, nuc- in *nux, nucis, a nut, walnut*, *nucalis, like a nut*, *nucula, nucla* (dim.), *nucarius, a nut tree*, *nucleus, a kernel*, *nucleolus* (dim.), *nucleare, to become like a kernel, to harden round a core or centre*, *enucleare, to take out the kernel*; *nugæ, trifles, toys*, (perhaps orig.) *nutshells* (cp. Sard. *nughe, nuts*), *nugatorius, trifling*; *naucus, naucum, a thing of no value*. Breal refers both *nugæ* and *naucus* to *nux*.

in the earlier part of the century was observed as a family feast, when the elders, dressed as demons, tigers, bears, &c., and provided with bags of sweets and fruits, and carrying rods, emptied their bags among the assembled children of the house and their friends, using their rods as the children scrambled. This was called the 'Alte Klaus' (Nicolaus) feast

¹ Brugmann gives this as the Eur-Ar. form. Fick prefers *nehr-os*.

² The Lat. for kidneys is *renes* (pl.), also denoting the *loins*, and sometimes *the seat of the affections*, as we use *heart*, O.F. *reins*, M.E. *reines*, N.E. *reins*, are derived from it; *rén* (sing.) is not found, but Gk. *φῆρ* is probably the same word, with sense of *midriff, the mind or heart*, as seat of the affections, thought, intellect. Homer uses *φῆρ* or *φῆρες* for the *præcordia*.

³ Kluge derives this from A.S. **eyd-neere* (not found), a compound of A.S. *ewith*, N.E. (dial.) *kite, belly*, + *neere*, in order to distinguish from the other sense originally attached to the words (see p. 240).

⁴ The Celtic words for kidney, viz. O. Ir. *aru*, N. Ir. *ara*, (pl.) *airne*, Gael. *airnean*, Wel. *aren*, are referred by Windisch to a base **abhrana*, which may be connected with a variant from $\sqrt{\text{qbb}}$, or $\sqrt{\text{qbbh}}$, of $\sqrt{\text{nebh}}$, *to break forth, burst* (extended by r), to which belongs Sans. *nabhas*, Gk. *νεφέλη*, Lat. *nebula*, *imber*, O.H.G. *nebul*, O.N. *nifl*. In this case Fick's assumption of a base **nebh-ros* is to be preferred, = the Teut. base *new-ro-*. Chitterlings, *entrails*, is also from A.S. *ewith*.

. L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *noce*, Sard. *nughe*, Prov. *notz*, F. *noix*, *a nut*, Prov. *noguiers* (Lat. *nucarius*), Port. *nogueira*, O.F. *noyer*, *a walnut tree*, Prov. *nogalhs* (Lat. *nucalis*), O.F. *nuyal*, *nual*, N.F. *noyau*, *a kernel*, Span. *nozul*, *a nut tree*, M.E. *nuell*, *nowell* (from O.F. *nual*, *neuil*), *the central pillar of a winding staircase*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

Latin, **nucleus**, **nucleated**, **enucleate**, **nugatory**

L. Latin and Romance, **noyau**, *a liqueur made from peach kernels*, &c., **newel**

P.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PE}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PÖ}}$. Originally one of the earliest articulate sounds made by infants, which in most of the Eur.-Ar. languages has been received as the child's name for its father and food, and on which have been based in a later and more advanced stage of language the words relating to father and food, protection, ruling, pasture, &c

Sanskrit, *pā-*, *pi-*, in *pāti*, (p. p) *pāna*, *protect, watch, govern*, *pātar*, *protector*; *gō-pā*, *cowherd*, *pāyu*, *pāla*, *herdsman*, *pitṛ*, *father*, *pitru*, *food, nourishment*, *patis* (pa + suff. -ti), *husband, master*, *patni*, *mistress*, *pat-yati*, *possess, acquire*. In the child's names for father the Sanscrit uses the medials b, d, and tenuis t, as well as p-, as *baba*, *dada*, *tata*.

Zend, *pa-* in *paiti*, *herds, protects*, *pātar*, *payu*, *protector*, *patar*, *pitar*, *father*, *paiti*, *husband, master*, Pers. *Pad-i-shah*, *the king*, *Pad-zahr*, *the bezoar stone* (lit. *protector from poison*).

Greek, *pa-*, *po-*, in *πάππας* (reduplicated *πα*), *papa* (Nausicaa calls her father 'πάππα φίλε'), also *πάππας*, *father*, used as the title of a bishop or priest, *πάππος*, a *grandfather*, *παππάζειν*, to say 'papa,' to prattle as a child (cp. 'babble,' to say *ba-ba*); *πάομαι*, to guard, possess, *πατήρ*, *father*, *πατριώτης*, *fellow-countryman*, *πατριάρχης*, *patriarch* (*first father*), *πατρωνυμικός*, *belonging to the paternal name*; *πῶν*, *sheep* (the 'herded': cp. Sans. *pāyu*, *herdsman*), *ποιμήν*, *shepherd*, *πόσις* (for *πότις*), *husband*, *πότνια*, *mistress* (cp. Sans. *patnī*, s.s.), *-πότης* (in *δεσ-πότης*), *lord of the house or village* (for *δεμο-πότης*: see p. 492); *παστή*, *meat of food* (cp. *πάσσομαι* = *ἐσθίω*, *eat*, Hesych.), N. Gr. *πάστος*, *food*, *πατ-ίσμαι*, to feed on, *Πάν*, gen. *Pānos*, a rural deity worshipped in Arcadia (later Pan was regarded as the productive power of nature deified), *πανικός*, *panic* (sounds heard by night in mountains and valleys, and causing sudden fear were attributed to Pan), *πάομαι*, to acquire, possess.¹

¹ Frohwitz derives *πῶν*, *all*, from $\sqrt{\text{pa-}}$ with sense of full possession, and connects it with *πάομαι*. Brugmann regards *πῶν* (for *πῶν-ε*) from a base *πῶν-* (= Eur.-Ar.

√^u
PE
√^u
PO

* Latin, pa-, po-, in *pāpa*, *pāpa*, the infant's call for food, name for father, (in ecclesiastical Latin) title of a bishop, *pappus*, term for an old man, *papula*, dim. of *pappa*, the breast-nipple (child's name), *pappare*, to eat pap; *pater*, -tris, father, *paternus*, -itas, paternal, -ity, *patrius*, relating to a father, *patria* (sc. terra), native land, *repatriare*, to return to one's native land, *patronus*, patron, advocate, *patrocinium*, protection, *patricius*, patrician, *patrimonium*, patrimony; *patrare*, to execute, complete, *perpetrare* (a.s.), *impetrare*, accomplish, obtain by entreaty, *patrioticus*, of the same country, Ju-piter, *hospes*, -itis, *hospita*, host, guest (lit protector of strangers : cp. Sans. ghas-pati), *hospitalia*, guest chambers, *hospicium*, &c. (see p. 355), *hospitality*, an inn, *sos-pes*, -itis (Eur -Ar sovo- + pe-), safe keeping or kept; *potis*, *pote*, able, powerful, in *compos*, -otis, able, *impos*, unable; *possum* (= *potis sum*), I am able, *potestas*, power, *potens*, &c. (for other derivatives of *possum* see under √^uES, to be, p. 72), *potior*, to acquire, possess; *pasco* (pa + incept. -sco), *pavi*, *pastum*, to feed, *pastus* -ūs, *pastura*, pasture. *pabulum*, food, *pastoralis*, pastoral, *pastorium*, a tether for horses while feeding; *pānis*, bread, *panarium*, bread-basket, *pasta*, paste, *pastillum*, a little loaf or roll of bread, used especially in offerings, *pastillus*, s s, also medicine administered in the form of a lozenge; *penum*, *pennus*, -oris, n., *penus*, ūs, f, *penus*, -i, m., food, provisions, an inner place for storing the same (?), the innermost part of the temple of Vesta; *Penates*, the household gods, *penes*, in the possession, power, or house of any one, *penitus* (adj.), inner, interior, *penetrare*, to place inside, enter, penetrate, *penetralis*, innermost, *penetrabile* (n.), a secret place, sanctuary; *Pales*, goddess of shepherds and cattle, corresponding to the Arcadian Pan (cp. Sans. *pāla*, shepherd), *Palatium*, name of one of the seven hills of Rome, the original site of the city (Greek forms Πᾶλᾶτιον, Παλ-λάντιον), so called according to Varro, because the cattle pastured there, but according to Festus, because Palanto, the daughter of Hyperboreus, and mother of Latinus by Heracles dwelt there; others connect the name with the local worship of the Goddess Pales.¹ Augustus had his residence there, and from his time *palatium* became the name of a palace. *Palatinus* (adj.),

√^u from *κύεω*, to be strong), and compares for sense *κύεω*, supreme power, and Sans. *agras* (= Eur.-Ar. *ekras*) and Gk. *ἔκρος* for the phonetic change of Eur.-Ar. *ky-* to Gk. *ek* (Brugmann, *Ausdrücke der Totalität*, p. 60). The English compounds of *pan* as *panegyric*, *panacea*, *Pan-Anglican*, &c., may be referred to √^ukye- (p. 371).

¹ Corssen derives *Palatium*, *Palatua*, the tutelary goddess of the hill, from *pā* + suff. -ia, found in Sans. *pālas*, protector, and interprets *Palatium*, 'the protected place'; the change of quantity, which is a difficulty, he regards as a low gradation of the root vowel. A second difficulty is that he connects it with *pālare*, to strengthen with stakes; but *pālus*, a stake, is connected with the Eur. √^upek- = Sans. *paq-*, Gk. *πάρεμναι*, Lat. *pectus*.

relating to the Palatine hill, to the imperial palace; **palatinus** (subs.), *an officer of the palace, a chamberlain*; **po-mum**, *fruit*, **pomus**, *fruit tree*, **Pomona**, *the goddess of fruit*.

$\sqrt{\text{PĒ}}$
 $\sqrt{\text{PŌ}}$

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. **Papa**, o. and N.F. **Pape**, M.E. **pape**, **pope**, *the Pope*, Ital. **padre**, Prov. **paÿre**, O.F. **pere**, *father*, **compere**, *god-father*, **gossip**, M.E. **comper**, **cumper**, in the sense of *associate, comrade* (Chauc. 'his friend and his comper'); Ital. **repatriare**, Prov. **repariar**, O.F. **repaire**, M.E. **repairen** (all from Lat. **repatriare**), *to return to one's native land, to go to, settle at*, Ital. **patrono**, *a patron*, **patrone**, *captain of a ship*, **padrone**, *house-master*, O.F. **patron**, M.E. **patrone**, *a patron*, L. Lat. **patruncus** (Du Cange) (a corrupt form of **patronus**), *a pattern to work by*, O.F. **patron** (s.s.), M.E. **patrone**, 'Pr. Par.' 'I draw as a workman doth a **patrone**' with his penne'; O.F. **repast**, N.F. **repas** (Lat. **re + pastus**), *refreshment*, O.F. **pasture**, *pasture*, also *a horse's tether while at pasture*, N.F. **pâtur**, *pasture*, O.F. **pasturon**, M.E. **pastron**, **pasterne**, N.F. **pâturon**, Ital. **pastoja**, **pasturale**, *a tether*, also *the part of a horse's foot between fetlock and hoof, by which he was tethered*, Ital. **impastojare**, O.F. **empestrer**, N.F. **empêtrer**, M.E. **impester**, *to tether a horse at pasture* (L. Lat. **impastoriare**), in general sense *to clog, encumber, hinder, worry*; Ital. **pane**, Prov. **pans**, O.F. **pan**, N.F. **pain**, *bread*, O.F. **paniere**, *bread-basket* (cp Lat. **panarium**), O.F. **paneterie** (L. Lat. **panitaria**), *bread-room*, L. Lat. **companionium** (**cum + panis**), *eating bread together*, It. **compagnia**, O.F. **compagnie**, M.E. **compainie**, **compagnie**, **cumpani**, N.E. **company**, It. **compagno**, Prov. **companhiers**, O.F. **compain**, **compaignon**, M.E. **compainoun**, *a mess-mate, companion*, Ital. **accompagnare**, O.F. **acompaigner**, *accompany*; Prov. **apanar**, O.F. **apaner**, *to provide with bread* (L. Lat. ***appanare**), L. Lat. **apanagium**, *an allowance made by the father for the maintenance of younger children*, O.F. **apanage**, **appanage**, now applied to *a district or estate given to princes of the blood royal for maintenance*; L. Lat. **companagium** (from Lat. **cum + panis**), **companaticum**, *a collective term for whatever is eaten as a relish with bread*, It. **compagna**, more fully **camera della compagna**, *the room of a mediæval galley in which the companaticum was stored*, O.F. **compaigne**, *steward's room in a galley*. The room is described in the 'Armata navale,' a book published in Rome in 1613, as 'that in which wine, saltmeat, cheese, oil, vinegar, &c., were kept.' In Dutch and English the name has been transferred to other parts of the ship: Du. **kompanje**, **kampanje**, *quarter-deck*, Eng. **companion**, *the covered entrance or staircase to the captain's cabin or saloon in modern ships, the sash*

¹ In M.E. **patron** was sometimes spelt **pattern**: 'parson and pattern of this parish' (monumental brass of sixteenth century in Warwickshire).

√
P^h
√
P^o

lights with their frames on the *quarter-deck*. O.F. *paste*, N.F. *pâte*, *paste*, O.F. *pasté*, *pastée* (L. Lat. **pastata*), *made of paste*, N.F. *pâté*, N.F. *pasty*, *patty*, O.F. *pastille*, a *pastille*, It. *pastello*, F. *pastel*, a *roll of coloured paste used as a crayon* (Lat. *pastillus*, a *little loaf or roll*); O.F. *pomme*, *apple*, O.F. *pomel*, the *boss on a sword hilt or saddle*, M.E. *pomel*, O.F. *pome-granate*, M.E. *pomgarnet* (*pomum granatum*), N.E. *pome-granate*; It. *pomada*, *pomata*, a *lip-salve made of apples*, F. *pommade*, N.E. *pomatum*; It. *paladino*, *palatino*, O.F. *paladin*, *palatin*, N.E. *palatine*, an *Imperial officer, a title of rank*, N.E. *paladin*, a *famed knight* (applied specially to the knights of King Arthur and the Emperor Charlemagne), Ital. *palazzo*, Prov. *palatz*, O.F. and M.E. *palais*, N.E. *palace*; Ital. *fodero* (fr. Teut.), Prov. *fuerre-s*, O.F. *fuerre*, *fodder*, Ital. *foderare* (vb.), L. Latin **foderaticum*, *fodragium*, *foragium*, Ital. *foraggio*, O.F. *fourage*, M. and N.E. *forage*, *fodder*, *straw*, N.E. *foray*, a *foraging expedition*, from M.E. *forayen* (north. dialect), *to go foraging, make a raid*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *papas*, the *breast*, O. Slav. *pitati*, *nourish, bring up*, Lith. *patis*, *husband, master*, Lith. *vesz-patis*, *village lord*, O. Pruss. *vais-patin* (s.s.), O. Slav. *gospodi*, *host* (cp. Sans. *ghas-pati*), Bohem. *hospodar* (cp. Lat. *hospes*, *hospita*), Lith. *patis*, *pats*, *master*, *pati*, *mistress* (cp. Lat. *utpote ipse*, &c.), Lith. *põnas*,¹ O. Slav. *pānu*, *Lord*, Lith. *pemu* (gen. *pemens*: cp. Gk. ποιμήν), a *shepherd*, Lith. *peneti*, *to nourish, feed*, *penas*, *food, fodder* (cp. Lat. *penus*).

Teutonic, *fa-*, *fo-* (*pa-* is found only in borrowed or imitative words), M.E. *pappe*, the *breast*, *papmete*, *child's food*, M.H.G. *pap*, N.H.G. *pappe* (s.s.), O. Swed. *pappe*, the *breast*, A.S. *papa* (loan-word from Lat.), *pope*, N.H.G. *pfaffe* (borrowed but Germanised form of Lat. *papa*), *priest*, N.H.G. *Pabst*, *Papst*, the *Pope*; Goth. *fadar*, O.H.G. *fater*, N.H.G. *vater*, O.N. *fadhir*, A.S. *fader*, *father*; Goth. *bruthfaths*, *bridegroom*, Goth. *fōdjan*, O.H.G. *fuotjan*, O.N. *fōda*, A.S. *fedian*, *to feed*, A.S. *fōda*, M.E. *fode*, O.N. *fada*, *food*; Goth. *fodhra*, O.H.G. *fuotar*, N.H.G. *futter*, O.N. *fōdr*, A.S. *fodor*, *fodder*, M.E. *fodderen* (vb.), O.H.G. *vuostar*, O.N. *fōstr*, A.S. *fostrur*, *nourishment, nursing*, A.S. *fostrian*, *nourish, nurse*; O.H.G. *pfalanza*, *pfalinza*, M.H.G. *phalenze*, *pfalze*, *pfalz*,² the *palace of a spiritual*

¹ God and Christ are addressed as *Põns Deus*, *Põns Christus*; Lith. *mels ponė* = *dear Sir*. (Gr. *κύριε*, *Lady*, Sans. *patni*, *Lord*, imply perhaps an older form *potnas* for Lith. *põnas*, *patnu* for O. Slav. *pānu*.)

² Littre derives O.F. *palletos*, N.F. *paletot*, from an O. Du. *palt-roc*, *palts-roc* (by loss of *r*). He supposes it to be connected with O. Du. *pals-stoek*, a contraction of *palster-stoek*, a *pilgrim's staff*, and gives, therefore, to *paltros* the sense of a *pilgrim's coat*. But Skeat connects it with M.H.G. *pfals*, O. Du. *pals*, a *palace*, and gives it the meaning of a *palace-coat, a court-dress*. Korting, however, following Diez, makes O.F. *pals-roc*, *palletos*, Span. *paloteque*, Bret. *palsik*, M.E. *palstik*, a compound

or temporal prince, borrowed from the Greek Παλλάντιον or Latin Pallantium = Palatium; N.H.G. Pfalsgraf, Count-palatine (see p. 609).

Celtic, O. Ir. athir, Gael. athair, father; Gael. ith, to eat, O. Ir. ithim, I eat, O. Ir. ith, Wel. and Corn. yd, Bret. ed, it, corn (all with loss of initial p: cp. Sans. and Zend (p)itu, food. O.Ir. ith, &c., have been placed under $\sqrt{\text{ed-}}$, to eat; Macbain refers them to $\sqrt{\text{pē-}}$, to feed, as also does Wh. Stokes, and I think that this is the correct explanation.

$\sqrt{\text{pē}}$
 $\sqrt{\text{pē}}$
 $\sqrt{\text{pē}}$

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Persian, Pacha, Bashaw, bezoar.

Greek, patriot, -ic (thr. Lat. and Fr.), patriarch, -al, -ate, patronymic; despot, -ic, -ism; panic.

Latin, Pope, popery (thr. A.S. loan-word papa), papal, papist, papacy, (from Gk. thr. late Fr. pape), papule, papillary; paternal, -ity, patrician, patristic, patron, -age, patrimony, perpetrate, -ion, pasture, -age, pastor, pastoral, pabulum, Penates, perhaps also penury (fr. Lat. penuria, desire of food), penetrate, -tion, -ble, -lia; Palatine, palatial, Palatinate (thr. Rom.); Pomona, pomiferous.¹

L. Latin and Romance, compeer, in the sense of comrade (cp. cummer = O.F. commere, godmother, used formerly as a form of address between women of the poorer classes); repair (to go to), pattern, repast; pastern, pester; pannier, pantry; company, -ion, &c., accompany, -iment; appanage, companion-hatch, -ladder, &c.; paste, pasty,

of Lat. palla, a cloak, + Celtic tee (= F. toque), a cap, with the sense of a hooded cloak or coat. Cotgrave gives the O.F. palletoe the meaning 'a long thick felt or cassock, a garment like a short cloak with sleeves such as pages wear.' In Burgundian French a peasant was called paltequal; from which it would seem that the palla-tee was a garment commonly worn by that class. On the whole, therefore, the explanation given by Diez and Korting seems to me preferable. The derivation of palla, a garment, is uncertain: it has been connected with pellis, a skin, and pannus, cloth (palla for panla = pannula: cp. stella = sterula): but this is only conjectural. Pallium, a cloak, is formed from palla, and from it are derived the English palliate, to cloak, excuse, and pall, a kind of scarf, conferred by the Pope on an archbishop as the symbol of his office.

¹ For the detailed explanation of Eng. derivatives from Lat. possum, potens, see under $\sqrt{\text{pē}}$ (p. 78), and for those from Lat. hospes, under $\sqrt{\text{ghes}}$ (p. 356). For L. Lat. and Romance derivatives and their English equivalents refer to the same roots. The enumeration of them, however, will be convenient here. They are as follows:

From pote + $\sqrt{\text{es}}$:

Latin, potent, -ate, im-, omni- potent, potential, possible, posse comitatus.

L. Latin and Romance, power-ful, empower, puissant.

From $\sqrt{\text{ghes}}$ + pote:

Latin, hostile, -ity, hospitality, hospitable.

L. Latin and Romance, host (an army), host (in the Lord's Supper), host (the master of the house), hostess, hospital, spital, Spitalfields, Hospitaller, hostel, -ry, hotel, hostler, cutler, Oster (surname), hostage.

pastry, patty, pattypan, pastille, pastel; paladin, palace, pommel, pomegranate, pomade, pomatum; forage, foray (from Teut.).

Teutonic, pap, breast-nipple, infant's food; father, -ly, -land, &c.; feed, food, fodder, (old) fother, foster; Palgrave (= Ger. Pfalzgraf), used as a surname.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PE}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PI}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PO}}$, with a reduplicated $\sqrt{\text{PI B}}$ (cp. Sans. pi-bami, O. Ir. i-bimm, for pib-imm), *I drink*; or $\sqrt{\text{BI B}}$ (cp. Lat. bibere, *to drink*).

Sanskrit, pā-, pib-, in pib-ami, (later) pivāmi, *I drink*; pāta and pīta (p. p.), *having drunk*, pāyati, *gives to drink*, pātri, *a drinker*, pāna, *drink, beverage*, pānya, (adj.) *drinkable*, (subs.) *a beverage*, esp. *water* (cp. Hindi pānī, *water*).

Greek, πι-, πο-, πω-, in πίνω (aor. ἔπιον, perf. πέπωκα), *drink*, πότος, *a drinking, a draught*, ποτόν, πόσις, *a beverage*; συμπόσιον, *a drinking party*, ποτήριον, *a drinking cup*.

Latin, po-, bib-, bu- (= biv-), potare, -avi, -atum, po-tum, *to drink*, potatio, *a drinking*, potus, *a drinking*, potio, -onis, *a draught*, (special sense) *a dose of medicine*, (in bad sense) *a magical or poisonous draught*; (late Lat.) potionator, *a poisoner*, poculum, *a cup*; bibere, bibi, bibitum, *to drink*, bibax, bibulus, bibosus, *fond of drinking*, imbibere, *to imbibe*, -buere in im-buere, *to soak, cause to imbibe, tinge, steep*; bua, *child's cry for drink*: 'cum cibum ac potionem buas ac papas vocent,' Varro.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. pozione, Prov. poizos, *a drink*, O.F. poison, *poison* (fr. Lat. potion[em]), Prov. pozionar, O.F. poisoner, M.E. poisonen, *to poison*; L. Lat. potus, *a pot, a measure of wine* ('vini potus,' 1125), *a cup or pot of wine*, O. and N.F. pot, M.E. pot, potte, N.E. pot; O.F. potage (L. Lat. *potaticum), N.E. pottage, *soup, broth*; Ital. bere, here, Prov. beure, O.F. bevre, boire, N.F. boire, *to drink*, Ital. bere, O.F. bevre, M.E. bever,¹ *the cup of wine allowed to monks in summer after nones*, L. Lat. biberagium, *beveragium*, Ital. beveraggio, Prov. beurage, O.F. beverage, breuvage, M.E. beverache, beurage, N.F. breuvage (by transposition), N.E. beverage, O.F. embeverer,

¹ Infinitives used as substantives. M.E. bevey, beve, N.E. bevy, may be and is sometimes referred to O.F. bevec, buvec, *a drinking* (fr. O.F. bevre). The M.E. bevey, and N.E. bevy denotes a number and in M.E. is found in connection with herons, roes, ladies, larks, quails, and heifers, but in N.E. has a wider use, as a 'bevy of cox-combs' (Goldsmith), 'of renegades' (Macaulay). The word is supposed to have applied to a number of animals going to their accustomed drinking place.

embrever, N.F. **embruer**, to *soak, steep*, corresponding to a L. Lat. ***imbiberare**, to *cause to imbibe*, M.E. **imbrew**, N.E. **imbrue**, M.E. **bibben**, to *tipple*, a loan-word from Lat **bibere**.

Balto-Slav., Lith. **pota**, a *drinking bout*, Lith. **pyvas**, *beer*, O. Pruss. **pouton**, to *drink*, O. Slav. **piti**, to *drink*, **pivo**, *drink, wine*, O. Slav. **poja**, *give to drink*:

Teutonic, O.N. **pottr**, Du. and Eng **pot**, M.E. **potel**, probable loan-word from the Celtic, N.H.G. **potasche**, **potash**, *vegetable ashes, fern ashes*.

Celtic, O. Ir. **ibim**, *I drink*. (According to Brugmann the initial p fell away in Celtic at a very early period, as in O. Ir. **en** for **pen**, a *fowl*, O. Bret. **etn** for **petn** [s.s.] from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{pet-}}$, to *fly*, O. Ir. **il** for **pil**, *much, manifold*: cp. Goth. **filu** from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{pel-}}$, *full*.) Ir. **potaim**, *I drink*, Gael. **poit**, to *drink*, Ir. **pota**, **potach**, Wel. **pot**, Gael. **poit**, Bret. **pod**, a *pot*, Ir. **poitin**, a *small pot*. Skeat connects these with Lat. **potare**: so also Macbain; and it is difficult to reconcile a Celtic origin with the early loss of initial p in Celtic unless they are to be regarded as Latin loan-words: cp. Gael. **ol** for (p)**ol**, Ir. **ol**, to *drink*, used as infin. to **ibim** for (p)**ibim**, *I drink*, O. Ir. **oul**, a *drinking*, from a base ***potlo-**.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanscrit, thr. Hindi, **brandy-pawnee**, Anglo-Indian for *brandy and water*.

Greek, **symposium**.

Latin, **potation**, **potatory**, **potion**; **bibulous**, **imbibe**, **bib** (subs. and vb.), **wine-bibber** (M.E. loan-words from **bibere**), **imbue**.

L. Latin and Romance, **poison**, -ous, -er; **pottage**; **bever** (obs.), **beverage**; **imbrue**; **pot**, **potash**, **potass**, **potassium** (Latin forms coined from **potash**); **potherb**, **pothook**, &c., **pottle**, **potter**, **pottery**, **poteen**, a common name for *whiskey* in Ireland.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PEI}}$, $\sqrt{\text{PI}}$, with extended form $\sqrt{\text{PI-K}}$, to *abuse, hate, be hostile*.

Sanscrit, **pi-**, **piç-**, in **piyati**, to *abuse, blame*, **piyaka**, a *railler, scoffer*, **piyû**, *scornful*, **piç-una**, (adj.) *slandereous, traitorous*, (subs.) a *slanderer, traitor*.

Greek, **πικ-** in **πικρός**,¹ *harsh, bitter, sharp, disagreeable, hateful*.

Latin, **pej-**, **pec-**, in **pejor**, **pessimus** (= **pej-es-simus**), *worse, worst*,

¹ Referred also to Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{pej-k}}$, to *scratch, cut, write*.

peccare,¹ -avi, -atum, to commit a fault, transgress, **peccatum**, a fault, sin (cp. Umb. **pepetom** (s.s.), showing that the double c of **peccare** is not original), **piget**, it annoys, grieves, **piger**, reluctant, backward, **pigritia**, sluggishness.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. **peggiore** (adj.), worse, Prov. **peger**, O.F. **pejeur** (Lat. **pejorem**), N.F. **pire** (adj.), worse, **pis** (adv.), worse, the worst, Ital. **impeggiorare**, O.F. **empeirer**, M.E. **empeiren**, **empairen**, to make worse, N.E. **impair**; O. and N.F. **pécher**, to sin, Span. **peccadillo**, a little sin, Ital. **pigrezza**, Prov. **pereza**, O.F. **perece**, N.F. **parese**, idleness.

Balto-Slav., Lith. **piktas**, angry, fierce, **pykstu**, anger, **peikti**, to despise, **paikas**, despised.

Teutonic, Goth. **faian**, to scold, Goth. **fijan**, **fian**, O.H.G. **feh-jan**, **fīen**, O.N. **fīā**, A.S. **fian**, **figan**, **feogan**, to hate, Goth. **fjands**, **fians**, O.H.G. **fiant**, **fient**, **figent**, N.H.G. **feind**, O.N. **fjande**, A.S. **feond**, **fiond**, (orig.) pres. part., *hating*, (subs.) a *hater*, *enemy*, *fiend*, *devil*, Goth. ***faihlitha**, O.H.G. **gafehida**, **fehida**, N.H.G. **fehde**, O.N. **fæd**, A.S. **fæhdh**, M.E. **fede**, a *feud*, *strife*, O.H.G. **gifeh**, A.S. **gefāh**, **fāh**, M.E. **3efo**, **ifo**, an *enemy*, N.E. **foe**, an *enemy*.

Celtic, O. Ir. **oech** (for **poech**), an *enemy*, with usual loss of initial p (cp. Lith. **paikas**).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, **picric**, compounds of **picro-**.

Latin, **pessimist**, **pessimism**, **peccant**, **peccable**.

L. Latin and Romance, **peccadillo**, the phrases '**pis aller**,' an *inferior substitute*, '**tant pis**,' so much the worse, *impair* (*injure*).

Teutonic, **fiend**, -ish, arch-fiend, **foe**, **foeman**, **feud** (*strife*), **blood-feud**, **fie**, exclamation of dislike.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PI}^{\text{H}}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PI}^{\text{H}}}$, to swell, be exuberant, cause to swell, fill, with extension $\sqrt{\text{PI}^{\text{H}}}$.

Sanskrit, **pi-**, **pay-**, in **pay-ati**, **pipeti**, cause to swell, swell (p. p. **pinas**), *fattened*, *fat*, **piv-ana**, **pivara**, **pivasa** (adj.), *fat*, **pivas**, **pivan** (subs.), *fat*, **pitu-daru**, the *pine* (?).

Greek, **πi-** (with -f-κ and -δ extensions), in **πiλov**, **πi-ov-os** (gen.), for **πi-ov-os** (cp. Sans. **pivan**), fem. **πi-επα**, for **πi-επiα** (cp. Sans. **pivara**), used mostly of land, **ἀρουρα πi-επα**, 'the rich cornland,' **Πi-επiα** (a district in the north of Thessaly), the *rich, fat land*, **Πi-επiδα**, the *Muses*,

¹ Brugmann derives **peccare** from $\sqrt{\text{ped-}}$ in **pedica**, a *fetter*, im-ped-ire, to hinder, and makes **peccare** stand for **ped-care**, i.e. **pedicare**, to *fetter*, *obstruct*.

so called from their haunting Pieria; *πιμελή*, *fat* (subs.), *πι-αίω*, *to fatten*. Stokes derives O. Ir. *Herin*, *Erin*, *Yverddon*, *Iverddon*, Bret. *Yserdon*, *Ireland*, from this root by the usual Celtic omission of the initial *p*, and assigns to these names the same sense of 'rich, fat land' that is given to Gk. *Πισπία*. Ptolemy Græcises the Celtic names for Ireland in the form *Ἰουερνία*, with an adj. *Ἰουερνικός*, and the name of the people *Ἰούερνοι*. Cæsar, Pliny, and Tacitus have Latinised the Greek form to *Hibernia*, perhaps under the influence of Lat. *hibernus*, *wintry*; but Ireland was also called *Ierna*, *Ierne*, *Iverna*, *Juverna*, from the Greek form *Ἰέρνη*, found in Strabo. *Πιδ-ύω*, *to gush forth as a spring*, *πίδαξ*, *a spring*, *πίσσα*, *πίττα*, for *πίκμα*, *pitch*, *πίτρυς*, *the pine*, *πέυκη* (?), *the pine*.

Latin, *pi-* (with *-c* extension *pi-c*), in *opimus*, in 'spolia opima,' *the best of the spoil*, from a supposed base *pimo-* (cp Gk. *πιμελή*) with a prothetic *o*, but Corssen refers *opimus* with greater probability to \sqrt{OP} (see p. 12); *pix*, *pic-is*, *pitch*, *piceus*, *pitchy*, *picea*, *the pitch-pine*, *the pine*; *pinus* for *pio-nus*), *the pine*, *pinaster*, *the wild pine*, *pinifer*, *pine-bearing*, *picare*, *to pitch*; *Hibernia*, *Hibernicus*.

L. Latin and Romance, Span. and Prov. *pegare*, O.F. *peier*, *poier*, N.E. *pay*, *to pitch* (Lat. *picare*), Ital. *pece*, Prov. *pez*, O.F. *pois*, *peiz*, N.F. *poiz*, M.E. *peys*, *pitch*, Ital. *impeciare*, Prov. *empegar*, O.F. *empeser*, *to pitch*, *caulk*.

Teutonic, *fait-*, original Teut. *faid-*, representing Eur-Ar \sqrt{pi} -extended by *-d*=(*pi-d*), in Goth. **faitjan*, *fatten*, a derivative from **faita-*, *fat* (cp. O.N. *feita*), O.H.G. *feiz-zen*, A.S. *fæstian*, *to fatten*, Goth. **faitiths* (adj.), O.H.G. *feizzit* (p.p. used as adj.), O.N. *feite*, A.S. *fæt*, M.E. *fet*, *fat*, *vet*, N.E. *fat* (subs. and adj.), O.H.G. *fiohta*, N.H.G. *fichte* (cp. Gk. *πέυκη*); O.H.G. *peh*, N.H.G. *pech*, O.N. *bik*, A.S. *pic*, M.E. *pitch*, *pych*, A.S. *pin*, *pin-treow*, *a pine tree*. The Teutonic names for pitch and pine are loan-words from Lat. *pix*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *puzis*, *pine*, *puzynas*, *pine forest*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *Herin*, *Erin*, N. Ir. *Eire*, *Erin*, *Ireland*, *Erionnach*, *an Irishman*, Gael. *Eireann*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *Pierian*, sacred to the Muses, *Pierides*.

Latin. *pine* (thr. A.S. loan-word), *pinaster*, *pinery*, *pine-apple*, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, *pay*, *the nautical term for pitching a rope or seam in a ship* (Lat. *picare*). The proverb 'The devil to pay and no pitch hot' = 'the devil to pitch and no pitch hot,' implies the occurrence of great need or danger without any preparation to meet it.

Teutonic, fat, -ty, -ten, -ness, -ling; pitch (subs. and vb.).

Celtic, Hibernia, Erin, Ireland, the land of Éire, Irish, Erse (cp. M.E. grisse), Iverdun, name of a Swiss town.¹

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PI}}$, used in reduplicated form **PI PI**, to peep, chirp as a young bird (an onomatopœia).

Sanscrit, pip-, in pippaka, name of a bird, the chirper.

Greek, πῖπ-, in πῖπτος, a young piping bird, πῖπτιζω, to chirp.

Latin, pip-, in pip-ire, to chirp, **pipio**, a young piping bird.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. **pipione**, **piccione**, Span **pichon**, Prov. **pijon**, O.F. **pipion**, **pigeon**, M.E. **pigeon**, **pijon**, N.F. **pigeon**, a pigeon; O and N.E. **pipe** (L. Lat. **pipa**), a reed pipe for playing upon, any tube, a liquid measure, a cask of wine, N.F. **pipeau**, a shepherd's pipe, a bird-call, a whistle, N.F. **piper**, to whistle, to allure birds, to cheat, Ital. **piva**, a pipe, **pivolo**, a peg, O.F. **pivot**, a peg, a pivot, O.F. **piroet**, **pirouet** (= pive + rouette), a little wheel turning round a peg, a whirligig, N.F. **pirouette**, a rapid turn; O.F. **fifre**, a fife (Germ. loan-word), Ital. **piffero**, a fife, **fifer**, Ital. **piare**, to chirp, **piulare**, whine, O.F. **piuler** (s.s.), M.E. **peule**, N.E. **pule**, N.E. (early: Sir P. Sidney), pue, to chirp, Scot. **pew**, to whine, M.E. **peuische**, **pevische**, petulant.

Teutonic, O.H.G. **pfifa**, **fifa**, N.H.G. **pfeife**, O.N. **pīpa**, A.S. **pipe**, a small tube, a whistle, a musical instrument, anything tubular, a measure of wine (all loan-words from Lat. **pipa**), L.G. **piepen**, M.E. **pipen**, **pepen**, an imitative word (cp. O.F. **pipier**, **pepier**), to chirp as a young bird, Du. **piewit**, N.E. (early) **puir**, **pewet**, **peewit**.

Celtic, Ir. **pip**, a pipe or tube, Ir. and Gael. **piob**, a pipe or flute (loan-words).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

L. Latin and Romance, **pigeon**, **pivot**, **fife**, **pirouette**, **pule**, **puling**, **peevish**.

Teutonic, **pipe**, **pipkin**, **piper**, **peep** (vb.), to cry as a young bird, **peewit**.

Celtic, **pibroch**.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PĒK}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PĒG}}$, to bind, fetter, catch.

Sanscrit, **pāc-**, in **pācas**, a snare, a band, **pācyati**, **pācu**, cattle, esp. small cattle, **paçava**, belonging to small cattle, **pāçuka** (s.s.), **pājra**, fat.

¹ Another derivation of the names of Ireland is from Gael. **ias**, west: cp. Sans. **avāta**, western.

Zend, *pāc*, in *pācāiti*, *fastens*, *binds*, *pācu*, *cattle*.

✓Pā

Greek, *παρ-* *παρ-*, in *πήνυμι* (fut. *πήξω*), *fasten*, *fix*, *παρῆ*, *παρίς*, a *snare*, *παχύς*, *thick*, *solid*, *πάρος*, a *hill*, *mountain peak*, *πήγμα*, a *structure*, a *stage*, *πάχυν*, *hoar frost*, *rime*, *παρῦπος*, a *crab* (from the base *παρ-* + *οὐρά*, a *tail*, 'the hard-tailed'); *ἅ-παξ*, (lit.) *one 'fix' or 'doing, once for all, at one time*. cp. O.H.G. *fah*, N.H.G. *fach*, A.S. *fæc*, a *time*, a *part or division*, and N.H.G. *einfach*, of *one kind*, *simple*.

✓Pā

Latin, *pac-*, *pang-* (with inserted nasal), in *pacēre*, to *contract*, *bargain*, *pāciscor*, *pactus*, to *make an agreement*, *pax*, *pacis*, *peace*, *pacare*, to *appease*, *pacificare*, to *purify*, *pacificus*, *peace-making*; *pangere*, *panxi*, *panotum*, and *pepigi*, *pactum*, to *agree*, *settle*, *put together*, *fix*, *compingere*, *compactum*, *put together*, *compose*, *agree*, *impingere*, *impactum*, to *strike upon*, *push against*, *clash*, *pag-ina*, *leaf of a book*, or *the side of one*, so called because tied or stitched together; *propagēs*, *-is*, a *slip or layer of a plant set in the ground*, *propagare*, to *set in*, *fasten down*, to *lay down slips of plants*, to *extend*, *spread*, to *have offspring*; *pāla* (for *pagla*), a *spade or shovel used by bakers to slide loaves into the oven*, *pālus* (for *pag-lus*), a *pale or stake*, *pālare*, to *prop up with stakes*, *palatum*, the *palate*, *roof of the mouth*, a *vault*, perhaps so called as though supported by the teeth; *pagus*, a *district*, a *tract marked out by stakes or poles*, *pagensis*, *belonging to a district*, *paganus*,¹ *inhabiting a country district*; *pignus*, *-oris*, a *pledge*, *pignorare*, to *give a pledge*; *pecus*,² *-oris*, a *collective term for cattle*, so called from being tethered (cp. Sans. *paçu*, *paças*), *pecu*, *-ui* (dat.), *n.*, *used specially of larger cattle*, *pecus*, *pecudis* (f.), *one of a herd, especially of small cattle*; *pecunia*,³ *property, wealth, money*, so called from

¹ As the inhabitants of the country districts of Italy remained heathens long after Christianity prevailed in towns, *paganus* became synonymous with *heathen*.

² Sans. *paçu*, Lat. *pecus*, Lith. *pekus*, Goth. *faihu*, *cattle*, show that the pastoral life had supplanted, at least to some extent, the nomad life before the separation of the Eur-Aryan people, and seem to indicate that while the herds of cattle that went with the tribes were regarded as common property during the nomad period, a right of private property was allowed in the pastoral age to the individual in the cattle used by him in the cultivation of his share of the tribal land, fed by day and stalled at night.

³ See Schrader, *Prehist. Antig.* Nowhere can the transition from the old simple method of exchange to the use of a currency be better traced than among the Romans. Here the oldest legal fines are fixed in sheep and cattle; gradually, however, the custom grows up of using another measure of value, as well as cattle, that of copper (as *cuprium*). It is unshaped (as *rude*) and is weighed when sold, until eventually the State fixes a definite form for the copper bars, and stamps the new cast metal with a mark (as *signatum*), which, characteristically enough, usually represents a cow, a sheep, or a pig. It was not until about 451 B.C. that copper was provided with a mark indicating its value and made independent of the scales, and that thus a currency was introduced. (Op. F. Hüllsch, *Greek and Roman Metrology*)

✓**pek-**
✓**peo-**

pecus, cattle, the only wealth of a pastoral people, and at the same time their medium of exchange and standard of value; *peculium*, property in cattle, (later) *personal property of any kind*, *peculiaris*, peculiar to oneself, not held in common with others, *peculari*, to appropriate to oneself, *embezzle public money*; *pinguis* (with inserted nasal), fat (cp. Gk. *παχὺς*, *πῆγνυμι*, Sans. *pājras*).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *pace*, O.F. *pais*, N.F. *paix*, M.E. *pais*, peace (Lat. *pax*, *pacis*: cp. O.F. *crois*, N.F. *croix*, from Lat. *crux*, *crucis*), Prov. *apaziar*, O.F. *apaïsier*, M.E. *apaïsen*, *appesen*, N.E. *appease*, as from L. Lat. *adpaciare*; It. *pagare* (Lat. *pacare*), Prov. *pagar*, *payar*, O.F. *paer*, *paier*, N.F. *payer*, M.E. *paie*, N.E. *pay* (cp. L. Lat. *quietantia*, a *quit-tance*, *payment*), F. *pacifier*, *pacify*; It. *impacciare* (fr. L. Lat. **impactiare*, intensive form from Lat. *impactus*), Prov. *empachar*, O.F. *empescher*, *empécher*, with older form *empacher* (Brachet), *hinder*, *complain of*, *impeach*, M.E. *appechen*, *apechen*, *pechen* (s.s.), corrupted from *empechen* (=O.F. *empescher*), It. *dispacciare*, O.F. *despescher*, *despecher*, N.F. *dépêcher*, to *despatch*¹; O.F. *pagine*, M.E. *pagine*, N.F. *page*, a *page* or *side of a leaf*; M.E. *pagyn*, *pagen*, *pagent*, *pagiant*, probably the same word as the preceding, but with the meaning of *stage*, *scaffolding*, or *structure* (cp. late Lat. *paginatus*, *put together*, *constructed*, 'solido navem paginatam robore,' a ship constructed of solid oak; the M.E. word meant originally a *moveable scaffold*, such as was used in the performance of the mediæval religious plays); It. *palo* (Lat. *palus*), Prov. *pal*, O.F. *pal*, *pel*, *piel*, N.F. *pieu*, a *stake* (O.F. *pal* has now the special sense of a *sharpened stake* used in the punishment of impaling), O.F. *empaler*, to *impale*; O.F. *palisser*, M.E. *palyssen*, to *enclose with pales*, Ital. *palissata*, *palissade*, a *palisade*; O.F. *pale*, a *fire- or baker's shovel*, N.E. (dial.) a *peel* (Lat. *pala*, a *kind of spade or shovel*), Ital. *paletta*, O.F. *palette*, a *flat blade for spreading plaster*, &c., a *painter's slab for mixing colours*: L. Lat. *palantium*, a *wall*, *palenca*, a *row of stakes*, *palantia*, the *district of a palatine* (see Kluge under *Pfalz*, and for alternative explanation, *supra*, p. 598). L. Lat. *paccus*, a *pack*, or *parcel*, Ital. *pacco*, O.F. *paque*, O.F. *pacquet*, N.F. *paquet* (s.s.). Brachet derives both Fr. and Lat.

¹ Littré connects *empêcher* with Prov. *empedigar*, from L. Lat. *impastare*, or *impedicare*, to *encumber*, *hinder*; but there is already the O.F. equivalent of the latter in *empegier*. It is probable, however, that the two distinct words were confused with each other in their meaning, and represent different L. Lat. forms, *pastiare*, to *fatten*, fr. ✓**peē-**, and *pedicare*, to *settle*, fr. ✓**ped-**: cp. Ital. *dispacciare*, Span. and Port. *despachar*, O.F. *dapauchier*, *despequilar*, *despeschier*, *despachier*, fr. *pastiare*, with O. Ital. *impedicare*, Prov. *empedegar*, O.F. *empegier*, N.F. *empêger*, to *hinder*, *embarrass*, which are evidently from *pedicare*; while Ital. *impacciare*, Prov. *empachar*, Span. and Port. *empachar*, O.F. *empacher*, *empecher*, to *delay*, *overload*, *bar*, point to a *pastiare*; the O.F. *g*, too, is the more regular change for L. Lat. *g*, than *pe*. Both *despatch* and *impeach* will therefore belong to ✓**pek-**.

from Celtic *pac*; ¹ others trace both the German and Celtic words to the Romance. It. *passo*, O.F. *pais*, N.F. *pays* (Lat. *pagense*), It. *paesano*, O.F. *paيسان*, *paissant*, M.E. *peysan*, *pesant*, N.E. *peasant*, N.F. *payan*, originally *an inhabitant of the same district, a fellow-countryman*; but also used of *one living in a country district, a peasant*; Ital. *pagano*, Prov. and O.F. *paen*, *païen*, M.E. *payen*, *payn*, *a heathen*, (lit.) *a rustic*; O.F. *païenisme*, *heathendom*, M.E. *paynisme* (s.s.), but Robert of Gloucester has *paynisme* for '*heathens*,' and Spenser writes of '*the Paynim bold*.' The same false use is in vogue with modern poets and novelists. L. Lat. *feudum*, *feodum* ² (from Goth. *feihu* or O.H.G. *fehu*, *cattle, property*, and with variant forms *feum*, *fevum*, *fedium*), Ital. *fio*, *feudo*, Prov. *feo*, *feu*, *fieu*, O.F. *fe*, *fie*, *fiet* (pl. *fiez*), *fied*, also *fief*, ³ *fieu*, *fu*, Anglo-Fr. *fee*, *fie*, M.E. *fe*, pl. *fees*, *feiz*, Scot. *feu*, *an estate held under condition of military or other service, also of a payment in grain or money, &c.*, O.F. *fever*, *fiever*, *fieffer*, *fieuffer*, Anglo-Fr. *feoffer*, M.E. *feoffen*, N.E. *feoff*, *to put in legal possession*, L. Lat. *feudalis*, *feodalis* (subs.), *a vassal*.⁴

¹ The initial *p* is against a Celtic origin as well as a Teutonic, and the derivation from the L. Lat. *pacuus* is preferable, though no corresponding word is found in Classical Latin. It may, however, have been a vernacular word in common use, but from what source is doubtful.

² Diez does not regard the *d* as radical, but as merely euphonic to avoid the double *u* in *feu-um* (cp. Ital. *chiodo*, *a nail*, for *chio-o*, fr. Lat. *clavus*). Others think it is due to the analogy of *allodium*; and others, that *feodum* is a verbal subst. fr. *feudare* (= *feum dare*), but each of these views has its difficulty. Perhaps Diez's is the least open to objection.

³ Brachet compares the change of *d* to *f* in *fief* with that of *Judeus* to *Juif*, of *Marbodius* to *Marbœuf*, *viduus* to *veuf*; but *fief* may be a simple variant of *fieu*, or assimilated to the vb. *fieffer*.

⁴ Brachet differs from Diez in deriving *feodum*, *feudum*, from an O.H.G. *feod*, and therefore in regarding the *d* as radical; and Skeat seems doubtfully to incline to Brachet's view. I think, however, that the general absence of *d* in the Romance words is in favour of Diez's explanation. Murray, *Hist. Diet.*, rejects the derivation from an O.H.G. *fe-od*, 'because such an etymology would yield no other sense than of *moveable property*, which is very remote from the sense of *feudum* as used in early records, viz. *usufruct granted for service*, and often opposed to *alodis*, originally meaning *inheritance*. A more tenable theory is that O.F. *fu* is an adoption of the O.H.G. *fehu*, in its sense of *wages, payment for service*, and that the feudal sense is a special application of it. But the *d* of the L. Lat. forms, *feudum*, *feodum*, is left unexplained by this hypothesis.' It may be that the O.L.G. *od*, *property, estate, &c.*, found in O.N. *odh-al*, Latinised Gothic *al-odis*, may have caused the introduction of the *d* in *feudum*, *feodum*, which supplanted the earlier forms *feum*, *fevum*. Vigfusson (*Isl. Diet.*) goes so far as to consider *feudal* from L. Lat. *feudalis*, *a vassal*, 'a compound word, *fee-odal*, or *an odal held as a fee or fief from the king*, in which view he is opposed to Murray.

The etymology of Goth. *al-odis*, O.N. *odhal*, O.L.G. *od-*, is interesting, and may be given here. It seems to be from a Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{edh-}}$, *odh-*, with the sense of *prosperity, happiness, wealth*, which in Sans. is found as *edh-*, *aldh-*, in *edhati*, *thrives, prospers, gets strong, great, happy*, *edhayati*, *makes prosperous or happy, honours*, *edhas*, *aldhas*, *prosperity*.

The Teutonic bases are *edh-*, *edh-*, or *alh-*, *eth-*, in Goth. *aude*, O.L.G. *ed*, O.F.H.

√PEK-

Balto-Slav., Lith. *pekus*, *cattle*.

√PEG-

Teutonic, *fah-*, *fanh-*, *fang-*, *fag-*, in Goth. *fāhan* (p. t. *faifah*), O.H.G. *fāhan* (p. t. *fiang*), N.H.G. *fāhen*, *fangen*, O.N. *fā* (p. t. sing. *fekk*, plur. *fengu*, p. p. *fenginn*); A.S. *fōn* (for *fōhan*), *fangan* (p. t. *feng*, p. p. *gefongen*), *to take, catch*, Goth. *gafahs*, O. and N.H.G. and O.N. *fang*, A.S. *fang*, *feng*, M.E. *feng*, *a taking, catch, prey*, A.S. *feng*, N.E. *fang*, *a claw*, A.S. *fæng-toth*, *the fang or catching-tooth*, Goth. *figgrs*, O.H.G. *figar*, N.H.G. and A.S. *finger*, O.N. *finger*; ¹ Goth. *fahjan*, O.H.G. *fagin*, *fuogen*, N.H.G. *fugen*, A.S. *fegan*, *make fit, suit*, Goth. *fagrs*, O.H.G. *fagar*, O.N. *fagr*, A.S. *fægr*, M.E. *faier*, N.E. *fair*, *pleasing, just, bright, beautiful*, Goth. *fāginon*, O.H.G. *faginon*, O.N. *fægna*, A.S. *fagnian*, *to be or make glad, rejoice*, O.H.G. *fagin*, O.N. *feginn*, A.S. *fægen*, N.E. *fain*, *glad*, O.H.G. *fah*, N.H.G. *fach*, A.S. *fæc*, O. Fris. *fek*, *fak*, *a part, division, period of time, arrangement, compartment, &c.*, A.S. *feccan*, *fæccan*, *feccean*, M.E. *fecchen* (dial.), *facchen*, *to bring*, O. Fris. *faka*, *to prepare, get ready* (see Brugmann, ii. p. 508, and for another explanation see

Øt, O.N. *aundhr*, A.S. *æād*, *happiness, wealth, prosperity* (but in comp. O.N. *aund-*, has the sense of *chief*, and A.S. *ead*, of *easy*), Goth. *aundags*, O.L.G. *odag*, O.H.G. *otag*, O.N. *aundgr*, A.S. *eadiġ*, M.E. *eadi*, *happy, prosperous, wealthy*, O.H.G. *öt-muoti*, O. Sax. *ödmöti*, A.S. *ead-mōd*, M.E. *ed-mōd*, *gentle, mild, well disposed*, M.H.G. *klein-ot*, *a small possession*, N.H.G. *klein-od*, *a jewel*. Goth. *al-auds*, Latino-Goth. *al-odis*, *al-lodium*, (lit.) *entire property* (= *al + aud*); O.N. *odh-al* (apparently a transposed form of *al-auds* = *odh + al*, with same literal meaning as Goth.), but also with sense of *nature, inborn quality, property* as a legal term, (1) *property inherited from father to son for three generations, or held by the same person in unbroken possession for not less than thirty years*; (2) *an estate granted for services to the king*; O.H.G. *uodil*, O. Sax. *odhil*, A.S. *ēdhel* (the relation of the final syllable to O.N. *al* is obscure), *patrimony, homestead, inheritance*, O.H.G. *adal*, N.H.G. *adel*, O.N. *adhal*, *edil*, *odli*, *inborn quality, descent, (spec.) noble descent, (as adj.) chief*, O.H.G. *edeli*, O. Sax. *edhili*, A.S. *ēdhle*, of *noble birth or rank*. The English derivatives from √*edh-*, *odh-* are the following — Teutonic, *udaller*, *odaller*, *allodial* (thr. L. Lat.), and many personal names, *Ulrich* (= *uodel-rik*), *Uhland* (= *uodel-lant*), *Adal-bert*, *Adelheid*, *Adelaide* (*nobility*), *Ethel*, *noble*, *Ethelred* (*noble council*), *Etheldreda* (f), *Audrey* (Anglo-Fr. form), *Eldred*, *Elfrida* (*noble peace*), *Athelstan*, *noble stone*, *Adolphus* (Latinised form of *Adolf* = *adal-olf*, *noble wolf*), *Alphonso* (Span. form of O.H.G. *adal-funs*), *Atheling*, *Odling*, *Addlestone*, *Edward*, *Edgar*, *strong guardian, or guardian of wealth*, *Edwy*, (perhaps) *strong warrior*, *Edmund*, *well-disposed*, *Edwin*, *noble friend*, *Eady*, *Edie*, &c.

¹ The thumb was originally counted among the fingers and had its special name: O.N. *thumal-fingr*, *thumb-finger*, i.e. *big or thick finger* (cp. O.N. *thumal-tā*, *big or thick toe*; but the names given to the middle and the fourth fingers prove that it was regarded as one of the fingers. Kluge, who doubts the derivation from the Teut. base *fing-*, *ing-*, &c., given in the text, is more inclined to refer *finger* to a Eur.-Ar. base, **penq-ye*, from *penqe*, *five*. The special names given to the fingers in O.N. and M.E. were as follows:

1st finger, O.N. *stieki-fingr*, *hook-finger*, M.E. *fore-finger*.

2nd finger, O.N. *langatöng*, *long prong*, A.S. *middle-finger*, M.E. *middle-finger*, *foots-finger*, F. *le doigt sale*.

3rd finger, O.N. *grædi-* (*the healing*) *fingr*, M.E. *leech finger* (Lat. *digitus medicus*), N.E. *fourth finger* (cp. *Eubrio* in the *Marriage Service*).

4th finger, O.N. *hilti-fingr*, *E. hiltie-finger*, *ear-finger*.

under $\sqrt{\text{ped}}$, p. 618 n. 1); O.N. **pakki**, Du. **pak**, N.H.G. **pack**, M.E. **pakke**, *a pack* (of unestablished origin); Goth. **faihu**, O.H.G. **fiha**, **fehu**, N.H.G. **vieh**, O.N. **fē**, gen. **fjar**, A.S. **feoh**, **feo**, M.E. **feih**, **fee**, **fe**, originally *cattle*, but later *property in general, an estate, a compensation for service rendered*, O.N. **felag**, *a partnership* (from **fe** + **lag-**, Teut. base of O.N. **leggja**, *to lay*), *a laying together of money or property*, O.N. **felage**, A.S. (late) **feolagn**, M.E. **felawge**, **felaze**, **felawe**, **felow**, N.E. **fellow**, *a partner, one who lays down money in a joint undertaking with others*; O.H.G. **phāl**, M.H.G. **pfāl**, O.N. **pāl**, A.S. **pāl**, M.E. **pāl**, **pale**, N.E. **pale**, **pole** (Lat. loan-words); O.H.G. **pfalanza**, M.H.G. **phalenze**, **pfalze**, N.H.G. **pfalz**, O. Sax. **palinsa**, **palencia** (Lat. loan-words), lit. *a row or circle of stakes, the district so encircled*; M.H.G. **pfalenz-grave**, N.H.G. **pfalz-graf**, *the head of such district, a palatine*, Westpfal (Lat. **palus**); O.H.G. **pfant**, N.H.G. **pfiand**, Du. and O. Fris. **pand**, is sometimes regarded as a loan-word from Lat. **panctum**, *a thing pledged*, or from O.F. **pan**, *a shirt, a pledge, something taken* (from Lat. **pannus**, *a piece of cloth*), M.E. **pawne**, *a pledge*, 'because clothing is so frequently taken in pledge' (neither explanation is satisfactory¹); O.H.G. **phantinc** (from O.H.G. **pfant**), **phending**, **phenning**, M.H.G. **pfenninc**, N.H.G. **pfennig**, O.N. **penningr**, A.S. **pening**, **penig**, older form (835 A.D.) **pending**, M.E. **peni**, *a penny*, 1-12th of a shilling: the original meaning of the word is therefore *a token or pledge of value* (see Skeat's Eng. and Kluge's Germ. Dict.).² The two-penny pieces coined at Birmingham early in the century were called 'tokens.'

Celtic, Gael. **pog**, **pag**, Ir. **pog**, O. Ir. **poc**, Wel. **poc**, Bret. **pok**, Manx **paag** (from Lat. **pacem**), *the kiss of peace*; Ir. **pac**, **pacadh**, Gael. and Bret. **pac**, *a pack or bundle*. Macbain regards **pac** as an Eng. loan-word. Ir. **propa**, *a prop*, **propanach**, *a youth* (possibly loan-words from a corrupted form of **propago**).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, **pachyderm**, -atous, with other compounds of **pachy-**; **Areopagus**; **pachnolite**, *a mineral compound with frost-like crystals*, **pagurus**.

Latin, **paet**, **pacific**, **pacification**, -or; **compact** (vb., adj., subs.), -ness, **impinge**, **impact**, **paginate**, **propagate**, -ion, **pignorate** (vb. and

¹ So Diez, who gives Prov. **panar**, O.F. **paner**, Span. **apafiar**, *to take away*, and connects with the Romance words O.H.G. **phant**, O. Fris. **pand**. The taking of the raiment in pledge is referred to in the O.T.; see Exod. xxii. 26; Deut. xxiv. 13 and 17; Job xxii. 6, xxiv. 9 and 10; Prov. xx. 6. The explanation from **panctum** is doubtfully suggested by Pott.

² Kluge gives O.H.G. **pfropfo**, N.H.G. **pfropfen**, *a graft, layer* (from Lat. **propages** = It. **propaggine**, O.F. **provaîn**), and is inclined to regard the N.H.G. **pfro-pfen**, *a stopper, a stay, a prop* (introduced in the eighteenth century), as the same word with a changed meaning. Skeat seems to connect the Eng. **prop**, M.E. **proppe**, *a long staff*, with Ir. **propa**, Gael. **prop**,

adj.); **palate**, -al, -able, compounds of **palato-**; **pagan**, -ism, **pecuniary**, **impecunious**, **peculiar**, -ity, **peculate**, -ion.

L. Latin and Romance, **peace**, -ful, -able, &c., **appease**, **pay**, -ment, -able, &c., **repay**, &c., **pacify**, **impeach**, **peach**, to *inform against*, **despatch** (lit. to *free from hindrance*), **page**, **pageant**, -ry; **pale**, a *stake*, an *enclosed district* (cp. Lat. *pagus*), **palings**, **palisade**, **Palliser** (now a *proper name*, but originally 'one in charge of the pales or fences') **impale**, (dial.) **peel**, **palette**, **palette-knife**; **packet**, **package**, **packet-boat**; **feud**, a **fief** (Teut. through L. Lat.), **feudal**, -ism, **feudatory**, -ary, **fief**, **feoffee**, **enfeoff** (from Teut. thr. L. Lat. and F.), **feu**, **feuar**, **feuage**; **paynim**, **peasant**, -ry.

Teutonic, **fang** (vb. and subs.), **fang**, abbrev. of **fang-tooth**, **finger** (lit. *the catcher*),¹ **fadge** (obs. but used by Shakespeare), to *suit* (A S *fægan*), **fair** (*pleasing, suitable*), **fairness**, **unfair**, &c, **fain**, *glad, gladly* (I would **fain** see = 'I would be glad to see'); **pack** (subs. and vb.), **unpack**, &c. (Low Germ. from Celt.); **fee**, a *payment for service*; **fellow**, **fellowship** (O N. *felag*); **pawn**, **penny**, **pence**, **penniless**, from O.H.G. loan-word of uncertain origin; **Westphalia**, **Pfalzgraf**, **Palgrave** (surname), thr. M.H.G. from L. Lat.; **pole** (from Lat. thr. A.S. *pāl*).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PEK}}$, to *pluck, tear, pull, comb*.

Sanskrit, **paks-**, in **pakshman**, *eyelashes*, **pakshmalas**, *hairy, shaggy* (?).

Zend, **paç-**, in **paçnem**, *eyelashes*.

Greek, **πακ-**, in **πάκω**, to *pluck wool*, **πάκος**, a *fleece*, **πακτίω**, to *comb, shear*.

Latin, **pec-**, **pect-**, in **pectere**, **pexi** and -ui, **pex-um** and **pectitum**, to *comb*, **pesten**, a *comb*, **pectinare**, to *comb*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. **pettinare**, F. **peigner**, to *comb* (Lat. **pectinare**), Ital. **pettine**, **peigne**, *comb*, **peignoir**, *hair-dressing gown*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. **pesz-ti**, *plucks*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. **fahs**, A.S. **feax**, *hair*, O.N. **fax**, *mane*, M.E. **pax-wax** for **fax-wax** (compound of **fax**, *hair*, and **wax**, *the tendon in the neck of animals*). Skeat compares N.H.G. **haar-wachs**, and quotes a passage from Gautier de Bibbesworth: 'Et si ad le wenne' (**fax-wex**) 'au colle derere,' 'and he has **paxwax** at the back of his neck.'² O.H.G. **fehthan**, N.H.G. **fechten**, A.S. **fehtan**, M.E. **fehten**, **fihten**, N.E. **fight**.³

¹ Both Brugmann and Kluge are disposed to reject the more generally received derivation from O.H.G. **fah-an** (= ***fanh-an**); and also that from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{pek}}$, to *stick, point*, from which Lat. **pingere** is derived through a nasalised form. They prefer connecting both **finger** and **flat** with **pençe**, *five* (see pp. 622, 623).

² Skeat also cites, from Way, O.F. **le vendon**, *the pack-wax*.

³ So Brugmann, who extends the special sense of *comb* or *carding* to the more general meaning to *pluck, beat, hack, fight*. Kluge derives O.H.G. **fehthan**, &c., from $\sqrt{\text{pençe}}$ (which see, p. 623.)

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, pectinal, comb-like, pectinated, toothed like a comb.

Teutonic, Fairfax (prop. n. = fair-haired), pack-wax, fight, p. t. fought (?).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PEQ}}$, to cook, digest, ripen.

Sanscrit, pach-, pak-, in pachati, *cooks, digests, ripens*, pak-tis, *cooking, digestion*, pak-ha, *cooked, prepared, ripe*, pak-vas (s.s.).

Zend, pach-, pak-, in pachata, *to cook or be cooked*, naçu-pāka, *body-burning* (adj.).

Greek, πεπ-, ποπ- (final π = labialised Eur-Ar. q), in πέσσω, *Homer. (= *πεπσω)*, Att. πέπτω (fut. πέψω), *cook, soften, ripen, digest*; πεπτός, *cooked, &c.*, πεπτικός, *able to digest*, δυσπεψία, *indigestion*, πέπων. (adj.) *ripe*, (subs.) *a kind of melon, the digester*,¹ νόπανον, *a sacrificial cake*, ἄρτο-κόπος, *a baker of bread, a cook*; -κοπ-α, transposed form of $\sqrt{\text{poq-}}$ (cp. Lith. kepti, *to bake*).

Latin, coq-², pop- (cp. Gk. ποπ- in νόπανον), in coquere, *coxi, coctum, to cook, digest, ripen*, coctilis, *baked*, coctor, *a cook*, coquus, (post-class.) cocus, *a cook*, con-coquere, concoctum, *concoct*, decoquere, decoctum, *decoct*, co-quinus, *relating to cookery*, coquina (later cocina), *a kitchen*; culina (= *coquilina), *a kitchen*, præcox, -ocis, præcoquus, *early, ripe*, præcoqua, *Mart. apricot, the early ripe fruit*, popina, *a cook's shop*, pepo, (acc.) peponem (Gk. loan-word), *a kind of melon*.

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. cocere, Prov. cozer, O.F. cuire (= *cucire), *to cook*; Span. cocina, Ital. cucina, Prov. cozina, O.F. cuisine, *a kitchen*, Ital. cuccagna, cucagna, cocagna, Span. cucaña, O.F. cocagne, M.E. cokaygne,³ *fools' paradise*; N. Gk. παικδόκιον (Lat. præcoquum),

¹ Now called in Hindi the *Papai* fruit, which is credited with the property of *promoting digestion* and of *softening meats*. If Hindi *papai* is a Eur-Ar. word, it would demand a Sans. pap- as a by-form of pak-.

² The initial c is for p assimilated to the final of the root (cp. quinque for pînque = Gk. πέμπε (Brugmann). Another explanation is from a Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{QEQ-}}$ with labialised p in Gk., but Sans. pach- is against this. There may have been two forms of the root qeq- and peq-, already existing in the Eur-Ar. speech before the partition, of which the labial initial was preserved in Sans., Zend, Greek, Balto-Slav. generally, but not invariably, and the guttural in Latin and Teutonic.

³ Cuccagna, Cokaygne, &c., are connected by Grimm with the German *kuchen*, by Diez with the Romance forms cœca, cœcca, cœque, all formed on Lat. coquere; Latré and Scheler agree. Diez, however, also suggests connection with popular Ital. cuoco, *an egg, a darling*, and the Walloon cocagne, *an Easter egg*. Cuccagna in Florio is explained '*Zabbers-land*,' and is thus described in a poem of 1305 A.D. published by the Phil. Soc.:

'Fur in see by west spaygne
Is a lond thote cokaygne;

√PEQ-

βερικοκκον (Ar. al-berkūk, borrowed from the N. Gr.), Sp. albaricoque (from Ar.), Ital. albercocco, O.F. abrisoc, abricot (under influence, perhaps, of Lat. apricus, *sunny*, from which the fruit was supposed to receive its name), N.E. (early), apricock, (later) apricot; Ital. popone, Lat. pepe, O.F. pompon, M.E. pompon, pumpkin, nasalised form of Lat. pepon(em), N.E. (early), pumkin, (later) pumpkin, an adaptation of M.E. pumpkin, Span. and Port. pepino, Roum. pepene, a cucumber gourd, O.F. pepon, pepin, M.E. pepin, popin, the seed of a melon, &c., N.E. pip-pin the seed of a melon, apple, orange, &c., an apple grown from a pippin, O.F. and M.E. pepinerie, a nursery ground where fruit stones are planted for growing.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. peku, to cook, digest, pečŭm (supine), O. Slav. pečene, liver, from peku, to digest (cp. Gk. πειπτός, digested), Lith. kepena, from transposed form of √peq-, Lith. kepu, kepti, to bake (cp. Gk. ἄρο-κόμ-ος, bread-baker, cook), Lith. kepalas, loaf-bread.

Teutonic, O.H.G. choh, N.H.G. koch, A.S. cōc, a cook, Lat. cōcus, O.H.G. chohhen, N.H.G. kochen, A.S. cocan, M.E. coken, to cook, Lat. coquere, O.H.G. chuohho, M.H.G. kuoche, N.H.G. kuche, O.N. kaka, M.E. cake, (Latin loan-words), O.H.G. chuhhina, N.H.G. küche, A.S. cýcene, cícene, M.E. kyhene, kichene (Lat. or Romance cucina).¹

All of pastells beth the walls
Of fleis, of fis, of ruh met,
The likfullis that man mai et,
Fluren cakes beth the scingles alle,
Of eherche cloister, boure and halle,
The pinnes beth fat podinges.'

Cockney, M.E. coken-ey, coken-ey (= coken, gen. pl of cook, a cook + M.E. ey = A.S. eagan, egg), 'cock's egg' Cp. German hahnen-eier (s. s.) and Florio's definition of It. caccherelli, 'cackling of hens, also cock's eggs, or, as we say, cockneys.' Murray (*Hist. Diet.*) supposes that this term was originally applied to the small mis-shapen eggs, popularly called *cock's eggs*, and transferred from them (1) to a weakly and delicately reared child. 'Cokney, mammothrophus, a mother's suckling or darling (1483 A.D.), a child that sucketh long' (1590 A.D.), 'a nestle cock, one coaks'd or cockered, delicately bred and brought up' (1661 A.D.); 'Mammothreptus, a child sucking long, a child wantonly brought up, a cockney,' Ainsworth, *Lat. Diet.* 1780 (2) To townsmen, as more effeminate than the country-bred: 'In this great cytees, as London, York, Perusy and such, the children be so nyceoly and delicately brought up that comonly they can little good' (Whitinton, 1521 A.D.). Cp. Thersytes, sect. xvi. p. 61, 'Whye beggars have lyce, and cockneys are nyce.' And (3) it became a special nickname for a Londoner; see Morrison's *Itin.* 1617 A.D., 'Londoners and all within the sound of Bow-bells are in reproch called Cocknies, and eaters of buttered tostes.' Cockayne and Cockney are thus quite unconnected words, the first being derived from Lat. coquere through a Teutonic or Romance channel, while the last is of English growth, from A.S. ooc (see p. 168). The connection with Ital. cuoco, an egg, a darling, and Walloon cocogne, if established, would, however, transfer both Cockayne and Cockney to √qeq-, p. 167.

¹ Kluge seems disposed to connect with this root √PEQ- O.H.G. feigr, doomed to die, destined to death, O.N. feigr, A.S. fage (s. s.), M.E. fele, feie, N.E. fey, fey, Du. veeg, near to death, N.H.G. feige, cowardly, feig, a coward, Scotch fey, destined for death. He cites Sans. pak-vas, ripe, as the connecting link as regards the sense, as though the root-meaning of these Teutonic words were ripe for death.

Celtic, Wel. *pobi*, Bret. *pibi*, to *bake*, Bret. *pober*, Corn. *peber*, a *baker*, Bret. *poaza*, to *cook*; Ir. *cocaire*, a *cook*, *coicine*, a *kitchen* (loan-words from Lat.).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanscrit (thr. Hindi), *papai* (?), a *kind of fruit like a melon and filled with seeds*.

Greek, *pepsine*, *peptic*, *dys-peptic*, -*sia*

Latin, *coction*, *coctile*, *con-* *de-* *coct*, -*ion*, *culinary*, *precocious*, -*ity*, *precociousness*

L. Latin and Romance, *cuisine*, *Cokayne*, *apricot*¹; *pippin*, an *apple grown from seed, fruit seed*, *pip* (shortened form), *pumpkin*.

Teutonic, but from Latin or Romance loan-words, *cook*, *cooking*, *cake kitchen*, also Scot. *fey* (see 612, note 1)

Eur-Ar. √**PET**, *move towards, fall, fly, descend, light upon, sink*.

Sanscrit, *pat-*, in *patati*, *falls, flies*, *pattra*, a *feather, wing*, *patayati*, *causes to fall*, *patākā*, a *flag*, *pra-patas*, *flying forward* (cp. Lat. *præpes*, -*etis*).

Zend, *pat-*, in *pataiti*, *falls, flies*, *patara*, a *wing, feather*.

Greek, *πετ-*, *πτ-*, in *πέτομαι*, to *fly*, aor. *ἔπτην*, *πτέρον*, *πτίλον*, *πτέρυξ*, a *wing*, *περύγιον*, a *pinnacle or turret*, *περίς*, *fern*,² so called from its feathery leaf; *ὑκνέτης*, *ὠκύντερος*, *swift-flying, swift-winged*, *πίπτω* (= *πι-πέτ-ω*, redupl.), to *fall*, *πέ-πτ-ωκα* perf., *πτῶσις*, a *falling, declension*, *πτῶμα*, a *corpse*, *σύμ-πτ-ωμα*, a *falling or occurring together, a symptom*, *ἀσύμ-πτ-ωτος*, *not falling together*, *πταίω*, to *cause to fall* (cp. Sans. *patāy-ati*, s s).

Latin, *pet-*, in *pet-ere*, -*ivi*, -*ii*, -*itum*, to *go to, seek for, ask, light upon*, *penna*, a *wing or feather* (O. Lat. *pesna*, for *petna*: cp. O. Ir. *etn* for [p]etn, a *wing*), *pennatus*, *winged*, *petitio*, a *petition*, *petulans*, *fretful, peevish, saucy* (a pres. pt. of obs. *petulare*, freq. of *peters*, to *assail in word, to be forward, insolent*), *petulantia*; *ap-peters*, *seek for, desire*, *appetentia*, *appetitus*, *competere* (trans. to *seek together, (intrans.) to occur together, be suitable to, sufficient for, competent*, -*tis*,

¹ The sequence is Lat. *præcoquus*, Gk. *βελκόκος*, Arab *al-berkuk*, Span. *albaricoque*, Ital. *albercoche*, O. F. *abrisce*, N. F. *abricot*, Eng. *apricock*, *apricot*.

² N. E. *fern* is not derived from *περίς*, but from Eur-Ar. √*per-* for √(s)*per-*, to *stretch out*; cp. Sans. *para-am*, a *wing, feather, leaf*, O. H. G. *fara*, A. S. *feara*. (See Brugmann, ii. 140, who cites there Lith. *sparnas*, a *wing*, i. e. 'that which is extended, or the flapper'.)

√PET

competitio, competitor, impetere, to attack, rush on, impetus, onset, violence, impetuosus, repetere, to repeat, repetitio, præpes, -etis, flying forward, swiftly (cp. Sans. prapatas); propitius, flying in advance, favourable (a term of augury used of birds 'qui secundo auspicio ante eum volant qui auspicatur,' Cic.), propitiari, to render favourable, per-pet-uus, continuing through, permanent; pinna¹ (a variant of penna), a wing, feather, a key or stop of a water-organ, pinnatus, winged, feathered; accipiter (for *acupiter?), a hawk (cp. Gk. ὠκύπτερος, ὠκύπτερος, the swift-winged, and Lat. acupediū, swift-footed).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. pignone, a dyke, wharf, O.F. pignon, only found with senses a kernel, a pinna, a gable (Brachet), from Lat. pinna, a peak, but the M.E. pinion, the joint of a bird's wing, implies a dialectic O.F. pignon² with the same sense, from pinna, a feather; Ital. pennone, a flag, a bunch of feathers, O.F. pennon, penon, panon, a flag, pennons, pl., the feathers of an arrow, M.E. penon, pennon, N.E. pennon, pennant, a flag (t is here redundant, as in tyrant, ancient), see Diez under pennone, and cp. Sans. patākā, a flag; O.F. penne, M.E. penne, a quill, a pen; O.F. repeter, M.E. repeten, to repeat, O.F. appetit, M.E. appetyt, O.F. pimperlle, pimpinelle, Ital. pimpinella (regarded by Diez as corrupted from Lat. bipennula. L. Lat. bipinella, pipinella, bimpinella, with double wings), the name of a flower, pimperl (the m may be due to a supposed connection with Lat. pampinus, a tendril).

Teutonic, Goth. *fithra, O.H.G. fēdara, N.H.G. feder, O.N. fjōdhr, A.S. fēdher, M.E. feder, a feather, A.S. finn, O. Swed. fina, Dan. finne, M.E. fynne, fin, finned, having fins, from Lat. pinna, a wing,³ Goth. finthan, O.H.G. and A.S. findan, O.N. finna, to light upon, find, M.E. fundling, a foundling.

Celtic, O. Ir. etn, en, Wel. edn, Corn. hethen, Bret. ezn, a fowl, ni itar, 'is not found' (by loss of initial p for petn, pen, pitar); O. Wel. atan, N. Wel. aden, a feather, wing.

¹ Pinna, in the sense of a sharp point or end, a peak, is probably from the same root as spic-a, spic-ulum, spina = spicna, with common loss of s before p. Pinna (for *picna), the battlement of a wall, a turret, may be from the same root; or pinna = penna, used with this sense in imitation of Gk. πτερυγος. For Brugmann's explanation see under Eur.-Ar. √pen-.

² So Skeat; and the Century Dict. gives 'pinion, plume, feather of an arrow,' as senses of O.F. pignon. Korting gives only the sense of pinna, from Lat. pinna (a. s.), which Brugmann connects with Gk. πτερος, Lat. pennis, O.H.G. fana, a flag, A.S. fana, and derives from √pen-, a later form of √(s)pen-, to stretch; the radical notion in these words, he says, is that of 'something extended.' This would apply to O.F. pignon, pennon.

³ See Brugmann's alternative explanation of Lat. pinna, and also that given under √pik- = √(s)pik-. It is probable that the derivatives of these three roots, √pet-, √pen- and √pik-, have been mixed up with each other, and it is difficult to decide to which root they respectively belong.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, words compounded with *ptero-*, *-pterus*, *-ptery*, as *pteropod*, *ptero-sauria*, *lepidopterous*, *coleopterous*, &c., *apteryx*, *diptera*; *symptom*, *-atic*, *asymptotes*, *ptosis*, a falling of the upper eyelid, *ptomaine*, an alkaloid formed during putrefaction (medical), *diptote* (grammatical term).

Latin, *petition*, *-er*, *pennate*, *petulant*, *-ce*; *compete*, *-ition*, *-itor*, *competent*, *-ce*, *-cy*, *impetus*, *impetuous*, *-osity*, &c.: *appetence*, *repetition*, *propiti-ous*, *-ate*, *-ion*, &c.; *perpetual*, *-te*, *-ity*, &c; *pinnate*, *pinnacle* (?), *accipitrine*, *hawk-like*; *centri-petal*, *seeking or falling towards the centre*, a word coined from the Lat. by Newton in his 'Principia,' 1687

L Latin and Romance, *pinion* (subs.), the joint of a wing, *pinion* (vb.), to fasten a bird's pinions, to tie the elbows behind the back, *pennon*, *pennant* (?), *pen*, *repeat*, *repeater*, &c.; *appetite*, *pimpernel* (?).

Teutonic, *feather*, *-y*, *feather-bed*, &c; *fin* (?), a Teutonic loan-word from Lat *pinna*; *find*, *found*, *foundling*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PED}}$ $\sqrt{\text{POD}}$, to fall, go, step, tread, obtain, catch, (as subs.)
foot, footstep.

Sanskrit, *pad-*, in *pad-yati*, falls, goes, comes, &c, *pādyati*, causes to fall, to bring to ruin, *pad-as*, *pādas*, a foot, pace, step, standing ground, position, a word, metrical foot, *padāti*, a foot-soldier, *padyas*, relating to the foot, a pedestrian (cp. Lat. *pedes*, *peditis*, s.s.), *padyam*, verse, metre, *pad-ra*, a village, a district, Hindi *tin-pae*, a three-footed table.

Zend, *pad-*, in *pad-yaita*, falls, goes, treads, *padhas*, in *tri-padhas*, three-footed, *pado*, a country, ground, land.

Greek, *πεδ-*, *ποδ-*, in *πέδον*, the ground, i.e. the 'trodden,' used with reference also to a particular spot, *πεδίον*, the plain, *πέζα* (= *πέδ-ια*), the foot, end, edge, extremity of a body, *πεζός* (= *πέδ-ιος*), on foot (cp. Sans. *padyas*), *τέτραπεζα* (for *τετρά-πεζα*), a four-footed table, *τραπέζιον*, a figure of four unequal sides; *πέδη*, *πέδιον*, a fetter, *πέδιλον*, a sandal, *ἑμπεδος*, firm, strong; *πούς*, *ποδός*, a foot, *ποδαῖον*, a shoe, *πόδιον*, a foot-stool, a raised standing-place, *ποδάγρα*, a foot-trap, a gout in the foot, *ἐμπόδιος*, in the way of, *τρίπους*, *τρίποδος*, three-footed *πλατύπους*, broad-footed, *ἀντίποδες*, the *Antipodes* (Strabo).

Latin, *ped-*, in *pēs* (= *peds*), gen. *pedis*, a foot, *peda*, a footstep,

PED-

POD-

pedalis, relating to the foot, bi- tri- quadru- centi- milli- **pes**, of 2, 3, 4, 100, 1000 feet, **pedare**, to prop, **pedamen**, **pedamentum**, a prop for vines, **pediculus**, a little foot, **pedes**, -itis, a foot-soldier, **pedester**, -tris, -tre, pedestrian, **pedica**, a fetter, **pedum**, a shepherd's crook for catching sheep by the feet; **podium** (loan-word from Gk. πόδιον), a raised standing place ('*podia ternis alta pedibus fabricant*,' Plant.), specially a balcony in the amphitheatre next to the arena, for the emperor and his officers; **impedire**, to shackle the feet, hinder, **impedimentum**, a hindrance, **expedire**, to set free the feet, remove obstacles, hasten, clear the way, send out, despatch, **expeditus**, marching with little baggage, **expeditio**, a sending out, **expedit** (impers.), it profits, is expedient, **pessum**, 'to the bottom ground,' from ***pedum** (in op-pidum) + **versum** = **ped-versum**, 'ground-ward' (cp. **susum**, **sursum** = **sub-versum**), **pessum-ire**, to go to ruin, **pessum-dare**, to ruin; **oppidum**, O. Lat. **op-pedum** (**op-pedels**, abl. pl. in *Lex Servilia*), lit. over against the district (cp. Gk. πῑδov, above), a stronghold,¹ or place of refuge for the inhabitants, afterwards a town, also an enclosure in the circus from which the chariots started.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. **piede**, Prov. **pe-s**, O.F. **pied**, a foot, 'pied pouldre,' 'dusty foot,' the name of a court held on market day with the power of summary jurisdiction and punishment on the spot over offenders. From the expression 'extranei mercatores' used by Du Cange, it seems to have been intended to prevent the sale of goods by traders from other places who had not the right of sale, and were detected by their dusty feet and other marks of travel. **F. cap à piè**, from head to foot, Ital. **piedestallo**, O.F. **piestal**, M.E. **pede-stal**, **pedestal** (a compound of **piede** = Lat. **pes** + O.E.G. **stal**, a standing-place); Ital. **espedire**, **spedire**, to free from hindrances,² **L. Lat. and O. Ital. impedicare**, Prov. **empedegar**, O.F. **empegier**, N.F. **empiéger**, to embarrass, hinder (for N.F. **empêcher**, **dépêcher**, see under $\sqrt{\text{pek}}$, $\sqrt{\text{peg}}$, p. 606); **poggio** (Lat. **podium**), Prov. **puog**, **puoc**, O.F. **puye**, **pue**, M.E. **puwe**, a balcony, raised seat, a reading desk, in a church an enclosed pew; **L.**

¹ 'In the Vedic hymns the "pura" (Gk. πόλις) was a stronghold strengthened by earthworks and ditches, whither in time of danger (of war and floods—the only occasions on which these were occupied) the inhabitants betook themselves with their goods and chattels' (Schrader, *Prehist. Antig.* p. 140). 'Among the southern Slavs, as Kraus relates, every župa (the district inhabited by a pieme, i.e. tribe) was bound to erect a stronghold for its own defence in a spot adapted by nature for the purpose. The stronghold was the political and, in ancient times, also the religious centre of the whole župa; here the elders of the župa assembled for their common deliberations; this was their base in war, their place of retreat in time of attack' (ib. p. 403).

² The English word **speed** is not derived from Ital. **spedire** nor from **F. expédier** (= Lat. **expeditare**), but its original meaning is *success*, and its root Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{spēdh}}$, an extension of $\sqrt{\text{spe-}}$, to increase, thrive, be prosperous (cp. A.E. **speðan**, etc., to succeed, prosper).

Lat. *appodians*, It. *appoggiare*, Span. *apoyar*, O.F. *appuyer*, to *prop*, support, O.F. *appui*, a *prop* or *support*; It. *pedone*, Span. *peon*, Port. *pião*, Anglo-Indian *peon*, originally *foot-soldier*, now a *messenger*; F. *pétiole*, the *foot-stalk* of a *leaf* (L. Lat. *petiolus*, a *little foot*), Ital. *pedone*, O.F. *paon*, *peon*, M.E. *poun*, *paune*, a *pawn* in *chess*, supposed by Littré to be the same word as *paon*, a *peacock*, but better referred to Span. or Port. from L. Lat. *pedone(m)*, *foot-soldier*¹ (see Skeat ad. vb.), L. Lat. *peda*, *pedica*, *petia*, *pegia*, *petium*, since 8th century a *measure of land*, *four toises* (= 24 feet) square, Span. *pieza*, Prov. *pessa*, O.F. *piece*, N.F. *pièce*, a *piece*,² M.E. *pecemele*, a compound, of *pece* (= O.F. *piece*) + *mele* (= A.S. *mæl*, a *portion*), N.E. *pièce-meal*, (lit.) *piece by piece* (*mele* was used as a kind of distributive suffix, as *piece* is now, one a *piece* = *one to each*); Ital. *pitetto*, *petitto*, Prov. *petitz*, O.F. *petit*, *small*, with O.F. dim. *petitet*, M.E. *petit*, *pettie*; O.F. **trivette*, M.E. *trevid*, *treuettis*, probably a corruption from Lat. *triped-em*, N.F. *tripied*, *trépied*, a *three-footed stool*; M.E. *pedegru*, *pedegrw*, *petygrwe*, later *pedegre*, N.E. *pedigree*: of French origin, found in earliest document temp. Henry IV., as *pe de gre*; M.E. *pedigree* may be a popular etymology from some word now lost, and an adaptation of *piéd de grue*, *crane's foot*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *pad-as*, *sole of the foot*, *peda*, *foot-mark*, O. Slav. *pada*, *pasti*, to *fall*, O. Slav. *postu*, to *fast*, Lith. *pudas*, *pod-os*, a *vessel* (?).

Teutonic, *fat-*, *fot-*, in Goth. *fōtus*, O.H.G. *fuoz*, N.H.G. *fuss*, O.N. *fotr* (pl. *fætr*), A.S. *fot* (pl. *fēt*), M.E. *fōt*, *foot* (pl. *fet*, *feet*), N.E. *foot*, M.E. *foting*, *standing-ground*, N.E. *footing*, A.S. *fæt*, O.N. *fet*, a *pace*, a *step*, a *track*, M.E. *fetlakkes*, *fitlock* (a compound of probably M.E. *fet*, *feet*, or M.E. *feter*, a *shackle* + O.N. *lokr*, a *tuft of hair*), N.E. *fitlock*, M.H.G. *vizze-loch*, N.H.G. (dial.) *fizlach*, *fiszloch*, Du. *vit-lok*, N.E. *fitlock*, (dial.) *fetter-lock*; O.H.G. *feszera*, O.N. *fjōturr*, O. Sax. and A.S. *feter*, M.E. *feter*, *fetter*, a *shackle for the feet*, O.H.G. *gi-fezzaron*, O.N. *fjōtra*, A.S. *ge-feterian*, M.E. *feteren*, to *fetter*; Goth. **fath-ils*, a *sword-belt*,³ O.H.G. *fezzil*, N.H.G. *fessel*, O.N. and A.S. *fetill*, a *sword-belt*, *band*, *strap*, *girdle*, *chain*, cp. M.E. *fettlen*, orig. to *bind*, later to *arrange*, *prepare*, *fettle*, A.S. *fettan*, *fetjan*, *fatjan*, M.E. *feten*, N.E. (early) *fet*

¹ This is, I think, the true explanation of the word. Kortling wrongly connects F. *pion*, a *foot-soldier*, *pawn* at *chess*, with **pe-*, and gives as the radical sense of the word a *man with a pike*. But see p. 171 and the Sans. *chatur-anga* = *four divisions of an army*, 'infantry,' &c.

² For another derivation of these words, see n. 4, p. 254-5. Littré accepts the one given in the text, but declares F. *petit*, *little*, to be of unknown origin.

³ Kluge questions the connection of Goth. *fathils*, &c., with O.H.G. *feszera*, &c., on account of its different meaning. But the special sense of a *fetter* may have been applied more generally.

√PED-
√POD-

(now obsolete, but used by Shakespeare), *bring* (cp. O.N. *feta*, to find one's way), later *fetch*, in sense of *reaching, arriving at*, A.S. *fæt* (pl. *fātu*), O.N. *fat*, a vessel, baggage, (pl.) *föt*, clothes, O.H.G. *faz*, N.H.G. *fass*, M.E. *fat*, in wine-fat, N.E. *vat*, cp. O.H.G. *fazzen*, N.H.G. *fassen*, compass, contain, lay hold of, load, to prepare oneself by putting on arms or clothing, to go,¹ Goth. *fastan*, O.H.G. *fastian*, to hold, contain, keep, N.H.G. *festen*, *festigen*, O.N. *festa*, A.S. *fæstan*, to make fast, strengthen, secure. The same word has the special religious sense of keeping the appointed fasts of the Church by abstaining from food: perhaps, as suggested by Kluge, with the underlying sense of self-restraint in eating and drinking.² O.H.G. *festinon*, O.N. *fastna*, A.S. *fæstnian*, M.E. *fastnien*, *fastnen*, to fasten, bind, A.S. *fæstness*, a fastness, a stronghold; O.H.G. *fasti*, N.H.G. *fest*, O.N. *fastr*, A.S. *fæst*, *fast* (adj.), O.H.G. *fasto*, O.N. *fast*, A.S. *fæste*, *feste*, M.E. *faste*, *feste* (adv.), firmly, with force, quickly, close by, near to, cp. N.H.G. *fast*, almost, nearly.

Celtic, O. Ir. *tre-ode* for *tre[p]ode*, three-pointed, (lit.) three-footed, O. Ir. *uide*, a journey, N. Ir. *uidh*, a step, pace (for [p]uidh: cp. Lat. *tripudium*).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

Sanskrit, (thr. Hindi) *teapoy*.

Greek, *trapèze* (thr. French), *trapezium*, *octopus*, *platypus*, *tripod*, *podagra*, *chiroprapist*, *orthopædic*, 'foot-straightening,' a corrupt form

¹ There is great difficulty in explaining with an approach to correctness the origin and history of the words here treated (1) A.S. *fetian*, and *feccan*, *feccean* Murray supports the view that *feccean* is an altered form of *fetian*, M.E. *fet*, a synonym of *fetch* in various senses, on the ground that the *ce* in *feccean* has developed from the *ti* of *fetian*, pronounced as *fetyan*, and that in the conjugation of *fetian*, the *ce* is found only in the forms with *i*, but in those where the *i* does not occur *feta*, *fetast*, *fetadh* remain unchanged. Brugmann connects A.S. *fmo*, *fmocean*, *feccean* with O.H.G. *fah*, N.H.G. *fach*, which he refers to √pek- √peg-, to *fix* (which, see p. 608).

(2) Murray says of A.S. *fetian*, M.E. *fet*. 'Its affinities are obscure; possibly it is related by ablaut to A.S. *fwt*, a step, *fæt*, a vessel, O.H.G. *fazzon*, N.H.G. *fassen*, to hold, grasp, seize.'

(3) Kluge says the various senses given to O.H.G. *fazzon*, N.H.G. *fassen*, make it probable that two roots have become confused in them: cp. O.H.G. *faz*, a vessel, cup-board, box, N.H.G. *fass*, a cask, O.N. *fat* (sing.), a basket, luggage, baggage, *föt* (pl.), clothes, dress, A.S. *fwt*, M.E. *fat*, *fet*, *vat*, a vat, vessel, N.E. *vat*, all of which belong to a root with the primary sense of holding; to which also N.H.G. *fetze*, *fitze*, clothes, wearing apparel, perhaps also O.H.G. *fessil*, N.H.G. *fessel*, a belt, may be referred, while *fazzon* (cp. M.H.G. *sich vassen*), to go, comes nearer to A.S. *fwt*, a step.

² Murray (*Hist. Dict.*) remarks: Goth. *fastan* has also the sense to keep, observe, of which the sense to fast was originally a specific application (cp. L. Lat. *observare*, to fast). In accord with this presumed derivation, the ecclesiastical use of the word is here placed first, though its general application, to go without food, is found in A.S. and all the modern Teutonic languages. Cp. Lat. *dies fasti*, days on which the legal courts were open, *festum*, a holiday, *festival*, both from Eur.-Ar. √bhe-, to declare, Gr. *φημι*, Lat. *fari*, to say, declare.

of orthopodie, antipodes, podophyllin, a plant, so called from the fancied resemblance of its leaf ($\phiύλλον$) to a foot; compounds of -pod, *podo-*.

Latin, *pedal* (adj. and subs.), *biped*, *quadruped*, *centi-* *milli-* *pede*, *pediment* (corrupt for *pedament*), *pedicle*, *pedicel*, *pedestrian*; *impede*, *impediment*, *expedite*, -*ition*, -*itious*, -*ient*, -*ieny*; *oppidan*.

L. Latin and Romance, *pie*-powder court, *capapie*, *pedestal*. *pew*, *point d'appui*, *peon*, *pawn*, *piece* (?), *piecemeal*, &c., *petiole*, *trivet*, *trevet*; perhaps *pedigree*,¹ *petty*, *petticoat*, *pettifogger*, *pettitoes*.

Teutonic, *foot*, *feet*, *footman*, *foot-ball*, &c., *web-footed*, *club-footed*, &c., *footing*, to 'pay your footing' = to pay a charge often demanded from a new employé on joining a workshop; *fetlock*, *fetter* (subs. and vb.), *fettle*, *fet* (obs.), perhaps *fetch*, *vat*, *fat* in *wine-fat*, *fast*, *fastness*, *steadfast*, *fasten*, *fastening* (subs.), *fast*, to abstain from food.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PETH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PENTH}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PNTH}}$ (probably an extended form of $\sqrt{\text{PET}}$ or $\sqrt{\text{PED}}$), a way, &c.

Sanscrit, *path-*, *panth-*, in *pathas*, *pathis*, *panthas*, a path, road. The 'Petersburg Dict.' has *pathas* with the meaning 'water,' and *pathis* 'sea,' *pathyas*, customary, fit, as subs *fortune*, good luck.

Zend, *path-*, *pant-*, in *pathim* (acc. sing.), a path, *pantão* (nom.), *pantām* (acc. sing., s.s.).

Greek, $\pi\alpha\tau-$, $\pi\omicron\upsilon\tau-$, in $\pi\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, tread, walk, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\varsigma$, a trodden way, a path, $\pi\epsilon\acute{\rho}\iota\pi\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$, a walking-ground, a covered walk, $\pi\epsilon\acute{\rho}\iota\pi\alpha\tau\eta\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$, walking about, a name given to Aristotle and his disciples because he taught them while walking in the $\pi\epsilon\acute{\rho}\iota\pi\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ of the Lyceum at Athens; $\pi\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$, the sea: cp. Homer's $\dot{\upsilon}\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\ \kappa\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\sigma\theta\alpha$, the watery paths, also Hindi Ganga (the river Ganges = a going, way of going? from $\sqrt{\text{gam-}}$, to go).

Latin, *pont-*, in *pons*, *pontis*, a road, a crossing, plank over a stream, *pontifex*,² a title, a Roman officer, supposed to be a compound of *pons* + *fex*, from *facere*, as ordinarily explained. In accordance with this explanation, these pontifices were said to have the charge of roads

¹ Perhaps from a fancied resemblance of the stem and branches to a crane's shank and outspreading foot.

² The pontifices were a college of five appointed by Numa Pompilius (second king of Rome), of whom one was chief, with the title of Pontifex Maximus. This has now become the title of the Pope. (See Cic. *de Rep.* ii. 4: 'Et sacris, a principum numero, quinque pontifices præfecit.') The pontifices kept the register of the dies fasti and had the superintendence of all religious matters.

PETH-
PENTH-
PŲTH-

and bridges; of this, however, there is no historical confirmation,¹ and for the reasons stated in the note I have preferred the explanation which places it under *penge*. *Pontus*, the sea (Gk. loan-word), *ponto* (gen. -onis, Cæsar), a kind of heavy transport-boat used by the Gauls, a *punt*, *pontonium* (Isidorus), a river-boat, a ferry-boat (prob. of Celtic origin).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *ponte*, Prov. and O.F. *pont*, a bridge, Ital. *pontone*, a great broad boat, a pontoon, F. *ponton*, a ferry-boat, L. Lat. *pontagium*, a bridge toll.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *pati*, O. Pruss. *pintis*, a road.

Teutonic, o. and N.H.G. *pfad*, O. Sax. *path*, A.S. *pæth*, Du. *pad*, M.E. *path*, *peth*, N.E. *path*, all loan-words, but from what source is uncertain. They must have been in general use among the Teutonic races before the Christian era, as indicated by the *th* of A.S. *pæth*, and therefore cannot be borrowed directly from Gk. *πάρος*, as the Teutonic has no Greek loan-words until after the Christian era. It may, however, have been borrowed from some other Eur-Ar. people, who have retained a form of the original word (cp. O. Slav. *pati*, O. Pruss. *pintis*, a path), or had borrowed the Gk. *πάρος* (Kluge, 'Etyim. Dict.' ad vb). A.S. and M.E. *punt*, M.L.G. *punte*, Du. *ponte*, *pont* (from *ponto*), N.E. *punt*, a flat-bottomed boat.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, Peripatetic, Helles-pont, Negropont, Pontus.

Latin, transpontine, cispontine.

L. Latin and Romance, pontoon, pontage.

Teutonic, *path*, *pathless*, *footpath*, *pad*,² to go on foot, probably from Du. *pad*, a path; *paddle*, *foot-pad*; *punt*, loan-word from Lat. *ponto* (a Latino-Gallic word); Scot. *peddle*, to paddle.

¹ Cicero's statement that the number of the pontifices was five, and that they were instituted by Numa Pompilius, who was of Sabine origin, makes it a very attractive suggestion that *ponti-fex* may be a later form of an earlier *pompī* (cp. *Pontius* = *Pompeius*) + *fex*, a compound word of which *pompī* is the old Sabine form (*pompe*) = classical *quinque* (five), referring to the number of the pontifices, and *-fex* a derivative of *fascio* in the religious sense of an offerer of a sacrifice. The real origin of the word being lost sight of under its new form *pontifex*, the charge of roads and bridges was assigned to the office as an explanation.

² *Pad* in *padlock* is not connected with this root, but is a compound of *pad*, a basket, *hempel*, a dialectic word of unknown origin, but still found in *pad-lex*, earlier *pad-fex*, one who carries goods for sale in a basket.

Eur-Ar. PENQE, *five*, **PENQ-TOS**, *fifth*, **PENQ-DEKX**, *fifteen*.

Sanscrit, panchan (5), panchatas (5th), panchadaças (15), panchât *the sum of five*.

Zend, panchan (5), puxdha (5th), panchadaçan (15).

Armenian, hing (5), hinger-ord (5th), hnge-tasan (15).

Greek, πέντε, *Æol.* πέμπε (5), πέμπτος (5th), πεντεκαίδεκα (15), πεντεκοστός (50th), ἡ πεντεκοστή (*sc.* ἡμέρα), *Pentecost*, πεντάγωνος*, *with five angles or sides*; with many other compounds of πεντα-; πεντάγραμμον, also called πένταλφα, *a five-pointed star*, used by the Pythagoreans as their seal or symbol, which afterwards came to have a magical significance; *pentacle* was used by early writers in this sense, and it is found in Scott's 'Marmion,' iii. 20: 'upon his breast a pentacle.'

Latin, *quinque* (5) (for *pinque*, according to Brugmann), *quintus*, for *quino-tus* (5th), *quindecim* (15), *quingagesimus* (50th), *quincunx*, *an arrangement of five as marked on dice*, *quinarium*, *containing five*, *Quintana*, *a street in the Roman camp*, intersecting the two legions so as to separate the fifth manipule and turma from the sixth (it was the camp market and place of business); *quintuplex*, *fivefold*. The old Italic names for *five* were: Samnite (Sabine) *pompe*, Osc. *pompe* or *pumpe*, Umbr. *pumpe* (cp. Gk. πέμπε); Osc. *pomp-tis*, *for the fifth time* (cp. πέμπτος), Sabine or Oscan *Puntiis* = *Pontius*, as written in the Greek character Πομπτιis = *Pomptius*, *Pontius* = *Quinctius*; Umbr. *Pumpeñias*,¹ Osc. *Pumperias* = *Pompilius* and later Roman *Quinctilius*, Osc. *Pumpaiians* = *Pompeianus*, *Pontifex* (for *pompifex*), *one of the five chief priests of Rome* (*pontifex*: *pontifices*, as *duumvir*, *decemvir* to *duumviri*, *decemviri*). It may be supposed that Numa Pompilius, whose surname proves his Sabine origin, and who was the founder of the old Roman religious system, would introduce the Sabine institutions, and at the same time the Sabine name *pompi-fex*, afterwards changed to Latin *pōtifex* (see footnote to $\sqrt{\text{path}}$ $\sqrt{\text{pont}}$). *Pontificalis*, *relating to a pontifex*, *pontificatus*, *pontificate*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *cinque*, O.F. *cinc*, N.F. *cing* (5), *quinze* (15), *cinque-cento*, short for *mille cinque-cento* (1500), *a term applied to the art and architecture of the sixteenth century* (the Renaissance period, characterised by the return to the classical forms), O.F. *cink-foil* (Lat. *quinguefolium*), N.F. *quinte-feuille*, *cinquesfoil*, *potentilla*

¹ The Umbrian *r* represented a modified sound of *d*, which in the Latin inscriptions is expressed by *rs*, and occasionally by *r* or *s*. Its pronunciation is not fixed. Brugmann says it was 'of the nature of an *r* leaning to an *sch*-sound.' Perhaps something like the Dutch pronunciation of *sch*- in *Schiedam*.

ENQE**ENQ-TOS****ENQ-****DEK̃M̃**

reptans, O.F. *cink porz* (Lat. *quinque portus*), *five ports on the south-east coast of England*, Port. *quinta*,¹ *a farm, a manor*, Ital. *quintana*, F. *quintaine*, *a military sport, tilting at the figure of a man in armour*, probably, as Skeat suggests, from its being originally practised in the *quintana* of the Roman camp, Ital. *quintetto*; O.F. *pontife*, *pontiff*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *penki* (5), *penk-tas* (5th, cp. Lat. *quinctus*, Osc. *pompt-is*), O. Slav. *peti* (5), probably an abstract term like *decad*, *petu* (5th).

Teutonic, Goth. *fimf*, *fin*, O.H.G. *fimf*, *finf*, N.H.G. *fünf*, O.N. *fimm*, A.S. *fiƿ* (5), O.H.G. *fimfto*, *funfto*, N.H.G. *funfte*, A.S. *fiƿta*, O.N. *fimmta* (5th); Goth. *fimf-taihan*, O.H.G. *finf-zehan*, N.H.G. *funf-zehn*, O.N. *fimmtan*, A.S. *fiƿteon* (15), Goth. *fimftigis*, O.H.G. *finfzug*, N.H.G. *funfzig*, O.N. *fimmtigir*, A.S. *fiƿtiȝ* (50), A.S. *fiƿ-teodha* (50th), O.H.G. *pfingustin*, O. Sax. *pincoston*, N.H.G. *pfingsten* (loan-words from *πεντεκοστή*), *Pentecost*. Kluge is inclined to refer N.H.G. *finger* to *pfingste*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *coic* (5), *coiced* (5th), O. Wel. *pimp* (5), *pimpet* (5th), Gael. *coig*, N. Ir. *cuig*, N. Wel. *pump*, Corn. *pymp*, Bret. *pemp* (5).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanscrit, *punch*, the well-known beverage, an Anglo-Indian word from *panchan*, *five*, because composed of *five ingredients* (spirits, water, lemon-juice, sugar, spice); *panchayat*, a committee of five arbitrators.

Greek, compounds with *pente-*, *penta-*, as *pente-cost*, *penta-meter*, a line of five measures, *penta-teuch*, of five books, *penta-gon*, &c., *pentacle*.

Latin, *quingagesima*, *quincunx*, *quinary*, *quintuple*, *quinquennial*, *quintessence* (Lat. *quinta essentia*), lit. *the fifth*, i.e. *the highest essence*, in reference to the old classification of the elements (Old Sanscrit and Aristotelian), earth, air, fire, water, and æther the fifth and highest. The Roman names *Quintus*, *Quinctius*, *Quintilius*, *Quintilis* (*July*, the fifth month of the old Roman calendar); *Pompeius*, *Pompeii*, *Pompilius*, *Pontius*, *Pontifex*, *pontifical*, *pontificate*.

L. Latin and Romance, *cing*, the five throw on dice, *cinque-cento*, *cinquefoil*, *cinque-ports*, *quintain*, *quintet*, *quinta*, a Portuguese land estate.²

Teutonic, *five*, *fifth*, *fifteen*, -th, *fifty*, -ieth, *five*, a five-pound note, *five*, a game.

¹ So called because the holders or tenants had to pay the fifth of the produce as rent.

² *Quintal*, a weight of 100 pounds, is not from *quinque*, but from *centum*, thr. Arab. *qintār* (a borrowed word †), Span. *quintale*, a hundred-weight.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PENQ}}$, with various suffixes, (as suba.) *the closed five fingers, the fist*, (as vb.) *to fight*, and by-forms $\sqrt{\text{PŊG}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PUG}}$.

Greek, $\pi\upsilon\chi$ -, $\pi\upsilon\rho$ - (for pq-), in $\pi\upsilon\acute{\xi}$ (adv.), *with fists*, $\pi\rho\gamma\mu\acute{\eta}$, a *fist*, $\pi\rho\gamma\mu\alpha\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a *dwarf*, *pigmy*, $\pi\rho\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\tau\eta\varsigma$, a *boxer*; cp. Zend *pux-dha* (5th).

Latin, *pug-* (for pq-), in *pugnus*, a *fist*, *pugna*, a *fight with fists*, *fight* (in gen. sense), *pugnare*, to *fight*, *pugnax*, *combative*, *pugnacitas*, *expugnare*, to *storm*, *impugnare*, *assail*, *impugn*, *oppugnare*, to *assault*, *besiege*, *repugnare*, to *fight against*; *pugil*, (gen.) *pugilis*, a *boxer*, *pugillus*, a *fistful*, *pugio*, a *dagger*, *pumilus*, *pumilio*, a *dwarf* (for *pugmilus*, -*milio*), *pygmæus*, a *pigmy* (Gk. loan-word).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *pugno*, Prov. *ponh-s*, O.F. *poing*, Span. *puño*, a *fist*, Ital. *pugnale*, Span. *puñal*, as from L. Lat. *pugionale*, O.F. *poignard*, M. Du. *poniaerd*, M. and N.E. *poignard*, *poniard* (fr. O.F. *poing* + term. -ard), Ital. *pugillo*, a *pinch* (cp. Lat. *pugillus*).

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *pesti*, Russ. *pjasti*, a *fist*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *fūst* (for **fuhst*), N.H.G. *faust*, A.S. *fýst*, O. Fris. *fēst*, N.E. *fist*; O.H.G. *fehtan*, N.H.G. *fechten*, A.S. *feohtan*, (p. t. sing.) *feahht*, (pl.) *fuhtan*, (p. p.) *fohten*, M.E. *fhhten*, *fighten*, Norw. *fikta*, Swed. *fakta*, Dan. *fækte*, N.E. *fight* (see Kluge). For Brugmann's explanation see under $\sqrt{\text{pek-}}$, to *comb* (p. 610). Kluge assigns a lost guttural *h* to the Teutonic names for *fist*, and compares the analogous loss of the guttural in O.H.G. *mist*=Goth. *maihstus*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *pygmy* (thr. Lat. loan-word).

Latin, *pugil* (archaic), as much as can be held by the thumb and two fingers, a *pinch* (*pugillus*), *pugilism*, -ist, -istic, *pugnacious*, -ty, *expugn* (rare), *oppugnant* (Shakespeare), *impugn*, *repugnant*.

L. Latin and Romance, *poniard*.

Teutonic, *fist*, *fight*, *fought*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PŊG}}$, a variant of the above, or $\sqrt{\text{PUNG}}$, a nasalised form of $\sqrt{\text{PUK}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PUG}}$, $\sqrt{\text{PEŊG}}$, by-forms of $\sqrt{\text{PEK}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PEIK}}$ and with similar sense, to *prick*, *sting*.¹

¹ Lat. *pungere* is generally connected with *pugnare*, and referred to the same root $\sqrt{\text{penq-}}$, but the sense to *prick*, *sting*, is so different from the radical sense, *fist*, of *pugnare*, that I have ventured to suggest $\sqrt{\text{pak-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{pag-}}$, a by-form of $\sqrt{\text{pek-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{peik-}}$ with the sense to *prick*, *sting*.

√PŨG-
√PUNG-

Latin, *pung-*, *pŭg-*, in *pungere*, *pupŭgi*, *punxi*, *punctum*, to prick, *punctum*, *puncta*, a prick, point, *punctio*, *punctus*, *punctura*, a pricking, *punctillum*, a little point; *compungere*, to prick severely, *compunctio*, a puncture, (eccles. Lat.) a sting of conscience, *expungere*, to prick out, obliterate.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *pungere* and *pugnere*, Prov. *ponher*, O.F. *poindre*, N.F. *poindre* (pres. p. *poignant*), to sting, prick; L. Lat. *punctare*, Ital. *puntare*, O. and N.F. *pointer*, M.E. *pointen*, N.E. *point*, Ital. and Span. *punto*, O.F. *pointet*, *point*, M.E. *pointe*, N.F. and N.E. *point* (subs.), a puncture, point; Span. *punto*, F. *ponte*, a rip at cards, a reface at the game of *hombre*, one who stakes against the banker at *pharaoh*¹ (*faro*) or *trente et quarante*, one who marks the points at *basset*, N.E. a *punter*, Span. *puntare*, F. *ponter*, N.E. *punt*, to strike against the banker at cards, to gamble; Ital. *ponzare* (as fr. L. Lat. *punctiare*, *punctuare*), Span. *punchar*, *punzar*, M.E. *punchen*, N.E. *punch*, make a hole in metal with a *punchion*, Ital. *punzione* (as fr. Lat. *punction-em*), Span. *punzon*, O.F. *poinchon*, *poinson*, M.E. *punchon*, *punsoun*, N.F. *poinçon*, N.E. *punchion*, (abbrev.) *punch*; Ital. *puntiglio* (Lat. *punctillum*), Span. *puntillo*, a small point, a dot, N.E. *punctilio*, a nice point in ceremony; L. Lat. *punctuare*, N.E. *punctuate*, to mark with points, L. Lat. *punctualis*, Ital. *puntuale*, F. *ponctuel*, N.E. *punctual*, prompt, exact to time or engagement; M.E. *pounson*, a punch, N.E. *pounce*, a punch, also the claw of a bird of prey, commonly found in pl. *pounces*, M.E. *pounsonen*, *pounsen*, to perforate, ornament with holes (Chaucer uses both forms, 'pounsoned and dagged' in three manuscripts, 'pounsed and dagged' in two: see Skeat), N.E. *pounce*, (early) s.s., (later) to fall on, or seize with the claws; Ital. *appuntare* (Lat. *ad* + *punctare*), Prov. *apointar*, O.F. *apointer*, N.F. *appointer*, M.E. *apointen*, *appointen*, N.E. *appoint*, to settle, fix, O.F. *desappointer*, N.F. *désappointer*, N.E. *disappoint*; L. Lat. *cantus contrapunctus* (lit. *pricked song*), i.e. written or printed music (cp. Chapman, 'Bussy d'Ambois,' i. 1: 'I can sing prick-song at first sight'), Ital. *contrapunto*, O.F. *contrepoinet*, N.E. *counterpoint*, composing of part-music, (lit.) point to point, 'punctum contra punctum,' musical notes being (orig.) points or dots, which in part-music were placed on staves over or against each other; O.F. *contrepoinet*, M.E. *counterpynt*, *counterpoints*, corrupted from O.F. *coltre-point* = Lat. *culcita puncta*, a stitched cushion or quilt, to simulate F. *contrepointer*, to work backstitch, N.E. *counterpane*, the changed spelling of which may be due to a confusion with the Lat. *pannus*, a piece of cloth, or, as the 'Cent. Dict.'

¹ Said to be so called because one of the cards represented Pharaoh, king of Egypt.

suggests, with English pane, the square or diamond-shaped pieces of cloth of which bed-quilts are often composed.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

Latin, pungent, -cy, puncture, compunction, -ious, expunge.

L. Latin and Romance, poignant, -cy, point (subs. and vb.), pointer, punt, punter, punchon,¹ punch, punctilio, -ous, punctuate, -ion, punctual, -ity, pounce (vb. and subs.), pounces (subs. pl.); appoint, -ment, disappoint, -ment, counter-point, counterpane

Eur-Ar $\sqrt{\text{PRĒ}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PLĒ}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PĚ}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PL}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PĚ}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PL}}$, *fill, full*

Sanscrit, prā-, par-, pr-, pūr-, in pi-par-ti, fills (p p prāta), prāna, full (Vedic), pūlu-s (cp. Gk. πολύς, Ion. πουλύς), pūru-s, full, much, fem purvi, pūrnas, full, pūram, a town, fortified place, pūr-ayati, pār-ayati, makes full, puṭam (for pultam), a fold.

Zend, per-, fre-, in per-ena, full, frena, a quantity, fullness, paru, full, large, pouru, much, 'naro pouru,' 'many men.'

Greek, πλε-, πλη-, πολ-, in Ion πλέος, Epic πλείος, Att πλέως, full, πλείων, more, fuller, πλείστος, most, fullest, Arcad πλός=πλέον, more, πλεονασμός, redundancy in words, πῖμ-πλη-μι (with nasalised reduplication), to fill, πλήθω, fut. πλή-σω, to fill, πλήθος, a crowd, πληθώρα, fulness, satiety, πλήρης, full, πλήρωμα, fulness, (eccles) the fulness of the Godhead, (philosoph.) the universe, πλημυρίς, flood-tide; πλούτος, wealth, Πλούτων, wealth-giver, Pluto, the god of the under-world, Πλούταρχος, Plutarch, wealthy ruler, cp. Eng. Edward; πόλις, a city,² freq. in comp. as Τρίπολις, a union of three cities, &c., πολίτης, a citizen, πολιτικός, relating to citizens, political, πολιτεία, citizenship; πολύς, much, pl. πολλοί, many, οἱ πολλοί, the multitude, the populace, πολυ-, in comp. as πολυ-πούς, many footed, πολύγωνος, polygonal, &c., especially in Greek names of persons, as Πολυνίκης, oft-conquering, &c., -πλοος, -πλους, as διπλοῦς,³ double, &c., δί-πλωμα,

¹ Punchon also is applied to a cask of a certain measurement, perhaps because of the measure being punched or stamped upon it.

² Πόλις originally denoted a fortified place to which the tribe retired for defence; cp. Thuc. ii. 15: 'The acropolis is to this day called the polis by the Athenians; the rest of the city was called *astu*, but in later times polis was applied to the city and the collective body of citizens, the state

³ Etymologically -πλοος and δίπλωμα may be brought under $\sqrt{\text{pel-}}$, to fill, and connected with πλέος, full and πῖμ-πλη-μι, to fill; but as $\sqrt{\text{pel-}}$ with the sense to fold has been separately treated for convenience sake (though identical etymologically with $\sqrt{\text{pel-}}$, to fill) it would be better to place these under that root and connect them with Teutonic *-falt, -fold, -fal-* (in *swaifel*), *-ble, -ple-*, in F. and Eng. words. This remark may apply to *-plus* in *am-plus, -du-plus, &c.*

√PRE

√PLE

√PR

√PL

√PR

√PL

lit. *a double-fold document, a letter of recommendation from the emperor or magistrate.*

Latin, *ple-*, *pul-* *plu-*, *pol-*, in *plenus*, *full*, *plenitas*, *plenitudo*, *fullness*, *plere*, -vi, -tum, *to fill*, *com-plere*, *to fill up*, *completus*, *complementum*, *that which completes*, *deplere*, *depletum*, *to empty*, *explere*, *to fill out*, *expletivus*, *amplifying*, *emphatic*, *implere*, *to fill up*, *accomplish*, *implementum*, *a filling up*, *means of accomplishing*, *replere*, *to refill*, *supplere*, *to fill up*, *supplementum*; *ple-bes* (= *ple-* + suff. -bhe-), *the commonalty*, *plebeius*, *plebiscitum*; *populus* (cp. Umbr. *puplu*, *the people*), *poplicus* (O. Lat.), *publicus*¹ (class.), *relating to the people*, *publicare*, *to make public*; *Publius*, *Publicola*, *personal names*, *publicanus*, *a tax-gatherer*, *res-publica*, *the state*, *popularis*, *popular*, *populari*, *to ravage a district*, *by pouring into it an army of plunderers*, *depopulare*² (s.s.), *to pillage*; *plus*, *plures*, *more*, O. Lat. *plous*, *pleores*, *more*, *plurimus*, (O. Lat.) *plisimos*, *plourimos*, *most*, *pluralis*, *plural*, -*plus*, -*pulus*, in comp. with sense of *full*, as in *manipulus*, *a handful*, *simplus*, *single*, *duplus*, *double*, *tripplus*, *'thrice full'*, *triple*, *quadruplus*, and *amplus* (= *ambi-plus*), *all round full*, *large*, *ample*, *roomy*, *ampli-tudo*, *amplificare*, *to enlarge*; *pollere*, *to be strong*, *be worth*, *pollex*, *the thumb*, *the large, strong, finger*³ (see under √pel-, *extend*, for alternative explanation).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *pieno*, Prov. *ple-s*, O.F. *plen*, N.F. *plein*, *full*, O.F. *plenir* (p.p. *plenissant*), M.E. *plenissen*, N.E. *plenish*, *to fill*, O.F. *replenir*, M.E. *replenissen*, N.E. *replenish*, O.F. *plentet*, *plente*, M.E. *plenti* (Lat. *plenitat-em*), Ital. *compiire*, *compiere*, *compire*, *to finish*, *fill*, *satisfy*, O.F. *complir*, *to fill up*, *satisfy*, *please* (Lat. *comple-re*), pres. p. *compiissant*, M.E. *compiissen*, *compiisschen*, N.E. *to comply*; It. *complimento*, *a rendering of courteous service by word or act*, introduced into French in the 16th century, and thence into English,⁴ Ital. *compieta*, Prov. *completa*, O.F. *compie* (p.p. of *complir*), N.F. pl. *complies*, = Lat. *completæ*, i.e. '*horæ completæ*,' *the completed 'hours' of religious service*, *the last service of the day*, M.E. *compelyn*, *compline*, *cumpline* (as fr. a L. Lat. '*completinus*'), also *complee*, *compie* (as fr. *completa*). According to Skeat, *compline* is an adjective with '*song*' understood, = '*complane song*.' Mätzner seems to consider it a substantive, and quotes 'Prompt. Parv.' '*complyne*, *completorium*,' i.e. '*the*

¹ *Popul-us*, *pu-plu-*, *po-pl-icus*, *pu-bl-icus*, are all partially reduplicated forms.

² Cp. O.H.G. *herion*, N.H.G. *verheeren*, O.N. *herja*, A.S. *herigan* (all from O.H.G. *həri*, O.N. *hërr*, A.S. *hære*, '*an army*') with sense *to plunder*, *lay waste*, *harry*.

³ Cp. O.H.G. *dumo*, A.S. *thuma*, *thumb*, *the big finger*, from Eur.-Ar. √tu-, *to swell*, *be large*, also Lith. *tulas*, *many*, Goth. *thu-sandi*, O.H.G. *duzunt*, &c., *one thousand*, (lit. *many hundreds*), from the same root.

⁴ Used by Shakespeare and spelt *complement*.

finishing service. Ital. *completo*, M.E. *compleet*, N.E. *complete*, O.F. *accomplir* (pr. p. *accomplissant*), N.E. *accomplish*, O.F. *suppleer*, **supplier*? M.E. *suppoye*, N.E. *supply*, O. and F. *publier* (Lat. *publicare*), *to publish* (pr. p. *publiissant*), M.E. *publischen*, F. *république* = Lat. *res-publica*, *the state*, L. Lat. *plenarius*, *plenary*, O.F. *pueple* (cp. Span. *pueblo*). N.F. *people*, M.E. *peple*, *puple*, *poepel*; lt. *polizia* (Gk. *πολιτεια*), Span. and Port. *policia*, *the state*, F. *police*, *government*, *the officers of government*, *the police*. Ital. *polizza*, Prov. *polissia*, Span. *póliza*, *a warrant or order for money, a contract of insurance, a policy* (cp. F. *police d'assurance*; Sp. *poliza de seguro*), is unconnected with *polizia*; Diez derives this from *pollex*, *a thumb*, i.e. *a seal or sign-manual*, and quotes an expression 'sub pollice S. Mauricii,' i.e. *under the thumb or seal of St. Maurice*, found in a document of the 16th century. Du Cange gives *pollex* the meaning of *seal, a warrant, a certificate*, and refers to a document of 1371 A.D. for its use in this sense. Skeat derives '*policy*' from a L. Lat. *politicum*, a corrupt form of *polyptychum* (Gk. *πολύπτυχον*), also found in Du Cange, which, however, according to the definition there given, seems to have been a register of titles of estates with the public charges paid on them; and of quite a different character from a warrant for money or *policy* of insurance. Diez's explanation is therefore the better. O.F. *simple* (Lat. *simplus*), O.F. *doble* (Lat. *duplus*), *doublet*, *doublon*, Span. *doblon* (2 pistoles), Lat. (post-class.) *duplare*, Ital. *doppiare*, Prov. *doblar*, O.F. *dobler*, *doubler*, M.E. *double*, *to multiply by two*, also with the sense of *turning round and going back in a contrary direction*, *triplet*, *a triplet*.

Balto-Slav., *pil-*, *plu-*, *pal-*, in Lith. *pilnas*, *full* (cp. Lat. *plenus*), Lith. *pilti*, *to fill*, O. Slav. *plunu*, N. Slav. *poln*, *full*, O. Slav. *plemę*, *a tribe*, Lith. *pil-is*, *a fortified position* (cp. Gk. *πόλις*), Lith. *pulk-as*, *a herd, a crowd, a heap*, O. Slav. *pluku*, *a crowd, an army*, Russ. *polnyj*, *full*.

Teutonic, *ful-*, *fil-*, *fol-*, in Goth. *fulls*, O.H.G. *fol*, N.H.G. *voll*, O.N. *fullr*, A.S. *ful*, N.E. *full*; Goth. and O.H.G. *fulljan*, N.H.G. *füllen*, O.N. *fylla*, A.S. *fullian*, *fyllan*, *to fill*, A.S. *ful-fyllan*, M.E. *fulfillen*, N.E. *fulfil*, A.S. **fulsum*,¹ M.E. *fulsum*, *rich, abundant*, O.H.G. *fola-gān*, *fol-gēn*, N.H.G. *folgen*, O.N. *fylgja*, A.S. *folgian*, *fylgan* (with p. t. *ful-eode*), *to follow*. Kluge ('Etym. Dict.' ad vb.) regards this as compounded from *fol-* or *ful-*, with sense of *complete, all through to the end* + German *gān*² (see p. 36), *to go* (cp. O.L.G. and A.S. *ful-gangan* (pt. t. *ful-eode*), and

¹ There is an A.S. *ful-sum* from *ful*, *four*, from which comes N.E. *fulsome*, in sense of *disagreeable, disgusting* (see under $\sqrt{\text{pu-}}$, *filthy*).

² For another explanation, given by Noreen, of O.H.G. *fola-gan*, see under $\sqrt{\text{pal-}}$, *to extend* (p. 687).

$\sqrt{\text{pu}}$
 $\sqrt{\text{PL}}$
 $\sqrt{\text{PQ}}$
 $\sqrt{\text{PL}}$
 $\sqrt{\text{PQ}}$
 $\sqrt{\text{PL}}$

√**PRĒ**√**PLĒ**√**PL̥**√**PL̥**√**PL̥**√**PL̥**

O.H.G. *folā-gān*, to follow), M.E. *folgen*, *folewen*, *folwen*: **ful-** in A.S. was used as an intensive prefix to verbs and adjectives, as *fulbringan*, *fulfyllan*, *fulfæst*, *very firm*, &c., also as suffix to nouns, as *handful*, *woeful*, &c.; O.H.G. *folh*, *folc*,¹ N.H.G. *volk*, O.N. *folk*, *people*, *division of an army*, A.S. *folc*, *the people*, *men*, *a multitude*. **Folk-** or **fulk-** is found in several personal names, as **Fulk**, Latinised form **Fulco**, equivalent to Lat. name **Publius**; **Folo-win**, *lover of the people*, **Folc-ward**, *people's ward*, &c.; Goth. and O.H.G. *filu*, N.H.G. *viel*, O.N. *fjol*, A.S. *feolu*, *feala*, M.E. *fele*, *feole*, *much*, *many*, used by Wycliff, but now obsolete.

Celtic, *lān-*, *laur-* (with loss of initial p), O. Ir. and Gael. *lān*, Wel. *llawn*, Corn. *laun*, *lèn*, Bret. *leun*, *full*; Gael. *leoir*, O. Ir. *leor*, N. Ir. *leor*, O. Wel. *llawer*, Corn. *laur*, *enough*, *plentiful* (cp. O. Lat. *pleores*); O. Ir. *il* (for [p]il). N. Ir. *iol*, *much* (cp. Goth. *filu*). Gael. *iol-*, a prefix denoting *many*, Gael. *gu-leoir*, Ir. *go-leor* (from adverbial prefix *gu-*, *go-* + Gael. *leoir*, Ir. *leor*), *plentifully*, N.E. *galore* (Ir. loan-word), Gael. and Ir. *luchd*, *people*, Wel. *llwyth*, *a tribe* (cp. Slav. *pluku*).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanskrit, **-pura**, **-pur**, **-pore**, **-pura**, as a termination of Indian names of places—*Ratnapura*, *city of jewels*, &c., *Nagpur*, *Jabalpur*, &c.; *Seram-pore*, *Cawn-pore*, *Barrack-pore*.

Greek, **pleiocene**, **pleistocene** (geolog.), **pleonasm**, **plethora**, **-ic**, **pleroma**, **pluto-cracy**, **Pluto**, **plutonic** (geolog.), **Plutarch**, **Tripoli**, **Sebastopol** (*σεβαστός* = *Augustus*, used as the title of the Byzantine emperor, + *πόλις*), *the Emperor's city*, **metropolis**, **-itan**, **Acropolis**, **politic**, **-al**, **-ian**, **policy**, *scheme of administration*, **polity**, *the state, government* (thr. F.); Greek compounds with **poly-** = *many*, as **polypus**, **polygon**, **poly-anthus**, **polygamy**, &c., and proper names, as **Polydorus**, **Polynices**, &c., **diploma**, **-tic**, **-tist**, **-cy**.

Latin, **plenitude**, **pleni-potentiary**, **complete**, **-ion**, **complement**, **deplete**, **-ion**, **expletive**, **implement**, **replete**, **-ion**, **supplement**, **-ary**; **plebeian**, **plebiscite**; **popular**, **-ity**, **-iae**, **populous**, **populate**, **-ion**, **depopulate**, **public**, **publican**, **republic**, **-an**, **publication**, **Publius**, **Publcola**; **plus** (*algebraic sign*), **surplus**, **plural**, **-ity**, **-ist**; the termination **-ple** in words derived from Lat. thr. F. expressing *quantity*, as **manipule**, *a handful*, **manipulate** (as from a Lat. *manipulare*), **simple**,

¹ Klinge is against the connecting of O.H.G. *folh*, *folc*, with Lat. *vulgus*, and pretends to connect it with Lith. *pulkas*, O. Slav. *pluka*; for further explanation see under √**garḡ-** (pp. 139 and 140, n. 2).

triple, quadruple, &c., ample, amplitude, amplify (Lat. thr. *r.* amplifier), amplification; equi-pollent.

L. Latin and Romance, plenty, -eous, -iful, plenish, -ment, replenish, -ment; accomplish, accomplish, -ment, compliment, -ary, comply, -iance, supply, publish, -er, plenary, people, police, policy¹ (of insurance), double, (subs. adj. and vb) doublet, doubloon, triplet.

Teutonic, full, -ness, hand-ful, glass-ful, playful, sinful, woeful, tearful, thoughtful, mindful, &c; fill, fulfil, -ment, follow, -er: fulsome, (obs) abundant; folk, folklore, Fulk (pr. name), Folkestone.

Celtic, galore, plentiful

(1) *Eur.-Ar.* $\sqrt{\text{PER}}$ $\sqrt{\text{POR}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PR}}$, to cross or carry over.

Sanskrit, par-, pr-, in piparti, to go or bring across, pārayati, (caus)² to cause to go across, overcome, resist, pāras, the other side, panate (for par-nate), to buy (?).³

Zend, per-, in fra-perenaoiti, brings away, per-eta, a bridge, pārayaiti, carries across, pāras, the other side.

Greek, περ-, πορ-, also a reduplicated form περ-περ- (with first *p* changed to *μ* by dissimilation = πεμπερ, which by elision of -*ep* becomes πεμπ-), in περάω, περᾶνω, to cross over, πέρα, πέραν, beyond, on the other side, πέρυνημι, πιπράσκω, to export for sale, sell, πείρω (for πέρω), to pierce through, πείρατα, the ends, πειράω, to attempt, endeavour, make trial of, πειρατής, an adventurer, one who makes attempts or attacks on ships, πειρατικός, piratical, ἐμπειρικός, relating to experience or practice; πόρος, a passage, a ford, strait, a passage through the skin, a pore, ἑμπορος, a passenger on board a ship, a merchant who makes voyages and imports goods himself, ἐμπόριον, a trading station, such as were formed by the Phoenicians and Carthaginians; πορεύω, to go, πορθμός, a ferry; πέμπω³ (from πεμπ = περ-περ), to send, con-

¹ Polloy of insurance, whether from pollex in the sense of seal or stamp, or from *L. Lat.* politicum (corrupted from the Gk loan-word polyptychum), will fall under this root, unless it be referred to $\sqrt{\text{pel-}}$, to extend.

² For a more detailed treatment of $\sqrt{\text{per-}}$, $\sqrt{\text{pr-}}$, with sense of buying, see $\sqrt{\text{par-}}$, $\sqrt{\text{pel-}}$, to earn.

³ This derivation of πέμπω is given in Vaniček, *Gk. Etym.* p. 480, who in his authorities, n. 14, cites Brugmann, *St.* vii. 347, 850. Prellwitz connects it with Lith. kanku, kakti, to reach, arrive at, and with Gk. ἔτρεπον, I arrived, both of which he derives from a *Eur.-Ar.* $\sqrt{\text{qe-q-}}$ with that meaning; the *τ* in ἔτρεπον he accounts for by labialisation. Both these explanations must be regarded as conjectural. The etymological relation of Lat. quinque, Ir. coic, to Gk. πέμπω, and of *Eur.-Ar.* qe-ger to Gk. ἑτρεπερ, Oed. pators, O. Wel. petgnar, is analogous to that of *Eur.-Ar.* $\sqrt{\text{qe-q-}}$ to ἑτρεπον and πέμπω.

√PER-

√POR-

√PĒ-

duct, πομπή, a *sending, guidance*, πομπός, an *escort, guide*; πύλη¹ (λ=ρ), the *wing of a double gate*, more frequently πύλαι (pl.), the *gate*, an *entrance into a country*, a *mountain pass*, a *strait of the sea*.^{*}

Latin, per-, por-, in *periri*, to *experience*, only found in perf. *peritus* sum, *periculum*, *periculum*, a *danger*, *experiri* (-ens, -entia, -mentum), to *experience*, *make trial*, *expertus*, *tried*; *porta*, a *gate*, *portus*, a *harbour*, *warehouse*, *Portunus*, the *god of harbours*, *opportunus*, *near or towards the port*, *opportune*, *opportunitas*, *importunus*, perhaps contracted from *inopportunus*, *unfavourable*, *unseasonable*, *troublesome*, *porticus*, *porch*; *portare*, -avi, -atum, to *carry*, frequentative form of an original *por-ere (not found), cp. Gk. πόρ-os, *comportare*, to *bring together*, *deportare*, to *carry away*, *exportare*, to *carry out*, *importare*, to *carry in*, *per-portare*, *carry through*, *reportare*, *carry back*, *supportare*, to *convey*, *carry*, *bear from underneath*, *transportare*, to *carry across*; *pirāta*, a *pirate* (Gk. loan-word).

L. Latin and Romance, Fr. *péril*, Ital. *pericolo*, Prov. *perelhs* (Lat. *periculum*), *danger*, Ital. *portare*, O.F. *porter*, to *carry*, Ital. *porta*, O.F. *porte*, a *gate*, O.F. *se disporter*, to *carry oneself away*, to *divert*, *amuse oneself*, M.E. *disporten*, N.E. *sport*, F. *déportement*, *carriage*, *behaviour*, F. *porteur*, *portier*, a *door-keeper*, a *porter*, O.F. *comporter*, *deporter*, *importer*, *reporter*, *supporter*, *transporter*; O.F. *portal* (Lat. *portale*), a *gate*, Ital. *porta-mantello*, F. *portemanteau*, O.F. *pourporter*, to *intend*, O.F. *pourport*, *intention*, N.E. *purport*, It. *portico*, Prov. *porges*, O.F. *porche*, a *portico*, N.E. *porch*, F. *porte-coulis* (= *porte* + *coulisse*, a *groove*, *slide*), a *sliding gate*, N.E. *portcullis* (Lat. *porta* + *colare*, to *filter*, to *run through*, to *slide*), *portfolio* (Lat. *porta* + *folium*, a *sheet of paper*), *porte-monnaie*, a *purse*; *Porte*, a *gate*, in the phrase '*Sublime Porte*' applied to the *court or palace of the Sultan of Turkey*; in part a corruption, in part a translation, of '*dar el salāmat*,' the *gate of welfare or peace*; Richardson makes it a literal translation of *bab-i-'aliy*, the *high gate*.

Balto-Slav., per-, por-, in O. Slav. *perą prati*, *travel*, Lith.

¹ To be regarded as very doubtful. Bopp, in his *Gloss* says, 'fortasse πύλη et porta huc [i.e. to *dvāra*, a *door*] pertinent, abjecto d, mutato v in p.' Prellwitz connects it with Sans *puram*, a *fortified place*, a *city*, Gk. πόλις, but only conjecturally. Curtius says, 'πύλη, door, is perhaps the feminine of πόλις, a *pivot*, *pole*, from the root *uel*, to *turn*.' But the Gk. root *uel* = Eur.-Ar. √*qel*-by labialisation (cp. Gk. *βουδίας* and *βουδός*, a *cowherd* (see p. 188). There is a Gk. root *uel*- in *uel-in*, *uel-iden*, to *roll*, of which πύλη may be the labialised by-form, as πόλις of πόλις. (See p. 184, under √*qe-qlo*- with variant √*qel*-.) The radical idea of πύλη on this hypothesis would be that which *rolls or turns on a hinge*; cp. Lat. *valva*, the *wing of a door*, a derivative of Eur.-Ar. √*qel*-, to *roll*, *turn*, and the word may be referred to Greek root *uel*-, = Eur.-Ar. √*qel*-.

paramas, a kind of boat, Lith. *perku*, *pirkti*, to buy, Russ. *poromu*, a ferry boat.

√PI

√PO

√PĀ

Teutonic, far-, in Goth., O.H.G., and A.S. *faran*, O.N. *fara*, N.H.G. *fahran*, to travel, go, fare, Goth. *farjan*, O.H.G. *ferian*, O.N. *færa*, A.S. *ferian*, to ferry across,¹ O.H.G. *vurt*, N.H.G. *furt*, A.S. *ford*, a ford or ferry; cp. O.N. *fjördr*, a narrow arm of the sea; O.H.G. *fära*, O.N. *fär*, A.S. *fær*, treason, mischief, harm, N.H.G. *gefahr*, danger (cp. Lat. *periculum*, Gk. *πειράω*, to try), O.H.G. *farjan*, O. Sax. *faren*, to plot against, harm, A.S. *færan*, *afæran*, to terrify, to fear, M.E. *ferd*, *aferd*, *afraid*, *frightened*.²

Celtic, Ir. *rit*, a ford, for *prit*, in Latinised form *-ritum*, as *Ande-ritum*, *Augustoritum*, &c.; O. Ir. *renim*, I sell, also *crenim*, I buy, Wel. *prynu*, to buy, Gael. *reic*, *creic*, to sell,³ Ir. *reic*, O. Ir. *recc*, a sale, *reccaim*, I sell, O. Ir. *creic*, a buying, M. Ir. *creic*, a sale.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *pirate*, -ical, -cy, *pirate* (vb.), to reprint books in violation of copyright (through the Latin loan-word *pirāta*), *empiric*, -al, applied to knowledge acquired by practice only, *emporium*; *Bos-poros* (lit. *Oxford*), so called from the story of Jupiter and Europa; *pore*, *porous*, *pomp*, *pompous*, *pomposity* (?).

Latin, *experience*, -ment, *expert*, *port* in *port-hole* (*porta*), *sally-port*, &c., *port*, a harbour (*portus*), *portal*; often found in English, names of places, as *Stock-port*, *New-port*, *Ports-mouth*, &c.; *oppor-tune*, -ity, *inopportune*, *importune*, -ity, -ate; *port* (carriage), *portly*, -iness, *portable*, *comport*, -ment, *deport*, -ation, -ment, *export*, *import*

¹ The Eng. *fraught*, *freight*, have no connection with Goth. *faran*, to travel, but with O.H.G. *freht*, gain, profit (cp. Goth. *gīfrehten*, to earn, from *fra* + *aihton* from *aigan*, to possess: see √IK, p. 39), L.G. *fracht*, a cargo. The radical meaning is *price of carrying*, which later changed to the *load carried*. From O.H.G. *freht* was formed O.F. *fruit*, *fret*, cargo, cost of carriage. N.E. *freight* is from O.F. *fret*; *fraught*, from the L.G. *frachte*. *Fraught* is incorrectly used as an adjective.

² *Fear*, *afraid*, *fright*, though so like in their meaning, are etymologically unconnected. *Fear* is explained in the text. *Afraid* is from O.F. *esfreder*, *esfreer*, *aftrayer*, M.E. *aftrayen* (of which *afraid* is the p.p.). *Diez* refers O.F. *esfreer*, &c., to a L. Lat. *exfrigidare*, from Lat. *frigus*, but *Körting* (following *Forster*), to a L. Lat. *effridare* *effredare* (from *ex* + L. Lat. *fredum* = O.H.G. *fridu*, peace), with sense to disturb, harass, frighten (see under √PRI, to love). N.E. *fright* (M.E. *tryt*) is from A.S. *fyrhta*, cp. Goth. *faurhtel*, O.H.G. *forhta*, N.H.G. *fureht*, fear (subs.); Goth. *faurhtjan* (p. p. *faurhte*), to make or be afraid, O.H.G. *forhten*, *furhtan*, to be afraid, A.S. *forhtian*, to be afraid, p. p. *forht*, *afraid*, A.S. *fyrhtan*, to make afraid (p. p. *fyrht*, *frightened*). *Bezenberger* refers these words to Eur.-Ar. √qer-k-, to shake, quiver (cp. Lat. *querquerna*, shivering, Gk. *κυμαίνω*, to quake) = Teutonic √perk-, by change of labiovelar q to p. *Kluge* doubtfully approves; *Brugmann* is silent.

³ The forms with initial r are from √per- (by loss of p). Those with initial s either from √qer- in Sans. *kr-na-mi* or from √per-, to earn, by Celtic change of q to p (see √per- √pai-, p. 372, n. 1).

(vb.), import (subs.), *bearing, tendency, important, bearing upon, report, transport, support* (thr. F.), with their several derivatives.

L. Latin and Romance, *peril, -ous, imperil, sport, sports-man, &c.*; *deportment, porter, portage, purport, portico, porch, portcullis, portfolio, port-manteau, porte-monnaie, Sublime Porte, O-porto, the port, port-wine.*

Teutonic, *fare* (vb.), *welfare, farewell, wayfarer, fare* (subs.), *payment for carriage, ferry, ford, -ford, -forth*, in the comp. of many English names of places, as *Oxford, Stratford, Stamford, Seaforth; flord* (from ON); *fear, afeard* (now vulgar), *fearful, fearless.*

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PRE K}}$, extended from preceding root.

Greek, *πράσσω*, Att. *πράττω*, Ion. *πρήσσω*, for *πράκτω* *πρήκτω*, fut. *πράξω*, *πρήξω*, perf. *πεπραῖχα*, is most probably to be referred either to **Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{per-}}$** , to *pass or carry over*, or to the preceding **$\sqrt{\text{pre-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{ple-}}$** , extended by **k**, to *fill, complete, &c.*; Liddell and Scott give us the primary sense of *πράσσω*, to *fare, pass through or over* (cp *πιπρά-σκω*, to *expose for sale*), with derivative senses to *bring to an end, complete, fulfil, transact, negotiate, manage, carry on*; *πράγμα*, a deed, act, business, *πραγματικός*, fit for business, *πρακτικός* (s.s.), also relating to acts, facts, *πράξις*, a transaction, action, practice.

Latin, *pragmaticus* (borrowed from Gk.), *skilled in business* (Cicero), especially in law; *pragmatica sanctio*, or *jussio*, an imperial decree on public affairs (Cod. Just.), *practicus*, s.s. as Gk.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. *practique*, M.E. *praktike* (adj. and subs.), *practical, practice, method*, N.F. *pratique*, s.s., N.F. *practicien, practitioner.*

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *pragmatic, practical, praxis, practicable, &c.*

L. Latin and Romance, *practice, practitioner, practise* (vb.) *pratique, licence to trade* (naval term).

(2) **Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PER-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{POR-}}$** , with sense to *bring together, prepare, accomplish, to present with, distribute, procure, produce, &c.*; probably connected with preceding **$\sqrt{\text{PER-}}$** , to *carry over*.¹

¹ Brugmann (l. p. 244) connects *para, portio, parere, νέμωμαι*, with preceding **$\sqrt{\text{per-}}$** .

Greek, *παρ-*, in *ἵππορον*, aor. of **πόρω*, to offer, grant, give, furnish, *πῆπρωται* (perf. pass.), it has been allotted, *ποσύνω*, to offer, present. √PI
√PO

Latin, *par-*, in *par-are*, to bring together, *preparare*, *apparare*, to equip, furnish, *apparatus* (subs.), a providing, furniture, *comparare*, to collect, compare, *comparatio*, a providing, purchasing, *comparativus*, comparative, *præparare*, to get ready beforehand, *preparatio*, a preparing; *reparare*, to procure again, renew, restore, make good, *reparatio*, a making good, *separare*, to place by itself, separate, *separatio*, *separabilis*; *imperare* (archaic, indu- or endo- *perare*), to enjoin, order to furnish, rule, *imperator*, a ruler (embratur on a Samnite coin), Pæliguan *empratois* (= Lat. *imperatis*, abl. pl.), *imperium*, rule, command, *imperiosus*; *parère* (intrans. of *parare*; cp. *sedère* : *sedare*), to be ready, show oneself, appear, attend, wait on, obey, *apparere*, to appear, attend, *apparitor*, an officer in attendance on a consul, &c., *apparitio*, office of *apparitor*, an appearance; *parère* (earlier *parire* with fut. *paribis*², fut. part. *pariturus*), *peperi*, *partum*, to produce, bring forth, beget (with more general sense bring about, procure, in composition); *parens*,¹ a parent, *partus* (subs.), birth, *parturire*, to be in labour, *puerpera*, a woman in childbed, *ovi-parus*, laying eggs, *viviparus*, producing live offspring, *vipera*, a viper (contracted from *vivipara*), *pau-per*, producing little, poor (according to Fick and Curtius, from a root √*pav-*, little + *-per* [from *parère*, producing]: cp. Gk. *παῦρος*, Lat. *paulus*); *comperire*, to ascertain, *reperire*, to procure or find again, *repertorium*, a catalogue; *para*, *partis*, a share, *partire*, to divide into shares, *-ivi*, *-itum*, *parti-ceps*, a share-holder, *parti-cipare*, to partake of, *participium*, a verbal form partaking of the functions of a noun, *particula*, a small share, a particle, *particularis*, relating to a part, *partialis* (adj.), in part, *partialiter*, partly, *bi- tri- partitus*, divided into two, three parts, *partitio*, a division into parts; *impertire*, to share with another, to impart, *expers*, having no part, *portio*, a portion, *proportio*, analogy, proportion.

L.-Latin and Romance, O.F. *parer*, to adorn, M.E. *paren*, to trim, *pare*, Span. *parar*, to make a halt, pause (special sense, as though for the purpose of closing up and getting into order), Span. *parada*, a halt, O.F. *parade*, a halt on horseback, (later) a parade, O.F. *parure*, an ornament, decoration; Ital. *parata*, a defence (lit. a being prepared), O.F. *parée*, subs., N.E. (early) *parree*, (later) *parry*, a defence in fencing, N.F. *réparer*, to repair, F. *comparer*, to compare, *comparaison*, comparison; L. Lat. and Ital. *sevrare* (= Lat. *separare*), O.F. *sevrer*, to separate,

¹ Curtius compares *parens* with Gk. *πάτερ*, p. of aor. *ἔπαρ*; cp. *πάτερ* 24 of *vidē*,² Il. xvi. 185, 'he gave her a son' = 'he begat one from her.'

√PER

sever, L. Lat. *separalis*, O.F. and N.E. *several*, O.F. *dessevrer*, to *discover*; O.F. *emperée*, *empire*, M.E. *emprie*, *empere*, N.E. *empire*, Ital. *imperatore*, O.F. *emperere* (nom.), *empereor*, O.F. *empereris*, *empereis*, *empres*; O.F. *apparoir*, M.E. *apperen*, N.E. *appear*; L. Lat. **parentaticum*, O.F. *parentage*, *condition of a parent*; F. *vipère*, a *viper*, O.F. *povre*, M.E. *poure*, N.E. *poor*, O.F. *povreté*, N.F. *pauvreté*, N.E. *poverty*, O.F. *par*, *part*, *side*, in the phrase 'de par le roi,' *on the part of the king*, O.F. *a parte*, *apart*, *aside*; Ital. *partita*, a *share*, O.F. *parti* (m.), *partie* (f.), a *side*, *party*, Ital. *partigiano* (L. Lat. *partitianus*), O.F. *partisan*, *one who takes a side*, O.F. *partir*, to *divide* (trans.), *partir*, to *depart* (neut.), originally *se partir*, to *separate oneself from*; *repartir*, to *return a thrust*, to *make an appropriate reply*, *departir*, to *part from*, L. Lat. *parcennarius* (Du Cange), O.F. *parsonnier*, *parcenier*, M.E. *parcener*, N.E. *partner*, by mistaken spelling; Ital. *particella* (Lat. *particula*), O.F. *parcelle*, M.E. *parcelle*, N.E. *parcel*; Ital. *participio*, N.F. *participe*, a *participle*, *appartement*, *apartment*, *compartiment*, *compartment*; L. Lat. *parsare*, to *indicate*, *explain the parts of a sentence* (an old scholastic term); L. Lat. *repertorium*, O.F. *repertorie*, N.F. *repertoire*, an *inventory*.

Balto-Slav., *periu*, *pereti*, to *breed*, *bring up*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *farro*, *far*, N.H.G. *farre* (m.), *färse* (f.), O.N. *farre*, *far*, A.S. *fearr*, a *young ox or cow*, cp. Goth. *frast*, a *child*, A.S. *heah-fore*, (lit.) a *high (full-grown) cow*, a *cow of a year old*, M.E. *hay-fare*, *hekfers*, N.E. a *heifer*.¹

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *apparatus*, *compare*, *prepare*, *repair* (for earlier *repare*), *compara-tive*, -ble, *preparation*, *reparation*, -ble, *separate*, -tion, -tive, -ble, *imperative*, *imperial*, -ous, *apparent*, -itor, -ition, *parent*, *parturient*, -tion, *puerperal*, *oviparous*, *viviparous*, *pauper*, -ise, -ism, *partition*, *participate*, -ion, -or, *participle* (with false l, as from L. Lat. **partici-pulum*), *participial*, *particle*, *particular*, -ise, *partial*, -ity, bi- tri-partite, *impart*; *portion*, *proportion*, -ate, *apportion*.

¹ Skeat has connected *heifer* as above, and Kluge also, but Miltner dissents. Skeat connects the word, too, with Gk. *ῥόπις*, Lat. *pario*, Gk. *ῥόπις*, poet. for *ῥόπις*, a *young cow*, but Kluge considers this very doubtful. The A.S. *heahfore* is represented in Latin by *altitil*, *fattened*, L. Lat. *attilum*, a *fattened calf*, from *alere*, to *nourish*. *Heah*, therefore, seems to be an awkward translation of this word and to mean *high-fed*, *fattened*, rather than *full-grown*. Prellwitz connects Gk. *ῥόπις* and *ῥόπις*, a *young heifer*, N.H.G. *farre*, &c., Goth. *frast*, and Lith. *periu*, to *breed*, with Lat. *pario*, Gk. *ῥόπις*. Kluge suggests a connection of the Greek and Teutonic names for a heifer, with Sans. *prasti*, a *cow with white spots*, fem. of *prastā*, *spotted*. This implies the derivation from Eur.-Ar. *√prk-*, to *spot*, *dapple*, and connection with Lat. *porcus*, to which the absence of the guttural in Gk. and Teut. is opposed.

L. Latin and Romance, *pare*, *paring*, *parade*, *parry*, *parure*, *sever*, -*ance*, *dis-sever*, -*ance*, *several*, *comparison*, *empire*, -*eror*, -*ress*; *appear*, -*ance*, *disappear*; *parentage*, *parental*, *viper*, *poor*, *poverty*, *impoverish*; *part* (subs. and vb.), *apart*, *party*, *partisan*, -*ship*, *repartee*, *depart*. -*ure*; *parcener* (legal), *a joint possession*, *partner*, -*ship*, *parcel*, *apartment*, *compartment*, *parse*, *repertory*.

Teutonic, *heifer*.

Eur-Ar. PER A, *beyond*, *on the other side*, *far*, from $\sqrt{\text{PER}}$, *to cross over*, *travel*.

Sanscrit, *paras*, *on the other side*, *beyond*, *far*, *distant in space or time*, *excessive*, *paramas*, *farthest extreme* (*best or worst*).

Zend, *para-*, in *para-sang* (*para* + *senk*, *a stone*; cp. N. Pers. *sang*, *a stone*, *sangar*, *a defence of stones*), lit. *from the stone*, the distance of 30 stadia between the stones which marked the Persian post-stations, N. Pers. *far-sang*.

Greek, *πέρᾱ*, *πέρᾱν*, *beyond*, *farther*, perhaps *πάλαι*,¹ *long ago*, *παλαιός*, *ancient* (by change of *ρ* to *λ*, cp. *πάρος*,² [adv.] *before-time* [?] with the poets, used for *πρό*, *before*); *παρά*, a prep. of space (with gen) *from*, (with dat.) *by*, (with acc.) *to the side of*, *beyond*, *beside* (= *except*); in comp. *by the side of*, *near*, sometimes imparting a bad, sometimes an intensive meaning: *παράβασις*, *going aside*, *transgressing*; *παράδοξος*, *contrary to opinion*, *παρωδία*, *a burlesque*, *parody*, *παράκλητος*, *called to the side of*, *an advocate*, *intercessor*, *παράλυσις*, *disabling of the nerves of one side*, *παραβύλλω*, *to place side by side*, *compare*, *παραβολή*, *a comparison*, *a conic section called parabola because its axis is parallel to the side of the cone*; *παραγράφη*, *anything written by the side*, *a marginal note*, *παράλλάξ*, *in turn*, *παράλλαξις*, *alternation*, *the mutual inclination of two lines forming an angle*, *παράλληλος*, *beside one another*, *παράσιτος*, *one who boards with another*, *a flatterer*, *παρηγορικός*, *encouraging*, *soothing*, *παρ-*

¹ Prellwitz connects this with Sans. *chiram*, *long since*, Gk. *τῆλε*, *τηλοῦ* (Homeric), *far*, *Æol.* *πῆλυι*, *far off*, Lat. -*cul* in *pro-cul*, *afar off*, from a Eur-Ar $\sqrt{\text{qer}}$, $\sqrt{\text{qel}}$ (see p. 189), also Liddell and Scott under *τηλοῦ*, an *Æol.* form cited by Theognostus Grammaticus, and restored in *Sapph.* i. 6; cp. *τηλοῖ* = *τηλόσε*, and *τηλόθροος*, *heard from afar*. For change of *τ* to *π*, cp. Att. *τέτταρες*, *Æscot.* *πέτταρες*, Hom. *πίστυρες* = Eur-Ar. *qetqer*.

² Though nearer in sense to *πρό*, Lat. *pro*, *præ*, Gk. *προς*, Lat. *pris-*, from *pra*, in form it approaches *pere*; cf. Sans. *paras*, *distant in space and time*, to which, as regards form, *πάρος* belongs, although its meaning connects it more nearly with *πῆμα*, *before*.

PER-A

√PER-

οξύς, a sharp attack of a disease, παροιμία, a sojourning, an ecclesiastical district, παρήλιος, παρήλιον, a mock sun, a parhelion, πέρπρος (late), vainglorious, a Latin loan-word?

/ Latin, *par*, equal (lit. by the side of another), *impar*, odd, unequal, *dispar*, unequal, *paritas*, equality, *parare*, *pariare*, to pair, equalise, balance, settle accounts, *parilis*, equal; *per* (prep.), by means of, through, by; in comp. often in a bad sense (as *παρά*), but more frequently as an intensive, or with its original sense of 'through, to the end,' *per-dere*, to destroy, *perire*, to perish, *perfidus*, faithless, *perjurare*, to swear falsely, *pervertere*, to pervert, *perfungi*, to discharge carelessly, *perfunctorius*, perfunctory, *perperus*, wrongly; *percipere*, to grasp wholly, comprehend, *per-coquere*, to cook thoroughly, *perurere*, to burn up, &c., *per-ennis*, lasting through the year, *pererrare*, wander through, *peregrinus*, foreign, travelling about, *peragraré*, to travel through (lit. through the land or field), *per-ambulare*, walk through, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *pari*, equal, O.F. *paire*, a pair, O.F. *per*, peer, a peer, an equal, also (adj.) equal, O.F. *nomper*, *nompair*, M.E. *nompere*, *noumpere* (Lat. *non* + *par*), the odd man, also *own-pere*. N.E. *umpire*, by attraction of *n* to the indef. art. *a* (a *numpere*=an umpire); Ital. *pareglio*, Prov. *parelh*, O.F. *pareil* (L. Lat. *pariculus*, found as an adj. in mediæval documents), equal, Ital. *apparigliare*, O.F. *appareiller*, to match, assort, put like things together, M.E. *aparaillen*, to prepare, get together, O.F. and M.E. *apareil*, stores, equipment, clothing, Ital. *parità*, O.F. *parité* (Lat. *paritat[em]*), equality, O.F. *parage*, lineage, rank, O.F. *desparager*, to assign a lower rank, N.E. *disparage*, Prov. *pairar*, O.F. *pairer*, N.F. *parier*, to match, to wager, O.F. **comper* (Lat. *compar*), N.E. *compeer*, O.F. *par* (= Lat. *per*), by, from, found in comp. *par-bouiller*, M.E. *parboyle*, to boil thoroughly (but it has now come to mean to partly boil, with a false reference to 'part'); L. Lat. *perdonare*, found in the capitularies of Charles the Bald, to forgive a debt, O.F. *pardonner*, M.E. *pardoun*, N.E. *pardon*, O.F. *parterre* (Lat. *per terram*), a flower garden, F. *parvenu* (Lat. *pervenire*), one who has arrived (i.e. has lately attained, not been born to, rank or wealth); O.F. *paramont*, at top (Lat. *per ad montem*), *par-aval*, at the bottom: from the former comes the English *paramount*, with the sense of *supreme*, used of the relation of a lord towards his vassals; from the latter was formed the term *paravaile*, to denote the vassal. This is found in Minshau (1627), and was used by Hooker, but has since become obsolete. O.F. *paramour* (Lat. *per amorem*), in or with love, originally an adverbial expression, and so used by Chaucer, but now used as a substantive, and in a bad sense; O. Span. *paragon* (from

para con,¹ *in comparison with*), Ital. *paragone*, *a touchstone, comparison*, O.F. *paragon*, N.F. *parangon*, N.E. *paragon*, *a comparison, model*; O.F. *pelegrin*, *pelerin*, Ital. *peregrino*, *pellegrino*, M.E. *pelegrim*, *pilgrim*. In some O.F. words *pour* (=Lat. *pro*) has been substituted for *per-*, as O.F. *por-pourfiler* (see p. 395), *to embroider with (gold) threads*, M.E. *purflen*, N.E. *purl* (by abbreviation), Scot. *pearlin*, *lace of silk or thread*, fr. which Macbain derives Gael. *pearluinn*, Ir. *peirlin*, *fine linen*), L. Lat. *perfilare*, Span. *perfilar* (see p. 395); O.F. *pourpoint*, *a quilted doublet*, Lat. *per-punctum*, *pricked through*, Span. *per-punte*, *a quilted garment of two folds of cloth, wadded and stitched or quilted across*. The original form *per* is found in O.F. *pertuisier*, Ital. *pertusiare*=a L. Lat. **pertusiare* (from Lat. *pertusum*), *to pierce or beat through*, of which Diez considers O.F. *percer*, M.E. *percen*, *to pierce*, to be a contraction. There is an Italian *perciato*, *pierced through*. *Para-* is found in many French compounds, with sense of *against* or *by the side of*, as *para-pluie*, *para + pluviam*, *rain, umbrella*, *para-sol*, *sunshade*, *parachute* (*against falling*: *chute, a fall*, from *cheoir*=Lat. *cadere*, *to fall*), O.F. *parapet*, Ital. *parapetto* (*para + pectus*, *breast*), *a wall breast-high, a breastplate*, *paraphrase* (Gk. *παράφρασις*), *a by-phrase, an explanation*, &c. *Para* is represented by *pala-* in O.F. *palafreid*, N.F. *palefroi*, M. and N.E. *palfrey*, from L. Lat. *para-veredrus*, *an extra-horse*; by *pala-* in Span. *palabra*, Port. *palavra* (Gk. *παράβολή*), *a talk, a palaver*. *Par-* stands for *para* in O.F. *paroler*, N.F. *parler*, *parloir*, *parlement*, M. and N.E. *parley*, &c. (all from Gk. *παράβολή*, thr. L. Lat. *parabolare*, *to talk*; see p. 315), also in O.F. *paroisse* (Gk. *παροικία*), *a parish*, L. Lat. *parochia* (from Gk. *s. s.*; see p. 114); κ. *périssant*, pr. *p.* from *périr*, *to perish*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *pri-*, O. Slav. *pre-*, a prefix with sense of *to the other side, through*, corresponding with Gk. *παρά*, Lat. *per-*; Lith. *per*, prep. and prefix, *through, over*, e.g. *per lanka*, *over the plain*, *per nakti*, *through the night*.

Teutonic, Goth. *fairra* (adv.), O.H.G. *fer*, *ferro* (acc. *ferron*, *ferno*), N.H.G. *fern*, O.N. *fjarre*, A.S. *feor*, (comp.) *fyrre*, (superl.) *fyrrest*, M.E. *fer*, *farrer*, *ferrest*, N.E. *far*, *farther*, *farthest* (the '*th*' is a later insertion, probably on the analogy of *further*, *furthest*; Goth. *pra-* (a prefix), O.H.G. *fra*, *far*, *fir* (prefix), N.H.G. *ver-* (a prefix), O.N.

¹ So Diez, who regards the word as originally Spanish, from the two prepositions *para* and *con*, and quotes '*la criatura para con el criador*.' Korting derives *paragon* from a supposed Gk. vb. not found, **παπακρίδα* from *ἀκρίν*, *a whetstone*, through the Ital. vb. *paragonare*, to which he gives the sense *to apply a touchstone, to test*, and from which he derives the other Romance words. But *ἀκρίν* is a whetstone, not a touchstone.

PER-A

√PER-

frā (prep. and pref.), M.E. *fra*, *fro* (prep. and adv.), 'from' (down to the sixteenth century, now *fra* is obsolete, and *fro* only used as an adverb), A.S. *fra-*, *for-* (as pref. = N.H.G. *ver-*, Lat. *per-*); *for* has generally an intensive force, but in the following A.S. compounds it means *abstention from*, or *opposition*, *hurt*, *wrong*: *forbeodan*, *forbid*, *for-beren*, *forbear*, *for-don*, *undo* (cp. Lat. *per-dere*), *for-faran*, *to perish* (cp. Lat. *per-ire*), *for-fendan*, N.E. *fore-fend*, *for-gifan*, N.E. *forgive*, *for-gitan*, *neglect*, N.E. *forget*, *forluron* (p. p. of *for-leosen*, *to lose*), M.E. *forloren*, *lost*, N.E. *forlorn*, *for-sacan*, N.E. *forsake*, *forsweran*, N.E. *forswear*; *fra* is found in A.S. *frētan*, *to devour* (*fra* + *etan*, *to eat thoroughly*), Goth. *fram*, *from*, O.H.G. *fram*, *beyond*, *forth*, O.N. *fram*,¹ *forward* (see p. 645), A.S. *fram*, *from*, M. and N.E. *from*; O.H.G. *parafrid*, *pferfrit*, M.H.G. *pferit*, N.H.G. *pferd*. a horse.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Zend, *parasang* (thr. Gk. *παράσῳγγος*).

Greek, *paradox*, *parody*, *Paraclete*, *paralysis*, *parable* (thr. *φ*), *parabola*, -ic, *paragraph*, *paraphrase*, *parallax*, *parallel*, -ogram, *parasite*, *paregoric*, *parenthesis*, *paroxysm*, *parhelion*, with many other compounds of *para-*.

Latin, *par*, *parity*, *disparity*, *perdition*, *perfidy*, *perjure*, *perjury* (thr. French forms), *perfunctory*, *permanent*, *perambulate*, *perennial*, *peregrination*, with the other numerous compounds of *per* from the Latin.

L. Latin and Romance, *pair*, *peer*, -ess, -age, -less, *umpire*, *compeer*, *non-pareil*, *apparel* (vb. and subs.), *disparage*, -ment, *parboil*, *pardon*, *parterre*, *parvenu*, *paramount*, *paragon*, *paramour*; *pilgrim*, -age, *pelerine* (a kind of cloak), *purfle*, *purl*, *pourpoint*, *pierce*; *parapluie*, *parasol*, *parachute*, *parapet*, *palfrey*, *palaver*, *parole*, *parliament*, -ary, *parlour*, *parley*, *parish*, -ioner, *parochial*, *perish*, with many other compounds of *per* derived from a Latin source.

Teutonic, *far*, *farther*, *farthest*, and in comp. as *far-fetched*, &c.; *fro*, *froward*, -ness, *from*, *for-* in comp., as *forbid*, *forbear*, *forego*, *forefend*, *forgive*, -ness, *forget*, -ful, *forlorn*,² *forsake*, *forswear*, *forsworn*, *fret*, -ful.

¹ Though in form the O.N. corresponds with Goth. O.H.G. and A.S. *fram*, and although it may originally have had the same sense, yet in Icelandic, together with the sense of motion *from within to the outside*, it means also 'in front of, before in space or time.' Pott (l. 586) remarks on this group of prepositions and prefixes, that it is very difficult to draw a line of demarcation between them from the form alone; and that the only possible way of arriving at a satisfactory etymology is through their signification. But even here the difficulty occurs that the same form covers two meanings, and, *vice versa*, that the same or a similar meaning is found under two forms.

² The modern sense given to *forlorn* is *lonely*, *desolate*, but the original meaning of *lost* is retained in 'forlorn hope' = the lost troop.

Eur-Ar. PERI, *round about, more than, excessive, (in comp.) prep. and prefix.*

Sanscrit, *pari*, *round about, excessive, concerning, &c.*, with many compounds, as *pari-yantu*, *a boundary*, *pari-dhi*, *an enclosure*, *parinishta*, *highest point, perfection*, *pari-purnas*, *very full, &c.*, *paryanka*, **Prakrit** *pallanka*, *a couch*, **Hindi** *palaki*, *palki*, *a palanquin*, *palang*, *a bed*.

Zend, *pairi*, *round about, &c.*, *pairi-daeça*, *walled all round, an enclosed garden*, *pairi-vara*, *surrounding, &c.*, *palank*, *a bed*.

Greek, *περί*, with many compounds, as *περίγειος*, *round or near the earth*, *περικάρπιον*, *seed-pod, husk*, *περικάρδιον*, *membrane surrounding the heart*, *περίμετρος*, *the measure round*, *περίοδος*, *a going round, a cycle or duration of time, a well-rounded sentence*, *περίοστου*, *membrane surrounding the bone*; *περίπλους*, *a sailing round*, *περισκοπεῖν*, *to look around*, *περίστυλον*, *colonnade round a temple*, *περίφρασις*, *a circumlocution*, *περιφέρεια*, *circumference*, *περιτόναιος*, *stretched round*, *περιτόναιον*, *the membrane round the lower viscera*; *περικαλλής*, *very beautiful, &c.*, *παράδεισος*, *an incorrect transliteration of the Zend pairi-daeça, a park or enclosed pleasure ground.*

Latin, *per-* (prefix, in comp. with adjectives and adverbs, with sense of *very*, as *per-magnus*, *per-brevis*, *per-breviter*, &c. *very great, short, &c.*, *paries* (cp. Sans. *pariyanta*), *a wall*, *parietarius*, *relating to walls*, *parietaria*, *the wall-weed, pellitory.*

L. Latin and Romance, **L. Lat.** *paravisus*,¹ *a hall surrounded by porches in front of a church, porch of a church, or room over the porch*, **O.F.** *parvis*, said to be a corrupt form of *paradisus* (Du Cange), (1) *the porch of a church*; (2) *the place, whether altar or monstrance, where the Host is placed on Holy Thursday*; (3) *the passengers' sleeping place on board ship*. According to Littré, *the porch of a church* was so called because at the performance of religious plays in the churchyard the porch represented Paradise; but perhaps it may have been so called because the room over it was the *sleeping place of the church custodian*. The reference seems to have been to *Paradise as a resting place* of those who 'sleep in Jesus,' made in a half religious, half jocular spirit; **L. Lat.** *parietare*, **M.E.** **pargeten* (in *pargetyn*, *to plaster a wall*, **Ital.** *parietaria*, **Prov.** *paritaria*, **O.F.** *paritoire*, **M.E.** *paritorie*, **N.E.** *pellitory*, from a confusion with *pelletier* (from **Lat.** *pyrethrum*, **Span.** *pelitre*), *feverfew*; **Port.** *palanquin*, **F.** *palanquin*; **O.F.** *permain*, *a large pear*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Sanscrit, *palanquin* (thr. **Port.** and **F.**).

¹ **Op.** **Zend** *pairi* (in *pairi-daeça*) = **Gk.** *περί*.

Zend, Paradise (thr. the Greek form).

Greek, compounds with *peri-*, with sense *about, round*, as *perigee*, *pericarp*, *peri-cardium*, *perimeter*, *period*, *-ic*, *periosteum*, *periplus*, *peri-scope*, *peristyle*, *periphrasis*, *peritoneum*, *periphery*, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, *parvise*, *parget*, *Pargetter* (surname), *pel-litory* (see p. 36); *pearmain* (Lat. *permagnus*).

Eur.-Ar. PRO, *onward, forth, before, in advance, &c*, prep and prefix

Sanskrit, *pra*, *onward, &c.* (prep and prefix), *prati* (adv. and prefix), *towards, against, before, opposite, near*; both *pra-* and *prati-* have many compounds, as *pra-dhanas*, *chief orderer*, *pra-bhavas* (lit. being before), *chief, strong, good*, *pra-bhu*, *lord* (cp. Gk. *πρέσ-βυς*), *pra-mati*, *fore-thinking* (cp. Gk. *προμηθής*, s. s.), *pra-sthas*, *prominent, presiding* (cp. Lat. *præstes*); *prati-vacham*, *answer*, *prativeça*, *dwelling near*, *prati-shta*, *standing against*, *pra-terās*, *more to the front*, *pra-thamas*, *first, most in front*; *pura*, *in old time, formerly*, *purana*, *old*, *pur-vas*, *being in front, first, preceding, eastern*.

Zend, *fra*, *before, &c.*, *fratera*, *prior*, *fratema*, *first*, *fra-vaedha*, *fore-knowing*; *paiti* (with loss of *r*: cp. Gk. *ποτί=πρότι*), *paiti-vacha*, *answer*.

Greek, *πρό*, *before, in front*, *πρός*, *πρότι*, *towards, against, &c*, *Ep* and *Doric ποτί*, *Cretan πορτί*, *πορτ'*, *Arcad. πός*¹; *πρόσπος*, *before*, *πρώτος*, *first* (comp. and sup. of *πρό*), *πρωτόκολλον*, *the fly-leaf attached to a manuscript or public act containing an abstract of contents, &c.*, *πῖν*, *before*, *Dor. πᾶν*, *πρώιος*, *πῶος* (Att.), *early in the morning*, *πῶρα*, contracted from *πῶειρα*, *the prow of a ship*, *πρόμος*, *the champion, leader*, *πρέσβυς* (Cret. *πρεῖγυς*), *an old man*, *πρεσβύτερος*, (adj.) *elder*, (subs.) *an elder, a presbyter*, *πρέσβεις* (pl.), *elders, chiefs*; *πρό-βλημα*, *a problem*, *προ-βοσκίς*, *proboscis* (the front-feeder), *προ-οιμία*, *a prelude, proem*, *προγνωστικόν*, *prognostic*, *προφυλακτικός*, *warding off beforehand*, *προφήτης*, *one who speaks publicly*, *προφητεία*, *a prophecy*, *πρό-βατον*, *a herd of cattle, specially of sheep* (from *προ-βαίνω*), lit. *going before*; perhaps, because in the nomad period the cattle were driven in advance of the family or tribe; *προσηλύτος*, *one who comes to or near, an associate, a proselyte*, *προσθετικός*, *prosthetic, giving additional power, added*, *προσφδία*,

¹ Pott does not connect these dialectic forms, *πός*, *ποτί*, with *πρός*, *πρό*, by omission of *r*, but considers them distinct forms from an original *pas*; *pos*, *near by*; cp. Lith. *pas*, *near by*, also Hindi *pās* (s. s.), but the common omission of Sans. *r* in the Prakrit languages renders connection with *πρός* not improbable.

the tone, accent, quantity of a syllable, *πρόσωπον*, countenance, appearance, dramatic character, person.

PR

Latin, (1) *prō*, *præ*, *prōd* (old abl.), in front of, before (of place), in favour of, for (as opposed to against), in the place of, for the sake of, in proportion to. In comp. with sense of forward, before, to the advantage of. There are traces of the existence of an earlier *pra*=*pro*; in *præ* (= *prai*), *pran*-dium, *præ*-vus.¹ (2) *Port*-, *post*-, *pos*- (only in comp.), archaic collateral forms of *pro* (cp. Sans. *prati*, Gk. *πρότι*, *ποτι*, &c.; *ποτι* . *pos*=*πρότι* : *πρός*). (3) *Pri*- or *prei*, older forms of *præ* : 'pri enim antiqui *præ* dicebant,' Festus. (4) *Præ* or *prai* (probably a locative case of original *pra* : cp. *Romæ*, *Romai*, at *Rome* : *Roma*), before, in front of, in comparison with (adv. and prep.); in comp. before very; *præter* (adv. and prep.), of motion, past, of rest, beyond, outside, except. (5) *Prope* (= *pro* + *-pe* = Sans. *-pa* : cp. *nempe*, *quippe*), near, in space or time (adv. and prep.).

(1) *Prō*, *prōd*; *prōra*, prow of a vessel, *pronus*, leaning forward, downwards, *probrum*, anything brought forward, a charge, reproach (*pro* + *-brum*), *opprobrium*, scandal, disgrace, *opprobriosus*, scandalous, *procerns*, tall, pre-eminent (*pro* + suff. *-ker*); *probus*, good, upright (cp. Sans. *pra*-bhas, superior, excellent), *probitas*, honesty, *improbis*, wicked, *probare*, to esteem as good, to test the goodness of, *approbare*, to approve, *approbatio*, approval, *improbare*, to reject as unsuited, send back for amendment, amend, *reprobare*, to disapprove, reprove, *probabilis*; *proclivis*, sloping forward, *pro-crastinare*, to put forward till to-morrow (*pro* + *crastino*, from *cras*, to-morrow), to delay, *procurare*, to care beforehand, procurator, administrator, manager, deputy; *prodere*, to bring forward, disclose, betray, *proditor*, a traitor, *pro-fanus*, in front of (i.e. outside) the temple, unconsecrated, unholy, wicked; *pro-ferre*, to bring forward, *proficere*, to advance, promote, *profigare*, to dash to the ground, *profigatus*, utterly ruined, wretched, abandoned, *profundere*, to pour forth, *pro-fundus*, very deep, *progenies*, offspring, *proles* (*pro* + *alo*, to nourish), race, descendants, *prolixus* (*pro* + *laxus*), stretched out, (of speech) *prolix*, *prolongare*, to prolong, *promere* (*pro* + *emere*), bring forward, *promptus* (p. p.), brought forward, ready to hand, *proponere*, to put forward, propose, *propositus*, put forward; *pro-prius*, peculiar to, one's own, *appropriare*, to make one's own (from *pro*, but further etymology uncertain), *prophetia* (Gk. loan-word), prophecy, *prorsus* (= *pro* + *versus*), turned forward, straight, *prosus*, collateral form (cp. *sursum* :

¹ Pott connects *præ*-vus with Sans. *pra*-hva, bent, stooping, as opposed to straight, upright, and quotes 'elapit in pravum artus,' Tac. Hist. 4, 81; 'prævitæ membrorum,' Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 39; and 'prævitæ oris,' distortion of the mouth, Cic. de Or. 2, 32, 111.

PRO

sumum), *prosa* (sc. *oratio*), *straight*, i.e. *plain speech or writing*; *prosequi*, *prosecutus*, to *prosecute*, *pursue*, *pro-sperus* (= *pro* + *spes*, *spero*, *hope*), according to *expectation*, *prosperitas*, *prosperity*, *pro-trahere*, to *draw*, *depict*, *prospicere*, look *forward*, *proverbium*, a *proverb*, *providere*, to *see beforehand*, *provide*, *providens*, *prudens* (by change of -ovi- to u), *provident*, *prudent*, *providentia*, *prudentia*; *reci-pro-cus* (from *re* + *pro*, with suffix -ce), *mutual* (*backward and forward*); *prod-esse*, to *be profitable*, *prod-igium* (= *prod-agium*), a *portent* (see *ad-agium*, p. 8, and for alternative explanation p. 489), *prod-ire*, to *go forth*; *prandium* (from *pra* [cp. Dor *πράν*] + *edere*, to *eat*, or + *diem*, a *day*, an *early meal*), *prāvus* (*pra-* with sense of *stooping forward or downward*, as in *pronus*, + suff. -vus), *not straight*, *turned aside*, in a moral sense *perverted*, *vicious*, *depravare*, to *deprave*.

(2) *Port-*, *por-*, *pol-*, *posi-*, *pos-*, in *por-ricere*, to *lay before*, *porrigere*, to *stretch forth*, *por-tendere*, to *foretell*, *portentum*, a *portent*, *portentosus*, *portentous*, *pollicere*, to *promise*, *polluere*, to *pollute*, *pollutio*, *pollution*.

(3) *Pri-*, *prei-*, *pris-* (cp. *πρι-*, *πρεσ-*, in *πρεῖν*, and *πρίσθιν*) *Pri-vus*, (orig.) *single*, *individual*, *owned by an individual*, *peculiar*, *coming before others*, *Umbr. prevo* (cp. Sans *pur-va*), *first*, *previously*, *preceding*, *privare*, to *take away from*, to *set free from*, *release*, perhaps orig. to *assign to the individual*, *deprivare*, to *deprive*, *privatus*, *belonging to an individual* (opposed to *publicus*, *belonging to the populus*), *Osc. com-preivatud*, which Mommsen applies to that portion of the public land granted to and tilled by individual citizens, instead of being reserved for common pasturage; *privativus*, *privative* (a grammatical term); *privi-legium*, a *bill or law in favour of individuals*; *pridem*, *long ago*, *pridie*, *the day before*, *pri-or* (for *pri-ior*), -us, *neut.*, *before*, *pri-mus* (for *prismus*; cp. *Pælign pris-mu*), *foremost*, *first*, *comp. and superl. of pri=pro*; *primas*, -atis, *of the first rank*, *primarius*, *belonging to the first*, *primævus*, *of the first age*, *primordium*, *first beginning*, *primitus*, *from the beginning* (adv.), *primitivus*, *primitive*; *im-primis*, *among the first*, *princeps* (= *primi-* + *ceps*, from *capere*, to *take*), *taking the first place* (adj.), as subs. *prince*, *leader*, *principatus*, *leadership*, *principalis*, *chief*, *principium*, *beginning*, *a first principle*; *pri-cus*,¹ *ancient*, *pristinus*, *original* (from *pris-=πρεσ-*); *presbyter*, *Gk. loan-word*, *an elder*.

(4) *Præ*, in *præ-ambulare*, to *walk before*, *præbere* (= *præ-hibere*), to *allow*, *præbenda*, *an allowance made by the state to an individual*.

¹ Generally explained as contracted from *prius-cus*, *pristinus*. (See Brugmann pp. 250, 467.)

præceps (præ + caput), *head first, steep*, **præcipitium**, &c., **præcidere**, -cisum, *to cut short*, **præ-cox**, -ocis, **præcoquus**, *early-ripe*, **præda**, *booty, prize, prey*, for **præhenda**, from **prehendere**, **prendere**, *to lay hold of*, **prædium**, for **præhendium**, *a farm*; **prædicare**, -avi, -atum, *to declare publicly*; **prædicere**, -dixi, dictum, *to foretell*, **præfari**, *to say before*, **prægnans** (præ + gnascor), *pregnant*, **præjudicium**, *a previous judgment, a precedent*, (later) *a premature judgment, a disadvantage*, **præpendere**, *to weigh or deliberate beforehand*, **præstigium**, *an illusion*, **præsto** (adv.), *at hand*, **præ-posterus**, *absurd (first last)*, **prævious**, *leading the way, previous*; **præter** (compar. of præ), *beyond, past, except*, **præter-iri**, *to go past*, p p. **præteritus**, *past*, **præter-mittere**, *to let pass, omit*.

(c) **Prope**, **propior**, **proximus** (prosimus?), *near, nearer, nearest*, **prop-inquus**, *near* (for termination cp. long-inquus¹), **propinquitās**, *nearness*, **properare**, *to bring nearer, advance, hasten*, **proximare**, **approximare**, *to draw near to*, **propter** (comp. of prope), *on account of*, but also *near*, cp. Cic. 'Brut.' 6, 'propter statuum Platonis sedimus,' *we sat near Plato's statue*.

(1) **L. Latin and Romance**, O.F. **por**, **pur**-, **pro**-, N.F. **pour** for **pro**-. **Pro**- and **pur**- are found in modern use only as prefix, with a general sense of '*forward*,' and **por** as a prefix has the same sense. The O.F. **prou** and **preu** = **pro**, **prod**, **prud**, Prov. **proz** = Lat. **prod**, are also found, not, however, as a prep., but as adj. and subs. The origin of this was in all probability that the sense of '*advantage, profit*,' which **pro** conveyed in composition, caused the same sense to be attached to it out of composition, and it was thus used in its simple form as a subst. or adj.; in a similar way the Ital. **prode** (from Lat. **prod-est**) was used both as adjective and substantive, so O.F. **prou**, **preu**, **prod**, **prud**, (fem. **prode**, **prude**), Ital. **prode**, came to mean *profit, profitable, good, brave*, F. **prou-esse**, *bravery, goodness*, O.F. **preu**, N.F. **preux**, *gallant, brave*, O.F. **prud**, *modest, chaste, good*, N.E. **prude**, **prudish**, O.F. **pur-chasser** (**pro** + L. Lat. **captiare**), N.F. **pour-chasser**, M.E. **purchasen**, *to acquire, to purchase*, O.F. **por- pur-loigner**, *to remove to a distance, put off, take away* (Lat. **prolongare**), M.E. **purloynen**, **pur-longen**, *to put far away, now to steal*, M.E. **purliuen**, **purluy**, **purley**, corrupted from O.F. **puralée**, originally *a certain district immediately adjacent to a forest* (**pour** + **aller**, *to go*), so called perhaps because the right of access was permitted within its limits (see Skeat under 'Purlieu'); N.F.

¹ Corssen considers this **-inquus** (= **-inc-us**) to be the same as **in-** or **im-** in locative suffix found in **illūc-e**, **istūc-e**, **hinc-e**, **utrin-que**, **intra-**, **extra-** in **intra-seous**, **extra-seous**. **Propinque**, **longinque** are the adverbial, and perhaps the prior, forms (cp. **utrinque**), to which **propinquus**, **longinquus**, are the adjectival.

PRO

purpose, subs. *intention*, O.F. *pour-pos*, M.E. *purpos*, N.F. *pro-pos* = Lat. *propositum*, a thing proposed, O.F. *por-*, in *pur-suir* (Lat. *persequi*), M.E. *pursuen*, N.F. *poursuivre*, to follow, *poursuivant*, O.F. *por-traire*, *pour-trai*, M.E. *pourtraien*, to draw, portray.

(2) *Pro*: O.F. *purveier* (= *providere*), M.E. *purveien*, N.E. *purvey*; Ital. *pro-fitto*, O.F. *profit* (Lat. *profectus*, from *proficere*, to advantage), M.E. *profit*, It. *profilare*, to draw a thread or a line, It. *profilo*, an outline drawing, O.F. *por- pur-fil*,¹ (cp. M.E. *purfiled*), a profile; Prov. *prod*, O.F. *proue*, prow of a ship, Span. *probar*, O.F. *prover*, M.E. *proven*, *preuen*, N.F. *prouver*, to prove, O.F. *reprover*, M.E. *repreuen*, *repreuen*, *reprove*, *reprieve*, M.E. *proketour*, *proketowre*, N.E. *proctor*, M.E. *prokeceye*, *prockeey*, abbreviations of procurator, and *procuratia* (L. Lat. form of *procuratio*); O.F. *provost*, Lat. *propositus*,² set over, in L. Lat. confused with *præpositus* (cp. F. *prévôt*), O.F. *proferer*, M.E. *profren*, N.E. *proffer*; O.F. *profonder*, to sound the depths of, O.F. and M.E. *profond*, *profund* (= Lat. *profundus* from *fundus*, the bottom), *N.E. *profound*, O.F. *propre*, *proper*, *propreté*, *property*, *fitness*.

(3) *Pri-*, O.F. *prive*, *privé* (from *priver* = Lat. *privare*), M.E. *prive*, *privee* (adj.), N.E. *privy* (adj. and subs.), F. *dépriver*, to deprive, O.F. and M.E. *priour*, N.E. *prior*, head of a priory, L. Lat. *prioritatem*, F. *priorité*; O.F. and M.E. *prime*, the first canonical hour, *prime*, M.E. *primer*, 'a book of hours,' now a first reading book, O.F. *prime*,³ first, also thin, slender, M.E. *primerole* (Chaucer), from L. Lat. *primerola* (a diminutive expansion of *primula*), afterward adapted to *primrose*, as though from *prima rosa*, O.F. *primat*, a chief bishop, Fr. *premier* (Lat. *primarius*), first, chief, Ital. *principe*, O.F. *prince*, a prince; F. *principe*, a principle, M.E. *prester*, a priest, 'Prester John' (Mandeville), O.F. *prestre*, N.F. *prêtre*.

(4) *Pre-* = Lat. *præ-*: L. Lat. *præambulum*, F. *préambule*, a preamble, O.F. *prebende*, *prebend*, the allowance of a prebendary, O.F. and M.E. *provende*, provisions (L. Lat. *præbenda*, an allowance of daily food⁴; cp. *provost*: *prévôt*), O.F. *precis*, precise, f. (Lat. *præcisus*),

¹ Cp. *purle*, *purl*, from *perfilare*.

² The A.S. *profof* taken directly from the Latin shows that *propositus* had the same meaning as *præpositus* in the later Latin, cp. O.H.G. *prebost*, N.H.G. *propst*.

³ *Sweat* derives *prim*, *demure*, *prime*, and *priming* of a gun, to *prime* trees, from *prim* and *prime*, but without satisfactory explanation of the change of meaning. Perhaps to *prime* = to start, to set going, to do the *prime*, i.e. the chief, first-thing (but doubtful). The *Century Dict.* gives to be, or to make as at first, to renew, as the original sense; and refers *prim* to O.F. *prim* (m.), *prime* (f.), *first*, also thin, slender.

⁴ *Dies* connects O.F. *plevir*, to guarantee, and O.F. *plege*, N.F. *pléage*, a pledge, M.E. *pledge*, a hostage, O.F. *plevine*, a warranty, with *præbere*, in the sense of offering surety. The O.F. *plege*, in respect of the change of b to g, may be regularly derived from **præbiam*, and the Prov. *plevisse*, with Lat. *præbitio*, but the *pl* in *plevisse* is

abbreviated, precise, O.F. *preie*, N.F. *proie*, *a prey, booty*; F. *prendre* (p. p. *pris*, *prise*, f.), *to take* (Lat. *prendere* = **pre-hendere*); ap- com- entre- re- sur-*prendre*, with (p. p. -*pris*) Prov. *apprentiz*, L. Lat. *apprenticius*, *an apprentice*, F. *priser*, *to take snuff*; L. Lat. *prension*(em), O.F. *prison*, M.E. *prisoun*; O.F. *precher* (*prædicare*), M.E. *prechen*, O.F. *pregnant*, M.E. *preignant*, O.F. *prepanse*, *deliberate*, O.F. *prestige*, Ital. *presto*, O.F. *preste*, N.F. *prêt*, Ital. *prestare*, O.F. *prester*, N.F. *prêter*, *to lend*, F. *abricot* (Lat. *præcoquus*), *apricot* (see under Eur.-Ar. √*perq*-; O.F. *imprenable* (for **impreignable*), N.E. *impregnable*.

(5) *Prope*, L. Lat. *appropriare*, Ital. *approccio*, *an approach*, O.F. *aprochier*, M.E. *aprochen*, N.F. *approcher*, N.E. *approach*, N.F. re-*procher*, *to reproach* (cp. Prov. *repropchar*, Span. *reprochar*=L. Lat. **re-propiare*), *bring near or home to, charge with*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *pra-* (pref.), *pro* (prep.)=Lat. *pro-*, *pro*, O. Slav. *pra-*, *pro-* (pref.), *pra-va*, *forward, straightforward, right*; O. Slav. *proti*, *to, against* (= *πρός, πρὸς*), O. Slav. *pre-* (pref.)= *præ-*, *before, in time or space*, Lith. *pir-mas*, *first*, *pirn* (prep.), *before* (cp. O. Lat. *pri-*), O. Slav. *privu*, *first* (cp. Lat. *privus*, *single*).

Teutonic, *faur-*, *for-*, *fur-*, *fra-*, *fro-*, *frei-*, *fram-* (with sense of *forward*), in Goth. *faura*, O.H.G. *fora*, N.H.G. *vor*, O.N. *fyrir* (*for-* in comp., as *fornes*, *a promontory*, cp. *Furness*), A.S. *fore* (prep. and adv.), *before*, generally in time, more rarely in space=*in front of* (Lat. *coram*), also *on account of*, Goth. *faur*, O.H.G. *fure*, *before, for*, N.H.G. *für*, *for* (only), A.S. *for*, *before, in time or space, in presence of, in place of, for the sake of*. In N.E. *for* is used alone as a conjunction, in M.E. 'for that,' but often 'for' by itself; in A.S. 'for thi the' or 'for thi that,' O.H.G. *furiro*, O.N. *fyrir*, (comp.) *before*, O.H.G. *furisto*, *first*, N.H.G. *fürst*, *prince*, O.N. *fyrstr*, A.S. *fyrsta*, *first*, Goth. *fruma*, *frumists*, *first*, O.N. *frum-* (only in comp., as *frum-burdhr*, *first-born, &c.*), A.S. *forma* (adj. superl.; cp. Lith. *pirmas*), *formest, firmest* (double superl.); M.E. has the comp. *fermer* from *forme* (orig. superl.), Goth. **faurth* in comp. *faurthis*, O.H.G. **ford*, comp. *furdir*, N.H.G. *fort*, *forth*, O.N. *fordh-a*, A.S. *fordhian* in *gefordhian*, *a-fordhian*, M.E. *3eforthien*, *aforthien*, *to forward*, N.E. *afford*, *to yield, supply*, A.S. *fordh*, (comp.) *furdhur*, *furdhra*, M. and N.E. *further*, (dial.) *furder*, O.H.G. *frum*,¹ *good, brave*, N.H.G. *fromm*, *pious*, O.N. *framr*, *forward, prominent* (generally used in bad sense,

¹ *mentioned in the Romance*. There is, however, a Sicilian *preggia*, *a surety*, which makes it probable. Dies compares also *temple* from *tempora, the temples*. Klinge suggests the derivation from *præbere* (see p. 647, note 2).

² Cf. Teutonic *fram*, *fromm*, *framr*, *good, brave, pious*, from *fra-*, *fro-*, with Romance, Ital. *prode*, O.F. *preu*, *gallant, good, brave*, O.F. *prud*, *modest, good*, from Lat. *prod-*.

PBO

pushing, impertinent, but comp. fremri, *the superior*, fremstr, *the first, foremost*, O.N. fromr, *pious*, A.S. fremme, fram, *good*. (These are superl. forms = Lat. primus, Gk. πρόμος.) O.H.G. frumman, N.H.G. frommen, *to prosper*, O.N. fremja, A.S. fremman, M.E. framen, *promote, effect, make*; Goth. frauja, *lord, master*, O.N. freyr, *a lord*,¹ but only used as the name of the god *Freyr*, O.N. fru, *a lady*, O.H.G. fro, *lord, frouwa, lady*, N.H.G. frau, *lady*, A.S. frea, *lord*, O.H.G. fraoji, N.H.G. früthe, *early* (cp. πρώιος, *early*), frühstück, *breakfast* (cp. Lat. prandium, *the morning meal*); A.S. preost, M.E. priest, contracted from Lat. presbyter, and found in the Laws of Ethelbert; O.H.G. frisc, N.H.G. frisch, O.N. ferskr, A.S. fersc, M.E. fersh, fresch, N.E. fresh, Ital. fresco, *cool, fresh* (from O.H.G. frisc), *a painting on plaster*, al fresco, *in the open air*, Prov. fresco, Latinised from frescus, (f.) fresca, O.F. frais, fres, (fem.) fraische, fresche, N.F. frais, (fem.) fraiche, M.E. fresch, N.E. fresh, N. Icel. friskr, Dan. frisk, *lively*. As regards form the O.H.G. stands very near to the Gk. πρέγυς or Lat. preiscus; and in sense it approaches to O.H.G. fruoji, *early*² (see Kluge, 'Etym. Dict.' 'frisch').

Celtic, Ir. ro-for (p)ro-, Gael. ra-, Wel. rhy-, an intensive particle, *very*, also used as the sign of the past tense in Ir.; Gael. and Ir. roimh, O. Ir. rem, *before* (cp. Lith. pirm, *before*), Gael. ros, Ir. ross, ros, in N. Ireland *a promontory*, in S. Ireland *a wood*, orig. *a wooded promontory, a plain*, Wel. rhos, *moorland*, Corn. ros, *moorland*, Bret. ros, *a knoll*, Gael. and Ir. riamh, O. Ir. riam, *before*: all these with loss of initial p; of pro, primus, pri-, &c.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, words compounded with proto-, as proto-col, prototype, &c., presbyter, -y, -ian (thr. Lat. loan-word); compounds of pro-, problem, proboscis, proemium, pro-phylactic, pro-gnostic, prophet, &c.; compounds with pros-, proselyte, prosthetic, prosody, propopoeia, &c.

¹ Vigfusson connects this with Goth. frauja, O.H.G. fro, and also trja, *a woman*, in Frja-dagr, *Friday*, with O.H.G. frouwa, *lady*, A.S. frea, *lord*.

² Krug suggests a possible connection with the Eur.-Ar. pra-, *before*, of the following: O.H.G. fro, *joyful, gracious*, N.H.G. froh, *glad, fröhlich, merry*, Du. vrolijk, *merry*, N.E. (early) froelich, froelick, now frolic (vb. and sub.), frolicsome, Germ. & Du. loan-words, O.H.G. fro-no, in form the gen. pl. of fro, but used as a voc. in prayer or appeal, and as an epithet of Christ = *the Lord*, e.g. 'das fro no chrusti,' 'the Lord's cross,' M.H.G. vron, relating to *a Lord*, a title of Christ, as Vronlichnam, N.H.G. Frohleichnam, *the Lord's body, the Host*, N.H.G. Frohndienst, *compulsory service rendered by a serf or tenant to his lord*.

But O.N. frar, *swift, light-footed*, stands in the way of this suggestion. May not, however, all these words be derivatives of pra- pro- with the sense of being forward, ready, willing to do something, which passes over into the sense of *pleasure, mirth*?

• *Latin*, (1) *pro-*, *prod-*: *prone*, *opprobrium*, -ous, *prebe* (vb. and subs. thr. Fr.), *pro-bity*, *probate*, -ble, -tion, *ap- re-probation*, *reprobate*, *proclivity*, *pro-crastination*, *procurator*, -ble, *pro-fane*, -ity, *proficient*, *cy-*, *profuse*, -ion, *prolific*, *prolix*, -ity, *profligate*, -cy, *proposition*, -al, *pro-strate*, *propriety*, *im-*, *ap-propriate*, -ion, *prose*, -aic, *prosecute*, *pro-sperous*, -ity, *provision*, *provident*, *prudent*, -ial, *reciprocal*, -ate, -ity, *prod-igy* (or *pro-digy*, see p. 489), -ious. From *pra*=*pro*: *deprave*, -ity, *pransorial*, *post-prandial*.

(2) *Por-*, *pos-*: *pollute*, -ion, *portent*, -ous.

(3) *Pri-*: *private*, -acy, *privative*, *privilege*, *prior*, *priority*, *prime*, -al, -ary, -ate, -itive, -æval, -ordial, *primates*, *imprimis*, *primogeniture*, *principal*, -ity, *pristine*, *prim-rose* (from *prima-rosa*) for M.E. *primerole* (Lat. *primerula*), *primula* (dim. of *primus*).

(4) *Præ*: *prebend*, *prebendary*, *pre-cipice*, -tous, -tate, *precise*, -ion, *precocious*, -ity, *predatory*, *predial*, *ap- com- re-prehend-*, -sion, -sive, -sible, *predicate*, -tive, -ment, *predict*, -ion, -ive, *prefatory*, *prejudice*, -ial, *pre-posterous*, *presti-digitation* (*rapid fingering*), *preterite*, *pretermit*, *preternatural*, *preterperfect*.

(5) *Propinquity*, *proximo*, -ity, -ate, *approximate*.

L. Latin and Romance, (1) *por*, *pur*, *prou*, *preu* (= Lat. 1 and 2 *pro*), *prod-*, *prud-*: *prude*,¹ -ish, *preux*, in the phrase '*preux chevalier*,' *prohess*, perhaps *proud*, *pride*, *purchase*, *purlain*, *purlieu* (for M.E. *purley*), *purpose*, *apropos*, *mal-apropos*, *malapropism*, *provost*, *pursue*, *pursuance*, *pursuivant*, *portray*, -trait, *profile*, *profit*, -able, *prow* (Gk., Lat., Fr.), *prove*, *proof*, *improve*, -ment, *disprove*, *reprove*, -proof, *reprieve*, *proctor*, -ial, *proxy*, *proper*, *property*.

(2) *Pri-*: *privy*, -ily, *deprive*, -al, -ation, *prior* (*head of a monastery*), -ess, *prime* (subs.), *first hour of prayer*, *primer*, M.E. *primerole*, *premier*, *prince*, -ess, *Prester* (Gk., Lat., O.F.), *prim*, -ness, *prime* (vb.), *prime* (adj.).

(3) *Præ*: *preamble*, *provender*, *précis*, *prey*, *prise*, *a pinch of snuff*, *prise* (vb.), *to get a hold of*, *to lift by leverage*, *prentice*, *apprentice*, *prison*, -er, *ap- com- enter- re- sur-prise*, *misprision*, *reprisal*, *preach*, -er, *pregnant*, -cy, *prepense* (legal term), *impregnable*, *prestige*, *presto*, *prevôt*, with many other compounds of *pre-*; *pledge*, *replevy*, *replevin*.²

¹ The Eng. *proud* is from A.S. *prūd*, which Vigfusson connects with O.F. *prud*, in *prudhomme*, and from which he derives O.N. *prudhr*, *fine*, *stately*, *magnificent*, O.N. *prýðli* (subs.), *an ornament*, *pomp*, and O.N. *prýða* (vb.), *to adorn*. Beyond the similarity of form and meaning there seems nothing to prove this connection. As, however, the word appears first in O.N. as late as the beginning of the eleventh century, it is possible that it, as well as A.S. *prud*, may be borrowed from O.F. *prud*.

² Kluge connects together O.H.G. *plāgan*, *to care for*, *promise for*, N.H.G. *plägen* (s. s.), O.Sax. *plagan*, *to go surety for*, Du. *plagen*, *to pledge*, A.S. *plagian*, *to move forward rapidly*, *to play*, and L. Lat. *plagium*, O.F. *pleige*, *plague*, *a hostage*, *a surety*.

(4) *Prope*: ap- re-proach.

Teutonic, fore, foremost, before, afore, fore-, in comp. fore-bode, -cast, -tell, -see, &c., for, former, forward, afford, forth, further, -est, forth-with, Furness (cp. O.N. furnes), a district in Lancashire, Furniss (surname), first, firstling, firstborn, &c., frame, frame-work (A.S. fremman), frow or vrow (Du. loan-word), a woman, Friday,¹ frolic, -some; priest, -ly, -craft, -hood, from A.S. loan-word preost.

Celtic, the names Ross, Roscommon, Roseland, Ros-Kelly, &c.

Eur-Ar. PES, POS, perhaps extended from an earlier PE, PO, at, near, by; pos-qos, behind, after.

Sanscrit, pas-, in paç-chat (Eur-Ar. sq=Sans çch), behind, after, paçchimas, west, Hindi pachchim, west, Hindi pās, at, by, near, piche, behind, after.

Zend, paçne, behind, after (cp. Lat. pōne=pos-ne, behind).

Greek, πος-, in πύματος, hindmost, last (for *πόσματος).

Latin, pos-, Umbr. pus (extended from po-), at, by, near, pos-t, Osc. pus-t, -pos-t, (= pos + suffix. -te: cp. O. Lat. poste, Umbr. pusti, posti, behind, after), in ponere (= po- or pos-anere for po- or pos-sinere), to put down, place, posui, posivi (Plautus), positum, positio, positivus, arbitrary, postura, postis, a door-post; ap- com- de- dis- ex- im- inter- op- præ- pro- post- sup- super-trans-ponere; pos-terus (adj.: cp. Umbr. pustru), behind, after, comp. posterior, hinder, after, posteritas, posterity, pre-posterus, the first last, superl. postremus, hindmost, last, with variant form postumus, last, said especially of the youngest child, or of one born after

N.E. pledge, Prov. and O.F. plevir, to guarantee, O.F. plevie, plevin, a warranty, Eng. replevy, replevin, to recover or return goods detained for debt on the pledge of trying the right to them by law Kluge is of opinion that the West German forms must have been in use early in the fourth century, and that the Romance forms are from the German, and not the German from the Romance. Diez's derivation from præbere he does not allow (without, however, noticing Sicil. preggia, a pledge, cited by Dies), but offers a suggestion that the German words may be connected with Gk. βλέπω, to look, and derived from Eur-Ar. √gleh-, an extension of √gel-, from which βλέω (see p. 842).

¹ This is Vigfusson's derivation. But Kluge derives O.H.G. friatag, N.H.G. freitag, A.S. frīgedæg, Friday, from proto-Teutonic *frijjo, O.N. Frigg, the wife of Woden, corresponding to the Lat. Venus (whence Friday=dies Veneris). Frigg he connects with Sans. priya, O. Sax. fri, A.S. free, and O.N. frja, a wife, all derived from Eur-Ar. pri-, to love. It would appear from this that there were two Teutonic forms for woman, wife, unconnected with each other: (1) O.H.G. frauwa, N.H.G. frau, O.N. fru, from Teut. fro, first, chief; and (2) O. Sax. fri, A.S. free (stem of free, lord), O.N. frja, all from Eur-Ar. pri-, to love, with meaning 'wife.'

the father's death, and is used as a subs., *postumus*, a last born, a posthumous child, and in this sense it became a prop. name (the 'h' is inserted by a false etymology from *humus*, and sometimes written *posthumus* in Latin, as though implying birth after the father's burial); *pône* (= *pos-ne*), *behind*, *po-* or *post-meridianus*, *afternoon*.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. *ponre*, to put down, lay, place, N.F. *pondre* (with euphonic d), to lay eggs, O.F. *componre*,¹ *compondre*, pr. pt. *componant*, M.E. *compounen*, *compoune*, *compounden*, to put together, O.F. *espondre* (= Lat. *exponere*), M.E. *expounen*, *exponen*, *expounden*, to explain, Prov. *desponer*, O.F. *despondre*, Scotch *dispone*; L. Lat. *posita*, *posta*, a depot, a store, a station for horses, Ital. *positivo*, F. *positif*, Ital. *posta*, O.F. *poste*, Ital. *postiglione*, F. *postillon*, a postillion, O.F. *deposte*, N.F. *dépôt*, a deposit, a store; Ital. *composta*, O.F. *composte*, N.F. *compôte*, stewed fruit, *propos*, a plan, purpose, *apropos*, *mal-apropos*, L. Lat. *poste-rula*, a little door, Ital. *postierla*, O.F. *posterle*, later *posterne* (all from Lat. *posterus*), a back door, Ital. *posterità*, F. *posterité*, L. Lat. and Ital. *postilla*, F. *apostille*, a marginal note in a bible, a fem. noun, formed from 'post illa verba,' 'after these words'; Ital. *poi*, Prov. *pos*, *pus*, *pois*, O.F. *pois*, *puis*, *after* (Diez regards these as formed, not from the classical *post*, but from the older *pos-*, which survived in the vernacular Latin), O.F. *puisne*, N.F. *puiné* (= Lat. *post-natus*), *born after*, *younger*, M.E. *puisne*, a legal term applied to junior judges, N.E. *puny*, *small*, *weakly*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *pa*, *pas*, *at*, *by*, *to*, O. Slav. *po* (s.s.), Lith. *pa-gal*, *after*, *behind*, *paskui* (according to Pott = *pa-seku*, to follow on), *after*, *behind*.

Teutonic, A.S. *post*, a pole fixed in the ground, a pillar, N.H.G. *pfost*, a loan-word from Lat. *postis*. Klug suggests that the O.H.G. *fona*, O. Sax. *fana*, N.H.G. *von*, Du. *van*, from a pre-Germanic *pana*, may be a compound word with *pa* as its first element; and Pott regards the second, *-na*, as = Lett. *no*, *from*, only used as a suffix instead of a prefix; thus *fo-na*, *fa-na* = 'from near,' 'from.'

¹ The Fr. *poser* and its compounds *apposer*, *déposer*, &c., are formed etymologically from L. Lat. *pausare*, 'to halt, stop, rest' (Prov. *pauser*, O.F. *pauser*, Span. *posar*, to rest, stop; op. Span. *posada*, a house, inn), but have received the sense of *ponere*. The verb *pausare* is from *pausa*, 'a stop, halt,' Gk. *παύω*, a stop, formed from *παύω*, to stop, cease, and, resembling the p. p. of *ponere* in form, the Fr. *poser* and its compounds assumed also its meaning, and came to be regarded as formed from *ponere*. Similarly the Eng. *pose*, *appose*, *depose*, &c., from Fr. *poser*, *apposer*, *déposer*, &c., though commonly connected with Lat. *ponere*, are etymologically from *παύω*, Gk. *παύω*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, all compounds of post- and derivatives from pr. t. pono, and its partic. ponens, positus, positurus, as post-pone, depone, exponent, component, &c., position, positive, posture, compositor, impostor, impost, composite, opposite, &c.; not, however, the present tenses pose, appose, compose, &c., which are from F. poser = *pausare*; post, a pillar, poster, &c., from Lat. thr. A.S. loan-word; posterior, -ity, a posteriori, preposterous, (last first) post(h)umous, Postumus, proper name given to last-born son, or one born after his father's death, post-obit, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, compound, -er, expound, propound; post (for letters, horses), post, to station, postage, postillion, post-boy, &c.; compot, compost, depot, apropos, malapropism, postern, postill, puisne, puny.

Teutonic, the German von and Dutch van (?), post, a stake, from A.S.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PEL-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PL-}}$, to fold, cover, enclose; perhaps identical with $\sqrt{\text{PLĒ-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PEL-}}$, to fill.

Sanscrit, pu-t = pl-t¹ (extended by t), in puṭati, folds, pala, flesh, meat.

Greek, πελ- in πέλλα,² skin, hide, leather (cp. πελλαράφος, sewing skins together), also a milking pail (because originally of leather), πελλίς, a basin or cup, πέλμα, the sole of a shoe, πέλτη, a buckler, πελταστής, a targeteer, light-armed soldier, ἐρυσίπελας, a redness of the skin.

Latin, pel-, in pellis, a skin, hide, pellicius, made of skins, pellicium, a coat of skins, pellicula, a small skin, pelvis, a basin, the cavity between the hip-bones.³

¹ The pronunciation of ḷ as a vowel is found in Eng. able, double, cattle, which are pronounced as a-būl, catt-ūl, with a very short, quick sound given to the tl . If ḷ received its full consonantal sound these words would be pronounced ablee, doublee, cattlee, as in flee.

² The use of leather for vessels to hold liquids is shown also in O.H.G. tunna, a tun, from an O. Ir. *tunna, M. Ir. tond, ton, Bret. tonnen, skin of man and animal, Lat. culens, a measure for liquids, Gk. κούλες, leather bottle, Ir. crocan, a pot, crocan, a hide (see Schrader, *Prehist. Antig.* 260).

³ Sepelire, to bury, with its derivatives sepulcrum, sepultura, may perhaps also be referred to $\sqrt{\text{pel-}}$ ple- with the sense to enfold, cover, hide; cp. Eng. bury, to hide in the ground, to inter, from A.S. byrgan, to conceal, also Goth. filhan, to conceal, bury, fulgins, concealed. Kluge remarks on this latter word that it demands $\sqrt{\text{pelk-}}$ as its radical base, and in this respect cannot be coupled with Lat. sepelire, from the simple base $\sqrt{\text{pel-}}$; but may there not be an extended Teutonic base pelks, formed from $\sqrt{\text{pel-}}$, as $\sqrt{\text{plek-}}$, from which Gk. πλέκω, Lat. plicare, are derived, is an extension of $\sqrt{\text{pel-}}$? If this be allowed, N.E. sepulchre, -chral, -ture, should be referred to this root (see p. 318).

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. *pel*, M.E. *pell*, *pel*, N.F. *peau*, a *skin* or *hide*, Ital. *pelliccia*, O.F. *pelice*, N.F. *pelisse*, a *cloak* of *fur*, Prov. *sobre-pelitz*, O.F. *surplis*, M.E. *surplise* (L. Lat. *super-pellicium*, lit. *over the skin-coat*), N.E. *surplice*, O.F. *peler*, to *strip off skin* or *bark*, O. Ital. *pellare*, to *skin*, to *peel*, O.F. *pelletier*, a *skinner* or *furrier*, *pelletterie*, the *trade* of a *skinner*, M.E. *pelt*, a *skin*, *Pells*, an *office* of the *exchequer*; O.F. *palletoc*, M.E. *paltoke*, (orig.) a *sheepskin coat* worn by *peasants*, N.F. *paletot*, an *overcoat* (? see p. 598, n. 2); Ital. *falda*, O.F. *faude*, the *fold* or *border* of a *garment* (from O.H.G. *fald*); O.F. *faude-steuil*, a *folding chair*, N.F. *fauteuil*, an *easy chair* (O.H.G. *faltstuel*).

Balto-Slav., Lith. *plene*, *pleve*, a *skin*, *membrane*, a *caul*, Lith. *paltis*, Russ. *polti*, a *side* of *bacon*.

Teutonic, Goth. -*fill*, *skin* (in *thrut-fill*, *leprosy*, *filleins*, made of *leather*), O.H.G. *fell*, N.H.G. *fell*, *skin* of *beasts*, *hide*, O.N. *fjall*, A.S. *fell*, *skin*, *hide*, N.E. *fell*, *hide*, O.H.G. *fillan*, N.H.G. *fillen*, to *flay*, A.S. *filmen*, a *thin skin* or *coating*, a *film*;¹ Goth. *felhan*, to *conceal*, *bury*; Goth. *falth*, O.H.G. *fald*, *falt*, N.H.G. *falt*, O.N. *faldr*, A.S. *feald*, a *fold*, *hood*, *border*, *enclosure*, O.H.G. *faltstuel*, A.S. *fyldstol*, M.E. (dial.) *vycaldinde-stole*, a *folding chair*, Goth. *falthian*, O.H.G. *faldan*, *faltan*, N.H.G. *falten*, O.N. *falda*, A.S. *fealdian*, M.E. *falden*, *folden*, to *fold*, *cover*, *enclose*, A.S. *fyloe*, M.E. *filch*, *pilch*, a *fur coat* or *cloak* (loan-word from Lat.).

Celtic, O. Ir. *pill*, *peall*, Gael. *peall*, a *skin*, *hide*, *covering*, Ir. *pillian*, *pillin*, Wel. *pilyn*, Gael. *pilleán*, a *packsaddle*, Gael. *peallaid*, a *sheep's skin*. These are loan-words from Latin, but whether direct or not is uncertain.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *erysipelas*, -tous.

Latin, *pelliole*, *pelvis*.

L. Latin and Romance, *pell*, a *hide*, *roll* of *parchments*,² *pelisse*, *surplice*, *peel*, *peltry*, *peltry-ware*, *paletot* (?), *fauteuil*.

Teutonic, *fell*, *fellmonger*, *film*, *filmy*, *flay*, *flag*, *flake*, *flaw*, *flee*,

¹ Fick gives a Teutonic base, *fah*, found in O.N. *fā*, to *flay*, *strip off the skin*, p. t. *fā*, plur. *fēgu*, p. p. *fēginn*. Skeat cites an A.S. **flean* in p. p. *beslagen*, M.E. *flean*, to *flay*. These would correspond to a Eur.-Ar. *PLEK-*, extended from *~PEL-* *~PL-*, and Lith. *plėsti*, *tear*, *strip*. The Teutonic derivatives from this base in addition to the O.N. *fā*, A.S. *flean*, are O.N. *fla*, a *spot* where *turf* has been *cut out*, A.S. *floh*, a *flaw*, O.N. *fla*, a *slab* of *stone*, a *flake*, a *piece* *chipped off*, Dan. *fla-flage*, an *ice* *flake*. The Eng. derivatives are: *flay*, *flag* (of *stone*), *flake*, *flaw*, *flee*; perhaps also *fitch* (O.N. *fikki*), a *fitch* of *bacon*, *flesh* (O.H.G. *fleisch*, N.H.G. *fleisch*, A.S. *fleasc*), the *covering* of the *bones*, O.N. *flesk*, *swine's flesh*, *pork*.

² 'Clerk of the pell' was the officer of the exchequer who entered each payment on the 'pellis receptorum.'

fitch, flesh ; **pileh** is obsolete, but **Pilcher**, a maker of *pilches*, is still found as a surname ; **fold** (vb. and subs.), of *cloth*, **fold** (vb. and subs.), of *sheep*, to *enclose, enclosure*, -**fold**, in comp., as *twofold*, &c., **en-fold**, **unfold**, &c., **fald-stool**.

Celtic, **pillion**, **plaid**.

Eur-Ar. √**PLEK**, to *plait, fold, twist*: extended from the preceding.

Sanscrit, **praç-**, in **praç-ati**, *combines*, **praçna**, *wicker-work basket*,

Greek, **πλεκ-**, **πλοκ-**, in **πλέκω**, to *plait*, **πλοκή**, a *plait*, **πλεκτή** (a.s.), **πλόκαμος**, a *lock of hair*, **εὐπλόκαμος**, with *beautiful locks*.

Latin, **plec-**, **plic-**, in **plectere**, **plex-i** and **-ui**, **plexus**, to *plait, braid*, **amplecti**, to *embrace*, **perplexus**, *entangled*, **perplexari**, to *entangle*, **complecti**, to *embrace, to comprehend*, **complexio**, a *combination, connection*, (in late Lat.) a *constitution or habit of body* ; **plio-are**, **-avi**, **-atum**, and **-ui**, **-itum**, to *fold*, **ap-plicare**, **-avi** and **-ui**, **-atum** and **-itum**, to *apply*, **-atio**, **com-plicare**, to *fold together*, **-atio**, ***dis-plicare**, *unfold, open out*, **explicare**, to *unfold, explain*, **-atio**, **explicitus**, *expressed, unfolded*, **implicare**, to *fold in, imply*, **-atio**, **-itus**, **replicare**, to *fold back*, (late Lat.) to *recur to, go back upon, repeat, make a reply*, **supplicare**, to *bend or fold the knees, kneel down, supplicate*, **-atio**, **multi-plicare**, to *multiply* ; **-plex**, **-icis**, in comp., as **simplex** (**sem + plex**), *onefold, simple*, **simplicitas**, **du-plex**, *double*, **duplicare**, to *double*, **triplex**, **triplicare**, **complex**, **multiplex**, **supplex** ; **plaga**, a *net* (cp. Gk. **πλέκω**), **plagium**, *man-stealing*, **plagiare**, to *steal, kidnap*, **plagiarius**, a *kidnapper, a literary thief*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. **piega**, O.F. **pli**, a *fold*, Ital. **piegare**, Prov. **plegar**, O.F. **pleier**, (in comp.) **-ployer**, **plier** (p. p. **pli**), to *fold*, M.E. **plien**, to *mould, &c.* (Lat. **plicare**), O.F. **ploite**, M.E. **playte**, a *fold*, M.E. **playten**, N.E. **plait** (vb.), to *fold, braid* ; O.F. **aplier**, N.F. **apliquer**, O.F. **complice** (Lat. **complice[m]**), *mixed up with*, (subs.) an *associate, accomplice*, O.F. **complot**, a *plan or plot*, according to Dies from Lat. **complicitum**, as though for **complot**¹ (see **exploit**) ; Ital. **dispiegare**, **spiegare**, O.F. **despleier**, **displayer**, with variant **deployer**, to *open or spread out*, M.E. **displayen**, **splayen**, to *spread out*, N.E. **display**, and **deploy** (a military term), Ital. **impiegare**, O.F. **employer**, to *employ, to use for a profit*, O.F. **exploiter**, **exploister**, M.E. **exploit**, *success*.

¹ Körtzing rejects this and suggests another origin from an imaginary ***completter**, to *heap together* (from **combre**, a *heap*), which, under a supposed connection with Lat. **complere**, was changed to **completter**. Dies's explanation, though not wholly satisfactory, is preferable.

EUR-ARYAN ROOTS.

Prov. *exploitar*, as from a L. Lat. *explicitare*, *to achieve, succeed, (lit.) to take out of the fold, to develop, open out, make productive, have the full use of*,¹ O.F. **implier*, *impliquer*, *to imply, implicate*, O.F. *replier*, *to fold again*, M.E. *replien*, *to fold again, reply*; Ital. *replica*, *a repetition*, Ital. *supplicare*, Prov. *supplicar*, *soplejar*, O.F. *supplier*, *soplier*, *to bend underneath, to supplicate*, O.F. and M.E. *souple*, N.E. *supple*, N.F. *supplier*, *to supplicate*; Prov. *plaisar*, O.F. *plaisseer* (as from *plaxiare*), N.F. *plessier*, *plessier* (L. Lat. **plectiare*), M.E. *plechen*, N.E. *pleach*, *to intertwine boughs in a hedge, to surround with a hedge*, Prov. *plais*, *a hedge*, as from **plaxa*, *twisted*

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *pleta*, *plesti* (with lost guttural), *to plait*.

Teutonic, Goth *flahtom* (dat. pl.), *plaits*, O.H.G. *flehtan*, N.H.G. *flechten*, O.N. *fletta*, *to plait*, O.N. *flaki*, *a hurdle or fence of wickerwork*, O.H.G. *flahs*, N.H.G. *flachs*, A.S. *flæx*, *flax*

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, complex, -ity, complexion, perplex, -ity, application, -ble, -tive, complicate, -ion, -y, complicity (Lat. thr. Fr.), explicate, -ble, -tion, -tive, explicit, implicate, -tion, implicit, replication, supplicate, -tion, multiplication, duplicate, triplicate, quadruplicate, duplex, -icity, simplicity (Lat. thr. Fr.), simpli-fy (Lat. thr. Fr.), simplification; plagiary, -ism, -ist, -ise.

L. Latin and Romance, ply (vb.), *to bend, to strain, work at*, ply (subs.), *a coil or twist of a rope*, pliers, *a tool for bending*, pliant, pliable, -ility, &c., plight, plait, pleat (*a fold*), apply, appliance, mis-apply; complice, accomplice, complot, plot, exploit, deploy, display, splay, splay-footed, *with the feet spread out*, employ, -6, -er, -ment, imply, reply, replica, supple, suppliant, pleach.

Teutonic, flax, -en.

Eur.-Ar. *√*PER*, √*PRE*, with variants √*PEL*, √*PLE*, √*PL*,² *to strike, thrust, push* (?).

¹ *Explicare* is the L. Lat. equivalent of *exploiter*, and according to Du Cange is used as a legal term with the sense *to exercise the full right of jurisdiction and ownership, to collect the revenue from vassals and tenants of an estate or farm, or employ their forced labour in time of harvest*. *Explicare* had the same sense in mediæval Latin (see Du Cange, ad vb.): '*Explicare locum, jurisdictionem omnem in eo exercere: tenere et explicare locum tanquam verus dominus*.'

² This connection of the Sanscrit, Zend, and Greek words must be regarded as doubtful. Brugmann (l. 149) connects Sans *paraça* with Gk *πέλεκυς*, with no reference to their root, and derives *pelenda*, *to hem*, from *πέλεκυς*. Lat. *pellere* (for *pel-nere*) he connects with Gk *πέλαμας*, *to come close to*, and both with *πέλας*, *to approach*, from *πέλας*, *near*. Prellwitz connects *πέλας*, *to cause to tremble, shake*, 'perhaps' with Gk *πέλας*, O.N. *falma*, *trembling*, Lat *pellere*, *to drive*. Curtius (see p. 222, Eng. Transl.) derives *πέλας* from a Eur.-Ar. √*pel* with the fundamental idea of 'striking upon' (i.e. of being close to) something.

Sanscrit, par-, in paraçu, *an axe* (perhaps compounded with $\sqrt{\text{ac}}$, *sharp*), *the sharp-striking*.

Zend, per-, *to fight*, in peritēte, *they fight*, pari-, par-in, *an opponent*.

Greek, πελ-, in πέλεκυς, *an axe*, πελεκᾶς (from πελεκᾶω, *to chop with an axe*), a wood-pecker, πελεκῖνος, s.s., πελεκᾶν, *a spoon-bill*, also *a pelican*, from the *shape of their beaks*, (cp. Eng. bill = *axe* and *bird's beak*); πελεκῖνος, *a kind of vetch* (Lat. securi-daca, or -clata from *its shape*); πόλ-εμος, *battle, fight, war* (used even of a single combat), *war*.¹ In Attic this last sense is the most general, but in Homer the former are the more usual. In form, πόλεμος from πολ- = ἄν-εμος from αν-.

Latin, pel-, in pellere, pe-pul-i, pul-sus, *to strike, thrust, push, to thrust out, pulsus* (subs.), *the pulse*; with compounds, ap-pellere, *to drive, or push towards*, compellere, *push together, compel, compulsiō*; dispellere, *to thrust apart*, expellere, *thrust out, expulsio, impellere, to push on, propellere, to push forward, re-pellere, to push back* (all with p.p. pulsus); *pellare, intrans. of pellere (cp. consternere, trans., and consternari, intrans.), only found in compounds appellare, *to move towards, to address, call by name, appeal to, solicit* (cp. adire, aggredi, in similar sense), appellatio, -ivus, compellare, *to address, reprove, interpellare, interrupt, raise an objection, pulsare, pultare, freq. of pellere, to set in violent motion*.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. apeler, N.F. appeler, M.E. apelen, *to appeal*, O.F. apel, N.F. appel, *a trumpet call*, M.E. peale, *a trumpet call, a chime of bells, discharge of guns* (the initial a of O.F. was treated as the indef. art.), O.F. rapeler (contracted from re-apeler), *to recall, revoke, rappel, a recall*, Ital. pulsare, Prov. pulsar, O.F. poulsar (Lat. pulsare), pousser, M.E. pussen, *to push*, O.F. poulsif, pousif, M.E. purey, N.F. pousaif, *puffy, gasping, short-winded*, O.F. pousse, *a violent cough*, M.E. pose, ² *a heavy cold*, N.F. repousser, *to push back, repoussé, a method of working metal*.

Balto-Slav., par-, in O. Slav. prati, Lith. perti, *to strike*.

Teutonic, M.E. pulten, pyltan, pelten, from A.S. *pyltan, *to thrust, drive*, formed from Lat. pultare, as A.S. pyta, *well*, from puteus (so Skeat). Another derivation is from F. peloter, *to throw a ball*.

¹ Frellwitz (with Liddell and Scott) connects πόλεμος with πελεμίζω, *to cause to shake, to shake or drive away from a post*.

² M.E. possyt, N.E. posset, *a drink made of hot milk mixed with wine or ale*, and used as a remedy in colds, is not derived from M.E. pose, *a heavy cold*; but, according to Skeat, from a Celtic source. He compares Wel. posel, *curdled milk, a posset*, and Ir. puid, *a posset*. Shakespeare used posset as a verb with sense *to curdle* (*Hamlet*, i. 5, 68).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, pelican, polemics, polemical.

Latin, pulse (med. term.), compel, -pulsion, -ory; dispel, expel, -pulse, -ion, -ive, impel, -pulse, -ive, propel, -pulsion, repel, -lent, repulse, -ion, -ive; appellant, -ation, -ative, compellation, inter-pellation, pulsate, -ion.

L. Latin and Romance, appeal, peal, repeal, rappel (*a bugle call*), push, repoussé, pursy.

Teutonic, pelt (? fr. Lat. thr. A.S.).

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PLĀ-Q}}$, $\sqrt{\text{PLĀ-G}}$, extension of the above with sense to *strike, beat*.

Greek, πλῆκ-, πλᾶκ-, in πλήσσω (= πλήκτω), to strike, smite, stamp (as a coin), πλῆγῃ, a stroke, πλήξις, a striking, stroke, πλῆκτρον, instrument to strike with, spec. the stick with which a harp is played, πέλαγος, the open sea¹ (from the violence of the waves).

Latin, plāg-, plāng-, plec-, in plāga, a blow, hurt, disaster, plague; plangere, -nxi, -nctus, to beat, spec. to beat the breast in grief, to bewail, planctus, and plangor, beating the breast, lamentation, plectere, to beat, punish, plectrum, pelagus, Gk. loan-words (see above).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. piaga, Prov. plaga, plaja, O.F. plague, plaie, *plague, a wound*, M.E. plage, N.E. plague, Ital. piangere, piagnere, Prov. plagner, planher, O.F. pleigner, M.E. pleynen, plainen, N.F. plaindre, to bewail, complain, O.F. and M.E. pleinte, plainte (= Lat. planctus), N.E. plaint, F. plaintiff, (fem.) plaintive, M.E. playntif (adj.), N.E. plaintiff (subs.), plaintive (adj.), Ital. compiangere, Prov. complagner, O.F. compleindre, M.E. complaynen, N.E. complain, F. complaignant, N.E. complainant, Ital. compianto, O.F. compleinte, complainte, M.E. complaynte, N.E. complaint.

Balto-Slav., Lith. plaku, plėkiu, to beat, flog, O. Slav. plak-ati, beat the breast, bewail.

Teutonic, Goth. flōkan, to beat the breast, lament, O.H.G. fluch-hon, N.H.G. fluchen, to curse, O.H.G. flēc, flecho, N.H.G. fleck, O.N. flekk, a spot, stain, A.S. fleccan, to beat slightly, flick, O. Swed. flenga, to beat, L.G. plakk, a piece torn off; O.H.G. plaga, N.H.G. plage (Lat. loan-word),

¹ Πέλαγος has also been referred to $\sqrt{\text{PLĀ-X}}$, level, flat (see below), from its level surface (cp. Lat. squor), Prellwitz connects it with φλέω from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{bhle}}$; both these, as well as the derivation from $\sqrt{\text{plāg-}}$, to beat, are doubtful.

plague, A.S. *plegan*, to strike, play upon, play (in gen. sense), O. Sax. *plēgan*, to promise, be surety for (perhaps from the custom of joining hands upon a contract), O.H.G. *pflegen*, N.H.G. *pflegen*, to care for, be guardian of; N.H.G. *pflicht*, friendly care, duty, obligation, A.S. *pliht*, danger (fr. *plihtan*, to risk), N.E. *plight*, condition (generally in a bad sense), also a promise, pledge. The unusual initial p in Teutonic languages suggests that these words are borrowed (see p. 342 for alternative explanation).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, hemiplegia, apoplexy, apoplectic, plectrum; perhaps *Archipelago*.

Latin, *plague* (thr. O.F.).

L. Latin and Romance, *plaint*, -tiff, -tive, *complaint*, -ant.

Teutonic, *fliok*, perhaps also *patch* from *platch* (by loss of h), *subs.* and *vb.*, Scot. *plack*; *play*, *playful*, &c., *plight* (*subs.* and *vb.*); *fliok*, *fling*, *flicker*, *finch* (?).

(1) Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PEL}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PLE}}$, with sense to extend, widen out, &c, perhaps with an older $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{PEL}}$ $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{PLE}}$.

Sanscrit, *pāl-*, in *pāni* (for *pārni*, *pāl̥ni*), the hand (? see Curtius, Eng. Trans. i. p. 322).

Greek, *παλ-*, in *παλάμη*,¹ palm of the hand, *παλαστή*, s.s., also a measure of four fingers breadth.

Latin, *pal-*, in *palma*, the palm of the hand, the palm-tree, *palmaris*, a hand's breadth, *palmes*, a young vine-shoot, Lat. *pollex*, the thumb

¹ The Greek name of the date-palm was φοῖνιξ, i.e. *Phœnician*. The Hebrew name is *tāmār*, from which tamarind (Arab *tamr* Hindi), the Indian date, is derived. *Tāmār* is found also in the Arab name *Tadmor* (prob. for Heb. *tathmor* [the city] of palms), built by Solomon in an oasis of the Syrian desert (see 1 Kings ix. 18, and 2 Chron. viii. 4). Gesenius states that in the many Aramaean and Greek inscriptions the name is written *Tadmor* and *Tadmīr*; and when the Arabs settled in Spain they called the city *Palma*, on the Guadalquivir. *Tadmīr*. The Græco-Latin name, *Palmyra*, *Palmira*, was first used by Pliny and Josephus (but with no thought of its being a translation of *Tadmor*; see Hehn, *Culturbflanzen*, pp. 224, 488). Hehn thinks *Palmyra* a corrupted form of *Tadmor* (as Lat. *pavus*, *pavo*, a peafowl, from Gk. *πᾶς*, Pers. *tafs*), by the not uncommon change of d to l; that of the initial t to the labial p he supposes due to an initial letter in some Semitic or half-Semitic dialect, with a pronunciation strange to the Greek, and approaching to a labial (cp. the change of θ of one dialect to φ in another, e.g. of *θήρ* to *φῆρ*, *θεός* to *φεός*). Keller supposes the corruption of the Semitic name to be the result of a popular etymology from *palme*, the palm of the hand, from a fancied resemblance of a palm-frond to the hand with fingers partially opened. He regards Gk. *dactylos*, and *dactylus*, names for the date fruit, as of the same class, an adaptation of a foreign name to the nearest word which expressed the likeness of the date fruit to the human fingers (see p. 488, where the general, but perhaps false, explanation is given). Willkomm, *Südfrüchte* (p. 55) gives Arab. *ḍakhl*, *swinging*, *swaying*, as the real name of the date.

(? Prellwitz: cp. O. Slav. palici,¹ s.s.); *papilio*, a *butter-fly*, from its extended wings.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *palma*, the *palm of the hand*, *palm tree*, O.F. *palme*, *paulme*, N.F. *paume*, M.E. *palme*, *paume*, the *palm of the hand*, a *game of ball*, O.F. and M.E. *palme*, the *palm tree*; L. Lat. *palmarius*, Ital. *palmiere*, O.F. *palmier*, *paumier*, Port. *palmeiro*, M.E. *palmer*, *palmero*, N.E. *palmer*, a *pilgrim from the Holy Land*, so called from his bearing a *palm-branch*; Ital. *parpaglione* (m.), *farfalla* (f. a shortened form), Prov. *parpalh-os*, O.F. *paveillon*, N.F. *papillon*, a *butter-fly*; Ital. *padiglione*, Span. *pabellon*, Port. *pavilhao*, O.F. *paveillon*, *pavillon*, M.E. *paveylon*, *pavillon*, N.E. *pavilion*, a *tent*, O.F. *papillot*, a *little butter-fly*, N.F. *curl-paper*.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *palici*, Russ. *palecu*, *thumb*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *folma*, O. Sax. *folm*, A.S. *folm*, the *hand*, *palm of the hand*, O.H.G. *fuolen*, N.H.G. *fühlen*, A.S. *fēlan*, M.E. *fēlen*, to *touch*, *feel*, O.N. *falma*, Dan. *famle*, Swed. *famla*, *feomla*, L.G. *fummeln*, to *grope one's way with the hands*, N.E. *fumble*, (dial.) *famble*; O.H.G. *fol-leisten*, to *give a hand*, to *help*, O.H.G. *fola-gan*, to *go by the hand*, i.e. to *follow* (Noreen). For another, given by Kluge, see under $\sqrt{\text{pel-}}$, to *fill* (p. 627). Goth. *lofa*, O.N. *lofi*, *palm of the hand*, Eng. (dial.) *loof*, A.S. *glof*, O.N. *glofi* (ge + lofi), N.E. *glove*, O. Du. *loef*, a *paddle used for steering* (called in L. Lat. *dracena*), M.E. *lof*, a *beam or bar*, a *contrivance for steering* (cp. O.H.G. *laffa*, N.H.G. [dial.] *laff*, the *blade of an oar or rudder*, O.N. *lafe*, *lofe*, a *threshing-floor*, a *flat surface*), N.E. *luff* (subs.), the *broadest part of a vessel's bow*, the *weather-gauge*, the *part of a ship toward the wind*, N.E. *luff* (vb.), to *steer nearer to the wind*.²

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. *lamh*, Wel. *llaw*, Corn. *lof*, O. Bret. *lau*, the *hand*, *palm of the hand*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *palmate*, *palmar*, *palmipede*, *palmist*, *palmistry*, *papilionaceous*.

¹ See under $\sqrt{\text{pre-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{ple-}}$, p. 627, for an alternative explanation, but the Balto-Slav. *palici*, *palecu*, seem to point to a connection of *pollex* with $\sqrt{\text{pel-}}$, to *extend*, *widen out*, as the *broad* or *flattened* finger.

² Goth. *lofa*, *palm of the hand*, and the other Teutonic words with initial *l* must either have lost the initial *p*, or be loan-words from Celtic, or be referred to some other root than *fol-* in O.H.G. *folma*, A.S. *folm*: perhaps to Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{legn-}}$ or $\sqrt{\text{lebh-}}$ in Gk. *ἄλγειν* (see Fick, [4] i 532, and Brugmann, ii. 998). Kluge connects Goth. *laufo*, O.H.G. *leub*, N.H.G. *leub*, O.N. *lauf*, A.S. and N.E. *leaf*, the *spread out* (?), with Lith. *lapas*, and Russ. *lepaste*, a *leaf*, and more remotely, with *λίπας*, a *scale* (from which *λεπιδας* and Eng. *leper* are derived); if the loss of an initial *p* could be accepted, Goth. *laufo* &c. would correspond with Gk. *πέταλον*, a *leaf*, from *πτερόν*, to *spread*.

L. Latin and Romance, **palm** (of the hand) ; **palm**, *the tree*, **palmer**, *a pilgrim*, **Palmer**, a surname (Semitic, thr. Lat. or Gk. and Fr.) ; **papillot**, **pavilion**.¹

Teutonic, **fumble**, **follow** (? see p. 627), **feel** (p t. felt), **feeler**, -ing ; **loof** (naut.), **aloof** (=on loof: see Skeat), **luff** ; **loof** (dial.), *the hand*, **glove**, **glover** (trade and surname).

(2) **Eur-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{PEL}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PLE}}$, with sense to *pound, crush, throw about, shake, swing, make small, scatter, break up*, with an earlier $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{PEL}}$ $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{PLE}}$.

Sanscrit, **pal-**, in **pal-alam**, *ground sesamum seeds*, **palālam**, *stalk, straw*, **palāva**, *chaff, husks* ; **paṭati** (for **paltati**), *splits, bursts*.

Greek, **παλ-**, in **πάλλω**, *to sway or poise before throwing, swing, shake, quiver*, **πάλλα**, *a ball*, **παλμός**, *throbbing, palpitation*, **παλαίω**, *to wrestle*, **παλαίστρα**, *the wrestling school*, **πάλη**, *wrestling*, **παλή**, *fine meal*, **παλάσσω**, **παλύνω**, *to sprinkle* ; **πόλτος**, *porridge*.

Latin, **pal-**, **pol-**, **pul-**, in **palpare**, *to touch lightly, stroke*, **palpabilis**, *that may be touched*, **palpitare** (freq. of **palpare**), *to move quickly, quiver, throb*, **palpebra**, *an eyelid* ; **palea**, *straw, chaff* ; **pollen**, -inis (for **pol-ūen**), *fine flour, mill-dust*, **pollinarius**, *relating to flour*, **polenta**, *peeled barley* ; **puls**, **pultis**, *pottage of meal, porridge*, **pulmentum**, *a relish*, **pulvis**, -eris, *dust, powder*, **pulvereus**, *full of dust*, **pulverizare**, *to reduce to dust*, **pulverulentus**, *dusty*, **pulpa** (?), *flesh, the fleshy part of fruit, the pith of wood* ; **pila**, *a ball*, **pilula**, *a little ball*.

L. Latin and Romance, **Ital.** **palpebra**, **Prov.** **palpebra**, **palpel**, **Venet. dial.** **palpiera**, **O.F.** **palpre**, **N.F.** **paupière**, **Nor. F.** **paupille**, *an eyelid* ; **Ital.** **paglia**, **Prov.** **palha**, **O.** and **N.F.** **paille**, **M.E.** **paley**, **paly**, *chaff, straw*, **F.** **paillon**, **paillette**, *a spangle, small piece of coloured foil*, **F.** **paillasse**, **N.E.** **palliass**, *a straw bed, a mattress*, **O.F.** **pailler**, *bed-straw*, **M.E.** and **N.E.** (early) **pailer**, *a straw bed*, **O.F.** and **M.E.** **paillet**, **N.E.** **pallet**, *a straw bed*, **O.F.** **paillard**, *one who lies upon straw, a vagabond, a lewd person*, **N.E.** **palliard** (see Dryden, 'Hind and Panther,' ii. 563, 'Thieves, panders, palliards') ; **Ital.** **polenta**, 'barley-grotes, a meat much used in Italy' (Florio), now applied to *maize porridge*, **Ital.** **polta**, *hasty-pudding*, **pap**, **poultice**, **O.F.** **pols**, **pouls**, **pous**, **M.E.** **puls**, **pouse**, **N.E.** **pulse** ; **O.F.** and **M.E.** **polment**, **pulment**, *anything eaten with bread, a sauce or relish*, (Halliwell) *a kind of pottage*, **L. Lat.** **pultes**, 'delicacies prepared by boiling' (Du Cange), **N.E.** (early) **pultis**

¹ The Latin **papilis** is apparently a reduplicated form, and may be referred also to (2) $\sqrt{\text{pel}}$ *to flutter, shake*.

(Burton, 1621, 'Anat. of Mel.'), later *poultice*. Skeat thinks that the word, being medical, was originally the Latin pl. '*pultes*,' as written in prescriptions, and when it became of more general use was changed to the sing. *poultesse*, which accounts for the pl. *poultesses* used by Gascoigne, 1560 (*circ.*). This is spelt in Burton *pultises* (pl.), which later became *poultice* (sing.). Ital. *pulvere*, Prov. *podra* (for **poldra*), O.F. *poldre*, *pouldre*, *poudre*, M.E. *poudre*, *pouder*, *dust*, *powder*, N.F. *poudre*, N.E. *powder*; L. Lat. *pulvereus*, a *stranger*, *foreigner*, (lit.) the *dusty one* (see Du Cange), '*olim pied poudreux*,' *dusty foot*, L. Lat. *curia pedis pulverizati*, O.F. *piepoudreux*, *pied-poudre*, a *travelling pedlar attending fairs*, M.E. *pie-poudre*, N.E. *pie-powder*, a *court for trying pedlars and strangers for selling at markets without right or licence* (cp. B. Jonson, 'Barthol. Fair,' iii. 1: 'Is this well to interrupt my market in the midst and call away my customers? Can you answer this at the *piepoudres*?') L. Lat. and Ital. *palla*, Span. and Port. *pella*, a *ball*, Ital. *pillotta*, Prov. *pelota*, O.F. *pelotte*, *pelote*, M.E. *pelet*, *pelot*, a *ball*, a *little ball*, N.E. *pellet*, Ital. *pala-* in *pala-maglio* (= L. Lat. *palla* + *maglio*, from *malleus*, a *hammer*), O.F. and M.E. *pallemaille*, a *game of ball played with a mallet*, N.E. *Pall-mall*, *name of a street in London*, N.F. *pilule*, *pille*, N.E. *pill*, N.F. *peloton*, a *ball of thread*, &c., a *small group*, a *subdivision of a company of soldiers*, N.E. *platoon*.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *pleva*, O. Pruss. *pelwo*, Lith. *pelai*, *pelus*, Lett. *pelus*, *pelavas*, Russ. *polova*, *straw*, *chaff*.

Teutonic, M.H.G. *pillele*, N.H.G. *pille*, M.Du. *pille*, N.E. (early) *pil*, *pille*, (later) *pill*, either from Teut. or Fr. *pille*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *palæstra*.

Latin, *palpate*, -tion, -ble, *palpitate*, -ion, *palpebræ*, *paleaceous*, *pollen*, -inary, *pulverise*, *pulverous*, -ulent, *pulp*, -y (?), *pilule*.

L. Latin and Romance, *palliass*, *palliard*, *pailer*, *pallet*, *polenta*, *pulse*, *pulment*, *poultice*; *powder* (subs. and vb.), *powdery*, *pie-powder court*, *Pall-mall*, *pellet*, *pill*, *platoon*.

Eur-Ar. √PLEK-, to *beat down*, *flatten out*, *level*.

Greek, *πλακ-*, *λακ-* (with loss of initial *π*), in *πλάξ*, a *flat surface*, a *plain*, *table-land*, a *slab of stone*, &c., *πλακοῦς*, *πλακούντος*, a *flat cake*, *πλάσσω*, perf. *πέπλακα*-a (for *πλάκω*), to *flatten out*, *mould*, *shape*, *πλάσμα*, a *mould*, *πλαστικός*, *fit for moulding*, *κατὰπλασμα*,

† $\sqrt{\text{PLEK}}$

a plaster, ἔμπλαστον, ἔμπλαστρον, a plaster, from ἐμπλάσσω, to bedaub, stuff in wax; ἑλκος, ἑλκάνη, ἑλκάνη, a dish (with lost π).

Latin, plac-, planc-, in plānus (for placnus), level, clear, planare, to level, explanare, to explain; emplastrum (Galen), plasma, plasticus (Greek loan-words), placenta, a flat cake, plācare, to level, smooth, appease (cp. for change of meaning æquus, level and friendly, 'æquis iniquisque,' friends and foes), placabilis, placable; plācere, placui, -itum, to please, be smoothed down (for change of quantity between plācare and plācere cp. sēdare, sēdere), placidus, pleasing, gentle, placitum, an opinion, a decree, complacere, to please generally or exceedingly, displicere, to displease; planca, a flat board, planus, flat-footed; planta (for plancta), a plant (the spread-out), the sole of the foot, plantago, -inis (gen.), the plantain; lanx (for planx), a dish, plate, scale of a balance, bilanx (sc. libra), a balance having two scales.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. piano, Prov. plans, Span. llano, o f. plain, M.E. playn, level, clear, smooth, F. plan, fem. plane, the ground-plan of a building, F. plane, carpenter's plane, planer, to plane, make level; Ital. pianta, Prov. planta, o.f. plante, Ital. piantaggine, Prov. plantatges, F. plantain (= Lat. plantagin[em]), a plane tree; Ital. piano (subs.), a sounding board (Lat. planus), o.f. plaque (O. Du. plack), a plate or slice of metal, plaquer, to plaster a wall, o.f. plaquard, plastering of a wall, N.F. placard, a public notice, placard; L. Lat. plastrum, o.f. plastre, plaistre, a plaster, N.F. plâtre, gypsum, N.E. plaster, whitewash, also plaster for a wound; Ital. piastra, a piece of metal, a silver coin (piastra d'argento), o.f. piastre; Ital. piacere, Prov. plazer, o.f. plesir, plaisir, N.F. plaire (p. p. plu), M.E. plesen, to please, Ital. piacente, o.f. plesant, plaisant, M.E. plesaunt, pleasant, orig. pres. p. pleasing, o.f. plesir, M.E. plesure, pleasure (vb. used as subs.), o.f. plaisanterie, jesting, F. complaire, to please greatly, pres. p. complaisant; o.f. plaid, plait, plet, ple, a court of law, suit-at-law, decision of the court, plea of an advocate, N.F. plait, M.E. plee, ple, N.E. plea, Ital. piature, Prov. plaidejar, o.f. plaidier, to plead; F. planche, a plank, board, planchette (dim.); Ital. bilancio, a balance, balance sheet, F. bilan, balance sheet (introduced in 15th century), F. balance, a balance.

Balto-Slav., plask-, plaks-, in Lith. plokstas, flat, Lett. plastaka, Lett. plauksts, flat of the hand, Lith. plauks-zu, plansz-ku, to clap with the hands, O. Pruss. plonis, a flat surface, Lith. plonas, flat.

Teutonic, O.H.G. flah, N.H.G. flach, flat, O.N. flekki, a quilt, North

* From L. Lat. pla(c)itum (by elision of c between vowels and loss of termination), a court of law judgment, a suit or plea, Ital. piata, placita, Prov. piata.

Eng. flook, flat-footed, A.S. flōk, a flounder, N.E. (early) flook, (later) fluke (s.s.),¹ the flattened out and barbed part of an anchor²: cp. O.N. frakka,³ a kind of spear with a flattened head, akkeris flakki, anchor fluke, hræ-frakka, a carrion fluke (Vigfusson).

Celtic, O. Ir. cland, children, descendants, Gael. clann (s.s.), N.E. clan,⁴ Gael. leac, Ir. lecc, Wel. llech, a flagstone (Wh. Stokes).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, plastic, -ity, cataplasm, protoplast.

Latin, plane, flat surface and carpenter's tool, plan (through F.), explanation, placenta, placate, placable, -ility, implacable; placid, -ity, complacent, -cy, plank, plant, plantation, planter, im- sup- trans-plant, planti-grade.

L. Latin and Romance, plain (adj.), -ness, plain, a low, level piece of ground, llano, the name given to the South American plains by the Spanish, explain; piano, abbrev. from piano-forte, 'the soft and strong,' or with a strong sounding board, plaster, plaister, plastique, plastic, plaque, placard, piastre, please, pleasant, pleasure, pleasantry, com- plaisant, -ce, displease, &c., plead, -er, plea, planchette, balance.

Teutonic, fluke, flook, flounder, floor, plack, a copper coin (Scotch).

Celtic, Llan-, in Celtic place names, with sense of Church, as Llan-dref, Churchtown.

Eur.-Ar. √PLETH- √PRETH, flat, broad, level.

Sanscrit, prath-, in prath-us, broad, prath-as, breadth, prath-ati, peprātha, widen.

Zend, frath-, pereth-, in frath-anh, breadth, perethu, wide.

¹ The *Cent. Dict.* connects fluke (of an anchor) with L.G. flank, a wing, probably a nasalised derivative of L.G. fliegen; to fly, Goth. *fliugan (s. s.)

² A.S. flor, N.E. floor, cp. M.H.G. fuor, N.H.G. für, O.N. flor (s. s.), Gael. and Ir. lar, Wel. llawr, O. Bret. leur, N. Bret. leur, O. Cor. lor, a floor, are from √ple-, with r extension, and therefore originally connected with √plek-, also Wel. llan, an area, yard, chwrok. Perhaps also O.N. flyðra, L.G. funder, N.E. flounder, fr. a nasalised form of √ple- extended by -dh.

³ Kluge gives an O.H.G. *franco = O.N. frakka, A.S. franca, a kind of spear, from which the Franks derived their name, as Saxons fr. sahs, an axe. Frakka may be connected with an extension √preg- of √pre-, broad (see under √pleth- √preth-) and have retained earlier r. The English derivatives are Frank, Frankish, French, thr. A.S. Francisc, M.E. Frensch, Frensch. The proper names Frank, Francis, Frances, Fanny; and frank, free, franklin, a gentleman (thr. M.E. frankelain, O.F. frankelajn (= frank + Germ. suffix. leng, ling, in N.H.G. hammer-ling, N.E. chamberlain), frankise, and frank- in many compounds.

⁴ Macbain derives this from Eur.-Ar. √gel-.

/FLETH-

/PRETH-

Greek, πλατ-, in πλατύς, *broad*, πλάτος, *breadth*, ἡ πλατεία (sc. ὁδός), *the broad way, street*, πλάτανος, *the Oriental plane*, πλατάσσω, *to strike two flat bodies together, to clap*, πλατύπους, *flat-footed*, πλατίστακος, *a large species of fish, brought salted from the Black Sea* (Galen); πλίνθος, *a brick, anything brick-shaped, the plinth of a column* (Vitruvius), πλανάω, *to cause to wander* (trans.), *to wander, stray*, πλάνης, *wandering*, πλάνητες ἀστέρες, πλανῆται, *the planets*.

Latin, plat-, lat- (by loss of initial p), in platea (loan-word from Greek), *platessa*, *a flat fish, a plaice* (loan-word from Greek), *platanus* (Greek loan-word), *plantus*,¹ *plotus* (of dogs), *having flat ears*, (Umbrian of men) *flat-footed*, *plaudere*, *plausi*, *plausus*, *to clap hands* (with variant plodere), *explodere*, *to drive off by clapping of hands, to disapprove*, may probably be referred to this root (cp. Gk. πλατάσσω); *latus* (n), -eris (gen.), *the side, flank, lateral surface*, *lateralis* (adj), *on the side of*; *later*, -eris (m.), *a brick*, *Lateranus* (according to Arnobius), *the tutelary deity of hearths, which were made of bricks*. It was also the name of a Roman family; the palace on Mons Caelius so called, and belonging to the family, was confiscated by Nero and given by Constantine to the Bishop of Rome.² *Plinthus*, *a brick, tile, plinth* (loan-word from Gk.); perhaps also *pratium*, *a meadow* (cp. Sans. prithu, *broad*).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. piatto (adj.), O.F. plat, *flat*, Ital. piatto (subs.), Span. plato, O.F. plat, *a plate*, Span. and Port. plata, *silver*, orig. *a bar or plate of metal*, Span. platina, *metal resembling silver*; Ital. piazza, Wallachian platz, Span. plaza, Prov. plassa, O.F. place, *a broadway or open place* (Lat. platea³), O.F. plais, M.E. plaise, playoe (Lat. platessa), N.E. plaice, O.F. plane (Lat. platanus), *a plane-tree*, O.F. platel, N.F. plateau (L. Lat. platellus), *a plate, flat land, table-land*, O.F. plateforme, *ground plan, model*, now *a low stage or standing-place*; O.F. flater, *to smooth down, flatter* (loan-word from Teut., cp. O.N. flat-r, *flat*, flath-ra, *to flatter*), L. Lat. flado, O.F. flan, flacon, M.E. flaun, N.E. flawn, *flan*, *a kind of cake made of rye and barley* (loan-word from O.H.G. flado); Ital. prato, Prov. pratz, *a meadow*, O.F. pred, N.F. pré, Span. Prado, *a meadow*, L. Lat. prataria, *meadow land*, O.F. prairie; Ital. lato, Prov. latz, O.F.

¹ Also as a proper name = 'the flat-footed.' Plantus, the comedian, was a native of the Umbrian village Sarsina.

² Latus *broad*, and Latium (with the assigned sense of *the plain country, lowlands*, were formerly referred to √lat- for plat-, but the O. Lat. stlatus (=stratus), *broad*, and Flatium = Latium found in an inscription, dispose of this explanation.

³ Platea in L. Lat. and its Romance derivatives were used in various senses, as (1) *a dwelling-house and land*, (2) *a place where anyone is standing, a site*, (3) *anything flat, as a plate of metal*, &c.

let, N.F. *lea*, *lez*, used in place-names with the sense *at* or *near*, as Plessis *les* Tours (perhaps from Celtic).

Balto-Slav., Lith. *platus*, *broad*, Lith. *isz-plesti*, *to widen* (trans.), Lith. *plantu plasti*, *to extend, stretch out*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *fiaz*, O.N. *flat-r*, *flat*, *fletja*, *to flatten*, *fathra*, *to flatter, smooth down* (cp. Lat. *placare*), *fathr*, *flattery*, O.H.G. *findo*, *a flat cake*, M.E. *fathon*, M.H.G. *blate-fuoz*, *platehuof*, *flat-footed*; N.H.G. *platt*, *flat, level* (borrowed from O.F. *plat*), M. and N.H.G. *platz*, *a place, open space* (loan-word from the Romance introduced at the end of the thirteenth century), A.S. *flint*, O.H.G. *flins* (loan-word fr. Latin or Greek), N.E. *flint*, Goth. **filth*, O.H.G. *feld*, N.H.G. *feld*, O.N. *fold*, *grass-field*, A.S. *feld*, N.E. *field*, perhaps also O.N. *fjall*, Eng. *fell*. See Skeat, ad *v**, who suggests as the original meaning '*an open flat ground*,' but Kluge ('*Etym. Dict.*') connects O.N. *fjall* (**felaz*) with O.H.G. *felis*, N.H.G. *felsen*, O. Slav. *planina*, Sans. *parvata*, *a rock, mountain*, and suggests a possible connection of these with Sans. *puram*, Gk. *πόλις*.

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. *leth*, Wel. *lled*, Bret. *let*, *side*, Gael. and Ir. *leathan*, Wel. *llydan*, Bret. *ledan*, *broad* (Brugmann, i. 232), Gael. *lios*, *a garden*, Ir. *lios*, *a fort*, Wel. *llys*, *a court, palace*, Bret. *les*, *a court*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *platypus* (*Ornithorhynchus*), *platanus*, *plinth*, *platitude* (a word coined from Greek, probably with a reference to F. *plat*, and as regards its form to Lat. *latitudo*).

Latin, *plaudit*, *plausible*, *applaud*, *applause*, -ive, *explode*, -sion, -sive, *Plantus*, pers. name; *lateral*, *collateral* (*latus*, *a side*), *laterite*, *Lateran* (*later*, *a brick*).

L. Latin and Romance, *plate* (*a dish*), *platter*, *plate* (*silver*), *La Plata*, name of South American river given by the Spaniards because flowing through the districts where silver was found; *plate* (vb.), *to coat with silver*, *platinum* (fr. Span. with Lat. -um as in *aurum*, *ferrum*, &c.); *piazza*, *place*, *dis-re-place*, *plaice* (*a fish*), *plateau*, *plane tree*, *platform*, *flatter* (Teut. thr. Fr.), *flan*, *flawn* (Teut. thr. Fr.), *prairie*.

Teutonic, *flat*, *flatten*, *flatness*, *flint*, -y, -iness (fr. Gk. thr. Lat. and A.S.), *field*, perhaps also *fell*, *a hill*.¹

¹ Skeat refers to this root *pate*, *a bald head, head* (with loss of l), and cp. L. *Lat*, *platta*, *the clerical tonsure from ear to ear*, O.H.G. *blatta*, N.H.G. *platta*, *plate*, *shaven crown, bald head*.

Eur.-Ar. √ **PREĀ**, to ask, inquire, entreat, with inceptive form √ perk-sk-.

Sanskrit, pr̥ch-, in pr̥ch-ami, *I ask*, prachā, *a question, petition*, pr̥ch-chhā, *a question*, pr̥ch-chhyas (adj.), *to be asked for*, Hindi puchna, *to ask*.

Zend, perç-, in perç-ami, *I ask*.

Latin, prec-, proc-, porc-, in **prex**, **precis**, *a prayer*, **precari**, *to pray*, **deprecari**, *to pray against*, **imprecari**, *to imprecate*, **precarius**, *obtained by prayer*, **procus**, *a suitor for marriage*, **procax**, *importunate, bold*; **poscere** (= porc-scere [incept], cp. Sans. pr̥ch-chha), *to ask, demand*, **postulare** (freq. of poscere: cp. ustulare from urere, ustum), *to demand*, **expostulare**, *to demand, remonstrate*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. **pregare**, O.F. **preier**, N.F. **prier**, *to pray*, M.E. **preien**, Ital. **pregniera**, O.F. **preiere**, N.F. **priere**, M.E. **preiere**, **preyer**, *a prayer* (from a L. Lat. **precaria**, *prayer*), L. Lat. **precaria**, *a tenure of the usufruct of land granted by a monastery during the grantee's life on payment of a rent*; **prie-dieu**, *a praying chair, a fald-stool*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. **praszaui**, persz-iti, *to ask, to be a suitor*, O. Slav. **pros-u**, **prosi**, *to pray*.

Teutonic, Goth. **fraich-nan** (pt. t. **frāh**, **frēhum**, pres. pt. **fraihan**), *to ask*, O.H.G. **frāgen**, N.H.G. **fragen**, O.N. **fregna**, A.S. **frignan** (pt. t. **frāg**), M.E. **freinen**, **frainan**, N.E. (dial.) **frain**, *to ask*, O.H.G. **forskon**, N.H.G. **forschen**, *to ask* (an inceptive form: cp. Lat. **poscere**); Goth. **friks** (in **faihu-friks**, *greedy of property*), O.H.G. **freh**, *greedy*, N.H.G. **frech**, *bold*, A.S. **frek**, *bold* (for change of sense cp. Lat. **procax**), A.S. **freca**, *a brave man*, M.E. **freke**, *a hero, a man, also used of a child*. Diez regards Prov. **fris**, O.F. **frigue**, *active, lively*, as formed from the Teutonic words. The English **freak**, *a sudden change of purpose*, and the provincial words **frack**, **freck**, **fritch**, perhaps also **fraction**, **peevish**, may be referred to A.S. **frec**, **freca**, and M.E. **freke**. Kluge doubts the connection of O.H.G. **freh**, &c., with O.H.G. **fragen**. The 'Cent. Dict.' connects **fraction** with M.E. **fracchen**, N.E. (dial.) **fratch**, *to creak, quarrel*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, **precarious**, **deprecate**, -ion, -ive, **imprecate**, -ion, -ory, **postulant**, **postulate**, **expostulate**, -ion.

L., Latin and Romance, **pray**, **prayer**, &c., **prie-dieu**.

Teutonic, **fritch**, **frack**, **freak**, **fraction**, **freak** (?).

Eur.-Ar. √**PRĪ-**, in *pri-íos, dear, kind, pleased.*

Sanscrit, *pri-* in *priyas, dear, friendly, pri-nāmi, be fond of, he or make glad, pri-tis, satisfaction, contentment, priyatva, friendship; Hindi piyar, beloved.*

Zend, *fri-*, in *frya, friendly, fritis, blessing.*

Greek, *πρα-, πρι-*, in *πρᾶ-os, πραῦς, mild, gentle, πρα-ότης, mildness, Πρῶπιος, the god of gardens and vineyards.*

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. *fredum, fine for breach of the peace, expense, cost in general*, O.F. *frait*, N.F. *frais* (pl.), *cost, expense*, Prov. *esfre-dare*, O.F. *esfraier, esfrayer, effraer*, also *affrayer, afrayer*, M.E. *affraien, affrayen, afraien, to disturb, disquiet*, (lit.) *to break the peace*, N.E. *afraid*, p.p. *disturbed, frightened*, Prov. *esfrei*, O.F. *esfrei, esfrai, effrei*, N.F. *effroi*, N.E. *affray, a disturbance, brawl*. Diez derives these words from *exfrigidare, to chill with fear*; but the sounder derivation is from a L. Lat. *esfridare, esfretiare* (Du Cange), *to break the peace*, O.F. *defrayer, to pay the cost*, N.E. *defray*. L. Lat. *berefredus*, from M.H.G. *berefrit* (see below), *belfredus* (by dissimilation, cp. *pelegrin* from *peregrinus*); Ital. *battifredo* (a corrupted form from *battere*), O.F. *berfroi, berfroit, berfrei*, (later) *belfroi, belfrei*, M.E. *berfrei*, (later) *belfrei, belfrie, a wooden tower for assailants, a watch-tower* (later, 15th century), *a bell-tower*, N.E. *belfry, a bell-tower*.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *pri-jati, cares for*, Lith. *pretel-ius*, O. Slav. *prijatelj, a friend*, Lith. *pri-yas, dear*.

Teutonic, Goth. *frijon*, O.H.G. **fri-* (in *friunt*), O.N. *fri, frja* (obs. except in *frændi*), A.S. *freon, freogan, to love*, Du. *vrijen, to court, woo*, M.H.G. *vrien*, N.H.G. *freien* (s.s.), N.H.G. *freier, a suitor, lover*, Goth. *frijonds*, O.H.G. *friunt*, N.H.G. *freund*, O.N. *frændi*, A.S. *freond*, M.E. *friend*, N.E. *friend* (orig. a pres. pt. = *loving*, O.H.G. *friunt-schaf*, N.H.G. *freundschaft*, A.S. *freondscip*, M.E. *frendschipe*, N.E. *friendship*, O.N. *Frigg*,¹ *the name of a goddess, the northern representative of Venus*, cp. A.S. *frigu, love, Frige-dæg* (dies Veneris), N.E. *Friday*, O.H.G. *Friatag*, N.H.G. *Freitag*, O.N. *Friggjar-stjarna, Venus, the evening star*, Goth. *freis* (pl. *friyai*), O.H.G. *fri*, N.H.G. *frei*, O.N. *fri*, (adj.) *free*, (subs.) *a lover*, A.S. *freo, fri, frig*, M.E. *freo, fre*, N.E. *free*, A.S. *freo-dom*, M.E. *freedom*, N.E. *freedom*, Goth. *frei-hals, liberty*, O.H.G. *frihals*,

¹ Cleasby, Vigfusson, p. 674. The O.N. name for Friday is *frja-dagr*, from *frja, a woman*, which they connect with A.S. *frae*, Goth. *frauja*, O.N. *freyr, a lord*, pr. n. of a god, but these have been referred to √*pr̥s* (= before), and are not connected with this root; while *Frigg*, though in form so near *frja*, is evidently from its meaning and use a derivative of √*pri-*. *Frja* in *Frja-dagr* is a rendering of the Eccles. Lat. *Dies Veneris*, as in ecclesiastical legends Venus is usually rendered by *Free, Freyja*, of the Teutonic.

y, a freeman, O.N. frjals, free, frjalsa, frelsa, liberty, A.S. freols, liberty, a holiday. The literal sense of all these words is a free neck, i.e. one without a ring or collar, the badge of bondage among the Teutonic races. Goth. ga-frithon, make peace between, to reconcile, Goth. fritha (in Fritha-reiks, rich in peace, or peace-ruler, Frederick), O.H.G. fridu, N.H.G. friede, O.N. fridh-r, A.S. freatho, frithu, peace, O.H.G. berg-frid (from bergen, to cover, protect, + fridu, peace, security, M.H.G. berevrit, berefrit, berfrit, M. Du. berg-fert, (orig.) a covering shed to protect besiegers of a town, like the Roman testudo, (later) a moveable tower for the same purpose, also a beacon or watch-tower, -fried, -frid, is found in the composition of many German names, as Gottfried (peace of God), Romance Godefroi, Eng. Godfrey, Geoffrey, Jeffry, Siegfried (conquering peace), Friedrich, Wil-frid (willing peace), Winifred (loving peace), &c., A.S. frith, M.E. frith, frethe, woodland, deer-park, plantation, protected or enclosed land; O.N. fridh-land, (lit.) peace-land, i.e. guaranteed against plunder, on condition of friendliness; O.H.G. frithof, an enclosed space, N.H.G. friedhof, church-yard.

Celtic, Wel. priod, married, a consort, Gael. and Ir. riar, will, pleasure, Wel. rhewydd, wantonness (with loss of p, Macbain).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

L. Latin and Romance, affray, fray, afraid, defray.

Teutonic, friend, -ly, -ship, &c., befriend; free, -dom, -ness, enfree, freed-man; free- in comp., free-booter, -hold, -man, -stone, -will, &c.; the personal names Freeth, Frith (from A.S. frith, an enclosure), Godfrey, Geoffrey, Jeffry, -ies, Jefferson, Jeffs, Alfred, Manfred, Winifred, Elfrida, Siegfried, Frederick, &c., Sievewright (Siegfried), Friedland; compounds of frith, as frith-borg, a group of ten men who were responsible for any breach of the peace committed by a fellow member, frith-guild, a combination of neighbours for preservation of order with mutual responsibility as the frithborg; frithsoken (A.S. frith-socn, lit. a peace-seeking), the power of compelling the people to keep the peace, frith-stool, a chair of sanctuary in a church placed near the altar.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PLEU}}$, $\sqrt{\text{PLU}}$, to wash, swim, with abbreviated $\sqrt{\text{LEU}}$, $\sqrt{\text{LU}}$, float, soar above, fly, perhaps also with earlier $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{PLEU}}$, $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{PEUL}}$.¹

¹ The evidence of such a variant lies in the O.H.G. *spuolen*, N.H.G. *spülen*, to rinse, wash; Gk. *πλέω* and *πλώω* with Lat. *luo* make the abbreviated form $\sqrt{\text{lu-}}$ probable, which probability is increased by the very frequent aphæresis of one or two syllables in a combination, e.g. Lat. *stiltus*, *tilatus*, *latas*, Gk. *πρώω*, Lat. *tego*, &c.

Sanskrit, *prav-*, *pru-*, *plav-*, *plu-*, in *prav-ati* *plav-ati*, *floats*, *plav-as*, a boat, *plu-tis*, *flood*, *plu-tas*, *flooded*, *pluvas*, (adj.) *floating*, (subs.) a kind of duck, a boat.

Zend, *frāv-*, in *frāvaya*, *cause to move*.

Greek, *πλεῖ-*, *πλοῖ-*, *πλυ-*, *λου-* (with loss of initial p), in *πλείω* (= *πλείω*), fut. *πλεύσω*, to sail; *πλείω* (Ion.), ss, *πλόος*, *πλούς* (= *πλόος*), a voyage, *περίπλους*, a voyage round, *πλοῖον* (= *πλόος*), a boat, *πλώω*, to sail, float, swim, *πλωτός*, navigable, swimming; *πλύνω*, to wash, used specially of clothes, *πλυτός*, washed, *πλύμα*, water in which something has been washed. offscourings, cp. *λύμα*, the dirt removed in washing, *λούω*, to wash, bathe (of the person), *λουτρόν*, a bath, *λουτρίς*, a bathing cloth.

Latin, *plov-*, *pluv-*, *lav-*, *lu-*, for *plav-*, *plu-* (cp. Gk. *λούω*), O. Lat. **plovere*, to rain, in *per-plovere*, to rain through, leak, Classic *pluere*, to rain, *pluvia*, rain, *impluvium*, the opening in the roof of the atrium of the Roman house, also the basin in the floor of the atrium to receive the rain; *plorare*, to shed tears, *de-plorare*, to deplore, *ex-plorare*, to explore, to investigate, i.e. 'cause the unknown to leak out,' to get at the truth, *implorare*, to implore; *plū-ma* (for *pluc-ma*, from an extended form *pluc-*, cp. N.H.G. *flieg-en*, *flug*), down, feathers (from their floating about in the air?); *lav-are* and *lavere*, p. t. *lavi*, sup. *lavatum*, *lantum*, *lotum*, to wash, bathe, *lavacrum*, a bath, *lav-andaria*, things to be washed, *lotio*, act of washing, a washing, *latrina* (for *lavatrina*) a bath, place for washing, a privy (Plautus and Suetonius), *lavatorium*, place for washing; *luere*, *lui*, *lutum*, to wash,¹ *lues*, filth, contagion, plague, *lutum*, mud, dirt, clay (cp. Gk. *λύμα*, the offscourings, dirt), *ab-* *al-* *col-* *di-* *pol-* *luere*, with derivatives *ablutio*, *ablution*, *alluvium*, soil left by floods, *colluvies*, washing together, a conflux of filth, sweepings, *diluvium*, a flood, *pollutio*, a defiling, throwing filth upon; *lustrum* (1), N.E. *luster* (rare), a swamp, morass, a muddy place² in which swine wallow, *lustrum* (2), a religious purification, cleansing from national guilt, supposed to be held every fifth year at Rome, but frequently

¹ According to Corssen, for *ploverare* from *ploverus*, raining, cp. Homer, 'δάμνω λένω,' to swim with tears.

² *Luere*, to loosen, act free, is not connected with **lu-* = **plu-*, but is derived from **lu-* found in Sans. *lunoti*, to cover, tear asunder, Gk. *λύω*, Lat. *luere*, O.H.G. *losen*, N.H.G. *lösen*, Eng. *loose*, to slacken, lose, to be deprived of.

³ Cp. Varro, 'lustra, in quibus voluntarius suus,' and Paul. D. 'lustra significant locum lutores quos sunt in silvis aprorum cubilia,' literally washing-places. For N.E. *luster*, see Chapman,

'But turning to his luster, calves, and dam
He abhors abhorred death' (circa 1600).

omitted, a period of five years, *delūbrum*, a shrine, temple, i.e. 'an undefiled place.'¹

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *piovvere*, Prov. *plover*, O.F. *plovoir*, N.F. *pleuvoir*, to rain, L. Lat. *pluviarius*, O.F. *plovier*, N.F. *pluvier*, M.E. *plouer*, the rain-bird, N.E. *plover*; Ital. *pioggia*, for *plovía*, Prov. *plaja*, F. *pluie*, rain, para-*pluie*, umbrella; Ital. *plorare*, Prov. *plorar*, F. *pleurer*, to weep; Ital. *pinna*, F. *plume*, a feather, *plumeau*, a feather bed or cushion; Fr. *laver*, to wash, *lavoir*, N.E. *laver*, a washing-basin, Ital. *lava*, a stream, spec. of molten metal, L. Lat. *lavanderia*, O.F. *lavandiere*, M.E. *lauender*, *launder*, a washer-woman; Ital. *lavanda*, *lavendala* (L. Lat. *lavandula*), O.F. *lavande*, M.E. *lavendre*, N.E. *lavender*, because used to perfume clothes after being washed; Ital. *diluvio*, O.F. *deluge* (Lat. *diluvium*); F. *lut*, clay, *lute*, *luting*; Span. *flibote*, *flibote*, loan-word from Du. *vlieboot* (see below), Ital. or Span. *flibustiero*, Anglo-Amer. *flibuster*.

Balto-Slav, Lith. *plau-ju*, *plau-ti*, wash, *swill*, O. Slav. *plov-a*, *plūti*, to flow, sail, O. Slav. *plav-i*, a boat, Lith. *plun-k-sna*, a feather, Lith. *plauzdine*, a feather-bed, Lith. *plau-czei*, lung, Lith. *plau-kiu*, to float, sail (with *k* extension), Lith. *plust-u*, *plud-iti*, float, swim (with *d* extension), Lith. *pliu-gas*, a plough²

Teutonic, (1) from the base *leu-* for (p)*leu-*: O.N. *laudh-r*, the froth or foam of the sea, a kind of soap, A.S. *leahdhor*, lather, a kind of soap, A.S. *leahdhor wyrt*, latherwort, O.N. *laudhra*, to foam, A.S. *ledhrian*, M.E. *letheren*, N.E. *lather*, O.H.G. *louga*, N.H.G. *lauge*, L.G. and Du. *loog*, lye, A.S. *leah*, M.E. *ley*, N.E. *lye*, O.H.G. *luhhen*, to wash, O.N. *lauga*, to bathe, O.N. *laug*, a warm bath, found still in modern Icelandic place-names, with the sense of a hot spring, as in *Laugar-dalr*, the valley of the hot spring. Saturday was called *laugar-dagr*, the bath-day, and Saturday night *laugar-nátt*, bath-night, equivalent to the Eng. *tub-night*; perhaps M.E. *lewke*, *luke*, warm, and the compound *lukewarm*, may be connected with O.N. *laugr thr*. Du. *leuk-*

¹ *Plaus-trum* (for **plavas-trum*), a wagon, has also been referred to this root as though originally meaning a land-boat; cp. Gk. *ἔρπυρος*, a rudder, oar, and *ἔρπερος*, a plough, also Lith. *plauk-iu* to float, Lith. *pliu-gas*, a plough, the motion of the plough through the soil being thought analogous to that of a boat through water.

² This is supposed by Diefenbach (*Orig. Eur.* p. 399) to refer to the wheel-plough; he quotes Pliny (*Nat. Hist.* xviii. 18, 48): 'Vomerum plura genera . . . id non pridem inventum, ut duas adderent tulli rotulas quod genus vocant *plauromati*.' This last word has been variously corrected; the most likely emendation is '*ploum Retti*,' i.e. 'which kind the Rheti call ploum.' Du Cange gives a L. Lat. *pleum* (also spelt *plovam*) a plough with two wheels, which may perhaps represent the Lith. *pliu-gas*, Russian *plug-u*, with loss of the guttural as in *pluma* (for *plama*) = Lith. *plunk-sna*, a feather. The Teut. names for plough are probably borrowed from the Slavonic (see preceding note); but A.S. has *sail*, a plough: cp. Lat. *silona*, a furrow.

warm, L.G. luk-warm. (2) From the base pleu-: O.H.G. flouwen, A.S. fleowan, flowan, O.N. floa, to flow, flood, with dental extension flot-, O.H.G. flozan, N.H.G. fliesen, to flow, O.N. fljota, to float, flow, A.S. fleotan, to float, swim, flow, move swiftly, A.S. fleet and flota, M.E. fleets, fleets, a boat, raft, collection of boats, N.E. fleet, O.N. fljot, A.S. fleet, M.E. fleet, a bay, creek, river, a flowing stream (cp. O.H.G. fluz, N.H.G. fluss, a river), O.N. flot, O.H.G. floz, N.H.G. floss, M.E. flyte, fleet, grease, cream; O.N. fljotr, fljot-ligr, A.S. fleotig, M. and N.E. fleet, swift, Goth. flodus, O.H.G. fluot, N.H.G. flut, O.N. floth, A.S. and M.E. flod, N.E. flood; O.N. flyta, to hasten, flytja, to cause to hasten (with reflexive sense), M.E. flutten, flytten, flitten, N.E. flit, to move about, remove, A.S. floterian (freq. of fleotan), M.E. floteren, to flutter, M.H.G. vlöderen, N.H.G. flatteren, to flutter, O.H.G. fledarmus, N.H.G. fledermaus, a bat, (dial. Eng.) flitter-mouse; O.H.G. flozza, N.H.G. flosse, a fin,¹ O.H.G. flirgan, N.H.G. fliegen, O.N. fljuga, A.S. fleogan, M.E. fliegen, fleien, N.E. (vb) fly, O. and N.H.G. flug, O.N. flugr, A.S. flyge, act of flying, O.H.G. fljoga, N.H.G. fliege, O.N. fluga, A.S. fleoge and flyge, M.E. fleoze, flize, N.E. a fly, O.N. flej, M.E. flei, a swift-sailing boat, M.E. fly-boat, Du. vlie-boot, from which Span. flibote, flibote; O.H.G. flocco, N.H.G. flocke, Dan. flok, A.S. floco, originally a flock or flight of birds,² later a collection of men or animals; O.H.G. flucchi, N.H.G. flücke, flügge, O.N. flejgr, A.S. flyge, M.E. fligge, flegge (adj.), fledged, dial. flig, A.S. flicerian, M.E. flikeren, flekeren, to flutter the wings as young birds in beginning to fly; N.E. flicker, to wave to and fro as a flame or light, O.N. flejgja, to let fly, throw; M.H.G. vlügel, N.H.G. flügel, N.H.G. flügelmann, N.E. fogleman, a file-leader; Goth. fugls, O.H.G. fogal, N.H.G. vogel, O.N. fugl, fogl, A.S. fugol,³ M.E. fuzel, fowel, foul, N.E. fowl; O.H.G. pfluog, pfluoh, N.H.G. pflug, O.N. plogr, a plough, A.S. ploh, ploughland (Skeat), M.E. plouh, N.E. plough (Kluge). Schröder calls this a Slavo-Teutonic word (see p. 668, notes 1, 2).

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. luath, swift (cp. Eng. fleet), Ir. luas, swiftness, Ir. luamain, fluttering, flying, Gael. lod, lodan, Ir. lodan, a puddle (Macbain), Ir. lothair, lavender, Gallic lautro, a bath, O. Ir. lothor, N. Ir. lothar, a bathing tub, trough, channel.

¹ Floss in floss-silk is not from N.H.G. floss, nor connected with O.H.G. flozan, A.S. fleotan, but is derived from Ital. floscio, Venet. dial. flossio (= Lat. fluxus) with sense of soft, loose, flowing.

² Flight is from fleo, which is not connected with A.S. fleogan, but with A.S. flechan, to flee, run away. The latter corresponds with Goth. thliuhan, from a Kur-Ar **thleph-*, *thlak-*. The original thli- at a later date was changed to fl- in the other German dialects; cp. O.H.G. fljohan, O.N. flyja, A.S. fleon, N.E. flee, from which are derived O. and N.H.G. foh, A.S. fleah, flee, L.G. flo, N.E. flea.

³ Brugmann considers l to have been dropt after initial f for the sake of dissimilation.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *periplus*.

Latin, *pluvial*, *impluvium* (archit.), *deplore*, -able, *explore*, -ation, *implore*, *plume* (subs. and vb.), *plumage*, -ary; *lavatory*, *latrine*, *lotion*, *lues*, *ablution*, *alluvium*, -al, *colluvies*, *dilute*, -ion, *diluvial*, *antediluvian*, *pollute*, -ion; *luster*, *a slough*, *beast's den*, *lustre*, *a period of five years*, *lustrate*, -ion.

L. Latin and Romance, *plover*, *pluvial*, *parapluie*, *plumeau*; *lava*, *lave*, *laver*, *lavender*, *laundry*, -ess, *lander*, *a roof-gutter to receive the washings from the roof*, *deluge*, *lute*, *luting*, *flibuster*.

Teutonic, *lather*, *lye*, *luke-warm*, *flow*, *flood*, *flood-gate*, -tide, *float* (vb. and subs.), *fleet* (vb.), *to pass by quickly*, *fleet* (adj.), *swift*, *fleet* (subs.), *a collection of ships*, also *a river*, found in the last sense in many English names of places, as *Fleetwood*, *North-fleet*, *South-fleet*, *Fleet-street*; *flit*, *flutter*, *flittermouse*; *fly* (vb. p. t. *flew*, p. p. *flown*), *flier*, *fly* (subs.), with many compounds, *fly-leaf*, *fly-wheel*, *gad-fly*, *horse-fly*, *fly-dragon*, &c.; *flock*, *a collection of birds*, &c., *fledged*, *fledgeling*, *flicker*, *fling* (perhaps a nasal form of O.N. *fleygja*: cp. Dan. *fienga*), *fugleman*, *fowl*, *fowler*, *fowling-piece*, *bat-fowling*; *plough*, *plough-share*, &c. (perhaps from Balto-Slav. thr. Teut.).

Eur-Ar. (1) $\sqrt{\text{PREU}}\text{S}$ $\sqrt{\text{PRUS}}$,¹ *to burn, scorch, singe*, with (2) $\sqrt{\text{PREU}}\text{S}$, with older $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{PREU}}\text{S}$, *to sprinkle*.

Sanskrit, *prush-*,² *plush-*, in *proshas*, *burning*, *prushta*, *burnt*, *ploshati*, *burns, singes* (p. p. *plushta*), *burnt*, *proshnas*, *burning*, *prushvas*, *hoar-frost, ice*.

Latin, *prus-*, in *prūna*, *a burning coal*, = *prus-na*; *prurire* (for *prusire*), *to itch, to be hot or eager after anything*, *pruritus*, *itching*, *prurigo*, *itching, eager desire*; *pruina*, *hoar-frost*.

Teutonic, Goth. *frius*, *frost*, Goth. **frius-an*, O.H.G. *friosan*, N.H.G. *frieren* (change of s to r), O.N. *frjosa*, A.S. *freosan*, *frysan*, *to freeze* (p. t. 1st plur. *fruron*, p. p. *froren*), M.E. *freesen* (p. t. *frore*, p. p. *froren*,

¹ Pott regards this as a compound (*pra + eus*) with intensive force, and compares Sans. *pr-nah* with Lat. *per-urere*.

² The Sanskrit has another *prush-* with sense of *sprinkling*, from which *prush-va*, *hoar-frost*, is derived, and which is probably for *sprush* with loss of initial s. The Lat. *pruina*, *hoar-frost*, has been referred to this root, and Corssen regards it as for *pras-ina*. Pott connects it with Gk. *ἠρω*, *early morning*, from the time of its appearance. Brugmann, li. 1021, connects *pruina*, as well as Goth. *frius*, &c., with $\sqrt{\text{PREU}}\text{S}$, *to burn*.

later *frose, frozen*), O. and N.H.G. O.N. *frost*, A.S. *forst*, N.E. *frost* (for difference of meaning cp. Lat. phrase 'urit frigus,' 'the cold burns').

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, prurient, -cy, prurigo (med.).

Teutonic, freeze, frozen, frore (poet), *frost*.¹

Eur-Ar. PER D, with variant **PES D**, to break wind.

Sanscrit, pard-, in pard-ati (s.s.).

Greek, περδ-, in πέρδω (s.s.), πέρδιξ, a partridge, so called from its peculiar cry.

Latin, pes-, in pēdere (for pes-d-ere) (s.s.), podex (for posdex), the hinder parts, the anus, perdix (borrowed from Gk.), partridge.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. peter, to break wind, O.F. petart, petard, a case filled with explosives (from peter + suffix -ard); Ital. perdice, Prov. perdiz, F. perdrix, M.E. pertriche, partriche, N.E. partridge.

Balto-Slav., Lith. perd-ziu, s.s. as the root.

Teutonic, O.H.G. fēren, N.H.G. furzen, farzan, O.N. freta, A.S. feortan (s.s.), M.H.G. visten, N.H.G. fisten, O.N. fisa, M.E. fisten, foist, foist, s.s. as preceding, but without noise, O.L.G. *fis, Du. vies, nasty, O. Du. fisse, visse, vitsche, a polecat, from which O.F. fissan, M. and N.E. fitchew (s.s.).

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. peire, Corn. pedren, the hinder parts, Gael. peurs (vb.), 'lento pedere.'

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

L. Latin and Romance, partridge (thr. Lat. from Gk.), petard, fitchew (fr. Teut.).

Teutonic, fart, fizz, fizzle, foist, to introduce surreptitiously.

Eur-Ar. PES-OS, membrum virile.

Sanscrit, pas-as (s.s.).

Greek, πέος for πέσος (s.s.).

¹ There is no reason to connect Lat. prunum, a plum, F. prune (s.s.), prunelle, the sloe, with pruna, a hot coal. Prunus is borrowed from Gk. σπείρον, the contracted form of σπειρῆς, a plum (of unknown origin). The Germans have borrowed their names of the fruit, O.H.G. pfruma, M.H.G. pfume, N.H.G. pfäume, A.S. plume, M.E. ploume, N.E. plum, from a L. Lat. form with m instead of n (cp. pilgrim with peregrinus). Prune in English is used for the dried French plum, and prunella or prunelle for a stout cloth of the colour of the sloe.

Latin, *pénis* (for *pes-nis*), also *a tail* (cp. Cicero, 'Ep. ad Fam.' ix. 22, 2, 'caudam antiqui penem vocabant'), *peniculus*, *penicillus* (dim. of *penis*), *a little tail, a brush made from an animal's tail for dusting, &c., a painter's brush*.

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. *pincellum*, O.F. *pincel*, N.F. *pinceau*, N.H.G. *pinsel*, M.E. *pensil*, N.E. *pencil*, *a painter's brush*.

ENGLISH DERIV. L. Latin and Romance, *pencil*.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PER}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PEL}}$, with sense *to earn, work for hire, barter, contract, buy*, perhaps identical with $\sqrt{\text{PER}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PEL}}$, *to go or carry over*, but by others referred to Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{qer}}$, with sense *to buy, sell*.¹

Sanscrit, *par-*, *pr-*, in *pa-nati*, for *par-nati*, *buys, bargains, stakes, earns*, *paṇa-stri*, for *parna-stri*, (lit.) *a woman on hire, a prostitute*, *vi-panati*, *sells* (see alternative explanation on p. 629).

Greek, *πορ-*, *πρα-*, *πολ-*, in *πόρνη*, *a prostitute*, *πορνείον*, *a brothel*, *πι-πρά-σκω*, *to sell*, *πρατός*, *sold*, *πράτος*, *saleable* (see $\sqrt{\text{prek}}$, p. 632), *πωλέω*, *to sell*, *μονοπωλία*, *exclusive sale* (see Kluge, 'Dict.' under *feil*).

Latin, *pre-t-*, with *-t-* extension, in *pretium*, *price, value*, *pretiosus*, *precious*, *pretiare*, *to put a price on* (Cassiodorus), *appretiare* (Ter-tullian), *to appreciate*, *de-pretiare* (post-class. Tert.), *to depreciate*; *inter-pres*, (gen.) *-prētis*, *a broker, middleman*, *interpretari*, *to interpret, explain*.²

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *prezzo* (Lat. *pretium*), O.F. *pris*, *preis*,

¹ Brugmann connects Gk. *πόρνη*, *ἐπιδίμην*, *I bought*, O. Ir. *orenim*, *I buy*, with Sans *kri-nāmi* (s s), which (unless Sanscrit is a labialising language) implies a Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{qer}}$. This would cover both the Celtic forms, *renim* and *orenim*, the first having the frequent aphæresis of initial p, the second the frequent change of p to e in Celtic, also the Gk forms with initial p, but it is doubtful whether Eur.-Ar. q answers to Lat p, unless the word is from one or other of the Italic dialects, and a Balto-Slav. p cannot represent Eur.-Ar. q, as this group is non-labialising. If Brugmann rightly connects Sans. *krināmi*, Gk. *ἐπιδίμην*, Ir. *orenim*, then I think that a Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{qer}}$, with sense *to buy*, must be allowed for all the Celtic forms placed under (1) $\sqrt{\text{per}}$ $\sqrt{\text{per}}$ (see p. 631), and which are wrongly placed under the latter roots; that Gk. *πέρηναι* and *πέρηναι* may etymologically be referred to an orig. Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{per}}$, *to carry or go over*, with which they agree also in sense, while Sans. *papas* (for *parnas*), Lith. *pelnas*, *carrying wage*, Lat. *pretium*, *price*, are from the root here given, $\sqrt{\text{per}}$, *to earn, work for hire*. Lith. *pirkti*, *to sell*, *prek-is*, *a price*, may be placed under this root or under (1), $\sqrt{\text{per}}$ $\sqrt{\text{per}}$ (see p. 630); but Gk. *πόρνη* belongs to this root.

² The explanation here given is Breal's. Curtius derived it from Gk. *πράω*, but from a note in *Comp. Gram.* Eng. Trans. vol. ii. p. 320, he appears to prefer Breal's. Others connect it with *πέρηναι*, which is from $\sqrt{\text{pre-k}}$, an extension of $\sqrt{\text{pre}}$, and treated by me as from $\sqrt{\text{per}}$ $\sqrt{\text{per}}$ (see p. 632), which, as said above, may be regarded as etymologically one with the $\sqrt{\text{per}}$ here treated.

praise, value, price, M.E. *pris*, N.E. *price*, M.E. *preis*, *praise*, Ital. *prezzare*, *pregiare*, Prov. *prezar*, O.F. *preiser*, *priser*, *praisier*, *preisier*, M.E. *praisen*, *preisen*, *prisen*, N.E. *praise*, *to approve*, *prize*, *to esteem highly*, *price*, *appraise*, *to put a value on*, N.F. *précieux*, f. *-euse*, O.F. *interpreter*, M.E. *interpreten*, N.E. *interpret*.

Balto-Slav., with *-k-* extension, *prek-*, *pirk-*, *plaš-*, in Lith. *pirkti*, *prek-u*, *to sell*, Lith. *prek-is*, *prekia*, *a price*, O. Slav. *plašta*, *price*, Lith. *pelnas*, *earning, wage*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *feili*, *fall*, N.H.G. *feil*, O.N. *falr*, *cheap, purchasable* (= Eur-Ar. *pāl-i*), N.H.G. *wohlfeil*, *cheap* (Klug*).

Celtic, O.Ir. *renim* (with loss of initial *p*), *I sell*, Gael *reic*, *creic*, O.Ir. *reccaim*, *sell* (vb.), Ir. *reic*, O.Ir. *recc*, *a sale*, M.Ir. *creic*, *a sale*, O.Ir. *creic*, *a buying*, Wel. *prynu*, *to buy*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *monopoly*, *-ise*, *-ist*.

Latin, *precious*, (thr. F.) *ap-preciate*, *-ion*, *depreciate*, *-ion*, *interpret*, *-er*, *-ation*, *misinterpret*, &c.

L. Latin and Romance, *price*, *prize*, *to esteem*, *praise*, *ap-dispraise*; *prize*, *something taken*, *a reward*, is from Lat. *prehendere*, *to take*, *seize*, O.F. *prise*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PREIS}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PIS}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PINS}}$, *to pound, crush, strip of the husk*.

Sanscrit, *pish-*, in *pi-na-shti*, *peshayati*, *pound, crush*, *pish-tas*, *crushed, ground*, *pish-ta*, *cake, bread*, *pishti*, *meal, flour*.

Greek, *πις-*, in *πίσσω* (= *πισ-ω*), *πισάνη*, *peeled barley, a drink made of the same*, *πίσων*,¹ *a kind of pulse*, probably *the pea*, *πίλος*,² *wool or hair pressed or stamped into felt*.

Latin, *pis-*, *pins-*, in *pisare*, *-ere*, *pinsere*, *pinsi* or *-ui*, *pinsitum*, *pistum*, *pistare* (freq. late Latin), *to grind, peel, pound*, *pistor*, *a pounder, miller, baker*, Forum *pistorium*, *bakers' market*, *Pistorium*, *a town in Etruria (Bakerstown, now Pistoja)*, *pistrina*, *bakehouse*, *pistrinum*, *a pounding-mill, worked at times by slaves, especially as a punishment*; *piso*, *a mortar*, *pistellus*, *-um*, *a pestle*, *pistillus*, *pistil* of *a flower*, (lit.) *a little pestle*, *pila* (for *pinala*), *a mortar, also a pillar*,

¹ Another name for the *chick-pea* or *pea*, and used by Homer, is *ῥπίβ-υθος*, for *ῥπίβ-υθος* = *ῥπο-β-ος*, from an original *ῥορβος*, which may be a foreign name introduced from Asia Minor. This name is found in Lat. *ervum*, *ervilla*, *a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch*, O.H.G. *arawels*, A.S. *earfe*, N.H.G. *erbsen*. For change of *rr-* to *rr-* in *πίλος*, cp. *πράγμης* to *πράγμης*, *πράγμης* to *πράγμης*.

² This word shows that the art of felting, i.e. of laying and pressing together the wool or hair of sheep and other animals, was known to the Greeks at an earlier period. Felt was used especially as a covering for the head: see Hes. *Op. et Dn.* 548,

√PEIS

√PIS-

√PINS-

a *pile*, *pilum* (for *pinalum*), a *pestle*, the heavy javelin of the Roman soldier, *pilus*, hair (see Brugmann, ii. p. 190), *pilosus*, hairy, *pilare*, deprive of hair, to plunder, *pillage* (late and rare: used by Ammianus), *depilare*, *compilare*, to collect and carry off, to plunder; *pileus*, *pilleus*, a felt cap used by the Romans, especially at entertainments and festivals. It was also given to slaves as a sign of their manumission, hence *pileatus*, *pilleatus*, a freed slave. *Pisum*, the pea, *Piso*, a Roman surname, perhaps (orig.) a seller of peas; *ptisana*, loan-word from Gk.¹

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *pestone*, a large pestle, F. *piston* (s.s.), also a piston, from Ital. *pestare*, to pound, Prov. *pestar*, F. *piser* (Lat. *pisare*) (s.s.), O.F. and M.E. *pestel*, N.E. *pestle*, Ital. *pistola*, O.F. *pistole*, a small hand dagger, so called because made at *Pistoja* (*Pistorium*), O.F. *pistole*,² *pistolet*, a Spanish or Italian crown piece; O.F. *piler*, N.F. *pillier*, a pillar (from Lat. *pila*), Ital. *pilastro*, F. *pilastre*, N.E. *pilaster*; Ital. *pila*, a pile, O.F. *pile*, a pile, also a heap (or from *pila*, a ball); Ital. *pilota*, a pilot, F. *pilote*, a pilot, *piloter*, to take soundings (i.e. originally by means of a pole, Lat. *pilum*), Piedm. Wall *plotis*, a sounding pole, O. Du. *pijlen*, N.H.G. *peilen*, 'to pole,' i.e. to sound with a pole, O. Du. *pijl*, N.H.G. *peil*, a sounding pole, borrowed from Lat. *pilum*, Du. *pijloot*, lit. pole-lead or sounding-lead, but applied to the man who uses it, i.e. the pilot. It is not agreed whether F. *pilote* is derived from Ital. *pilota* or the Du. *pijloot*. Diez prefers the derivation through the Romance. The M.E. spelling *pylot*, on the other hand, favours the derivation of Eng. pilot through the Du.³ L.Lat. *feltrum*,

¹ To the derivatives here given Vaniček adds *pastinum*, a hoe or dibble, apparently on the authority of Fflok in one of his earlier editions. This must be regarded as doubtful. The derivative of *pastinum* widely spread in modern European languages is *pastinaca*, a *turnip*, cp. Ital. *pastinaca*, Prov. *pastenaga*, O.F. *pastenague*, M.E. *paraneppe* for *pasneppe*, N.E. *paranip* (the corruption of the last syllable is due to M.E. *nepe*, *neap*, a turnip, still retained in that word), O. Slav. *pastinaku*, Russ. *pasternaku*, Lith. *pasternokas*, O.H.G. *pastinac*, N.H.G. *pastinak*.

² H. Stephen gives the name *pistroyer*, or *pistoyer*, to a small dagger made at *Pistoja*, and says that this name was afterwards given to a small hand-gun, because both weapons could be worn secretly; but *pistolese*, a short sabre, is the only Italian word corresponding to F. *pistroyer*. Florio gives *pistola*, a dag or pistol, if this word were derived from *Pistoja* it would imply that the old name had passed through the intermediate form *Pistola*, of which there is no evidence, although the change is not improbable. The transfer of the name *pistola* from the small dagger to the small gun is very probable. The connection between the weapon and the coin. Diez explains by the following quotation from Claude Fuchet, Master of the French Mint in 1599: 'The Spanish crowns having been made smaller than the French were called *pistolets*, i.e. small hand-daggers or, perhaps, *pistols*, and the smallest of them *bidets*' Originally *bidet* was the name given to a small nag or pony, and is now also applied to an article of furniture; *bidet* is of unknown origin.

³ It seems probable that the Dutch borrowed the word originally from the Italian, adapting it to their spelling of *pijl*, a pole, and as they no longer used the pole for sounding, but lead, they corrupted the Ital. -lot to loot, the Du. word for lead, and arrived at the compound *pij-loot*, lit. pole-lead; Killian spells it *pijloot*.

altrum, felt, L. Lat. *altrare*, Span. and Port. *altrar*, Ital. *feltrare*, o.f. $\sqrt{\text{PI}}$
fentrer, feltrer, M.E. *feltren, fletren*, N.E. *filter*; Ital. *pelare*, Prov. *pelar*, o.f. $\sqrt{\text{PI}}$
peler, to deprive of hair,¹ scuffle, Ital. *pigliare*, Span. *pillar*, Prov. *pilhar*, $\sqrt{\text{PI}}$
o.f. *pillar*, to plunder; as regards the sense, these words are best referred
to Lat. *pilare*, to plunder, pull out the hair, but etymologically from
pilare, which is found long in *compilare*, Ital. *compigliare*, to collect,
compile. *Pilare*, to pluck out the hair, and *pilare*, to stamp, were
probably confused in later Latin. M.E. *pillen*, to rob, F. *pillage*,
plunder (subs.), M.E. *pyllage* (subs. and vb.), to plunder, o.f. *pelfre*,
M.E. *pelfyr*, N.E. *pelf*, booty, o.f. *pelfier, pilfeier*, to rob, *pilfer*, o.f.
peale-mesle, a confused scuffle, from o.f. *peler*, to pull out the hair, later
pèle-mêle; Ital. *pelo*, hair, nap of cloth, Prov. *pels*, o.f. *poil* (Lat. *pilus*),
**peluoca* (dimin. of *pelo*), found in *pelucare*, to pluck out the hair,²
Prov. *pelucar*, to pluck, N. Ital. *piluccare*, to pluck the grapes, o.f.
peluche, plucked off hair, plush, Sard. *piluoca*, Lomb. *peluch*, a tuft of
hair; Span. *peluca*, Ital. *perruca, parruca*, o.f. *perruque*, a wig (said
to have been first used by Coquillart at the end of the fifteenth
century), O. Du. *peruik*, Eng. *peruque, peruke, perwyke* (1529), *per-*
wigge (1627), *periwig*, with shortened form *wig*; ³ *tisane*, a diet drink,
from Lat. loan-word *ptisana*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *paisyti*, to peel barley, O. Slav. *piš-eno*, barley,
sand, Lith. *pesta, pestle*, O. Slav. *piša*, to pound, O. Slav. *plus-ti*, felt,
by transposed l from *plūs*, for *pyslom*, cp. Lat. **pinslum* (?).

Teutonic, O.N. *fis*, O.H.G. *fesa*, chaff, O.H.G. *pfil*, N.H.G. *pfeil*, an
arrow, O.N. *pila*, A.S. *pil*, a pile, Du. *pijl*, a pile or sounding-pole (loan-
words from Lat. *pila* or *pilum*), O. and N.H.G. *filz*, A.S. and N.E. *felt*.
Kluge connects these with Slav. *plusti* rather than with Lat. *pileus*, and
derives from the Teut. the L. Lat. and Romance forms *altrum, feltre*,
fentre, M.E. *feltren*, to filter, strain through felt; A.S. *piſe, pease*, pl. *pisan*,
loan-word from Lat. *pisum*, O. Ital. *piso*, o.f. *peis, pois*, M.E. *pese*,

¹ Confusion is very probable of o.f. *peler*, to pull out the hair, from *pilus*, with
o.f. *peler, peller* (from o.f. *pel* = Lat. *pellis, the skin*), to strip off the skin, from which
Eng. *peel*, to take the skin off, is derived.

² Diez is inclined to derive A.S. *plucian, plycean*, M.E. *pliechen*, N.E. *pluck*, M.
and N.H.G. *pflücken*, O.N. *plokka*, to pluck fowls, from this word, and cites o.f.
é-plucher (= ex-pilucare), Ital. (dial.) *splucca*, a plucking, pulling out. Kluge,
however, doubts this, as it is not likely that it should be found in such variant forms
in all the Teutonic dialects.

³ The variety of spelling may have been caused by some choosing the French
way of spelling, while others chose the Dutch. This is Skeat's view; the *Century*
Dict. thinks that the spelling *perwyke, perwigge*, was only an English way of
imitating the Fr. pronunciation; but *perwyke* seems to be the earliest spelling and
to resemble more nearly the Du. forms *peruik, perruyke*. These in the cultivated
language were corrected to the F. *peruque*, but in the popular language changed
periwig.

a *pea*, pl. *pesen* and *peses*. *Pea* used as a singular noun is a mistake arising from the M.E. *pese* being regarded as a plural, in forgetfulness of the plurals *pesen* and *peses*. O.H.G. **pflicchen*, M. and N.H.G. *pflicken*, O.N. *plokka*, A.S. *pluccian*. Kluge only accepts these as loan-words from Ital. or vulgar Lat. *pilucare*, to *pluck grapes*, if the word were in use as early as in the 2nd or 3rd century, which he does not think probable.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *ptisan* or *tisan* (thr. Lat. and Fr.).

Latin, *pile*, a large stake (thr. A.S.), *pile* (vb.), to rest on piles, heap up, *pile* (subs.), a heap, a large building, *pile*, the nap of cloth or velvet (Lat. *pilus*, hair, thr. O.F. *peil*, *poil*, s.s.), *pilose*, depilatory, compile, -ation (see remark on *compigliare* above), *pistil*.

L. Latin and Romance, *piston*, *pestle*, *pistol*, *pistole*, *pillar*, *pilastre*, *pilot*, -age (or from Du.), *filter*, *peel*, to *plunder* is from *peler*, to strip off the skin (see p. 651),¹ *pill* (vb.), to *plunder*, *pillage*, *pilfer*, *pelf*, *plush*, *peruke*, *periwig* (thr. Du.), *wig*, *wigging*, a *scolding* (perhaps originally striking on the head or beating off the wig).

Teutonic, *pease*, *pea*, *peas* (from the A.S. loan-word), *felt*, *pluck*² (vb. : thr. Romance).

Eur-Ar. √**PERK̃**, spotted, dappled, variegated, dark-coloured, probably identical etymologically with an older form √(S)**PERK̃**, to sprinkle; cp. Sans. *sparç-*, in *spṛçati*, *sparchayati*, *sprinkles*.

Sanskrit, *parç-*, *pṛç-*, in *pṛç-nas*, spotted, dappled, variegated, of a cow or horse, *pṛshat*, the spotted antelope, *Pṛç-ni*, name of the mother of the *Maruts*.

Greek, *παρκ-*, dark-coloured, in *παρκ-νός*, of a dull colour, *πέρκη*, the perch, from its colour, *Πρόκνη*, the name of the daughter of *Pandion*, a mythical king of Athens, who, according to the myth, was changed into a swallow, cp. Sans. *Pṛç-ni*.

Latin, *porc-*, in *porcus*, a pig, *porcellus*, a little pig, *porca*, the ridge between two furrows, *porculetum*, a field divided into beds, *perca*, the perch (loan-word from Gk.).

¹ The M.E. and the earlier N.E. form *pill* (still used by Dryden, *Juv. Sat. i.*: 'When he who pill'd his province 'scapes the laws') is from Lat. *pilare*, to plunder but was sometimes erroneously spelt *peel*, as *peel*, to take the skin off, is wrongly written *pill*, as in *Gen. xxx. 37*: 'Jacob took him rods of green poplar . . . and piled white strakes in them.' The phrase to pill (i.e. to peel) garlic was used to denote the performance of anything unpleasant, and the substantive *pilgarlic* was applied to anyone in a sorry condition.

² Not established (see p. 675, note 2).

L. Latin and Romance. Ital. *porco*, Prov. O. and N.F. *porc*, a pig, O.F. *porpeys*, M.E. *porpeyse*, N.E. *porpoise* (= *porcus* + *piscis*, the pig-fish. The O.F. *porpeys* was gradually supplanted in the 15th century by *marsonin*, borrowed from the M.H.G. *mer-swin*, N.H.G. *meerschwein*, a translation from the Lat. *porcus marinus*, Ital. *porco-marino*, the sea-pig. Ital. *porco-spinoso*, Span. *puerco-espin*, O.F. *poro-espin*, M.E. *pork-epyn*, (lit.) the thorny-pig (*porcus spinosus*). In the 13th century the O.F. name was changed to *porc-espie*, N.F. *porc-epic*, the pig with spikes; ¹ F. *perche*, the perch.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *paršnas*, a pig, with its diminutive *paršz-elis*, O. Slav. *porsu*, N. Slav. *prase*, a pig, Russ. *parsuku*, s s.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *farah*, *farh*, a pig, O.H.G. *farheli* (dimin.), N.H.G. *ferkel*, a young pig, A.S. *fearh*, M.E. *farh*, a pig, N.E. *farrow*, as a verb, to bring forth a litter; M.E. *fraken*, *freken*, pl. *fraknes*, *freknes* (cp. Icel. *freknur*), N.E. (early) *freckel*, (later) *freckle* (dimin.: see p. 678); O.H.G. *furuh*, N.H.G. *furche*, A.S. *furh*, a furrow, A.S. *furlang*, a furlong, a furrow-long, the $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile.²

Celtic, O. Ir. *orc*, a pig, Gael. *uircean*, a young pig, Wel. *porch*, a pig.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, porcine.

L. Latin and Romance, *pork* (thr. Lat. and Fr.), *porcupine*, *porpoise*, *perch* (from Gk. thr. Lat.).

Teutonic, *farrow*, *freckle*, *furrow*,³ *furlong*.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PREK}}$, $\sqrt{\text{PREĜ}}$, from an older $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{PREK}}$, $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{PREĜ}}$, a variant of preceding root, with sense (as subs.) of a small spot, a dot, or point, (as verb) to dot, prick, sting.

¹ Diez adds to these Ital. *porcellana*, a large mussel-shell, the *Concha Veneris*, which, he says, is derived from *porcella*, a little pig. From its resemblance to the shell in colour, &c., the China ware was called *porcellana*. But the name *kao-lin* given to the clay of which china is made, in all probability forms the last two syllables of *porcelain*, and the derivation given by Diez seems to be a popular etymology of the same character as 'Jerusalem artichokes' from 'gire a sole.'

² Perhaps O.H.G. *frosk*, N.H.G. *frosch*, O.N. *froskr*, A.S. *frogga*, with Goth. **frusqa* (not found), N.E. *frog*, together with variant forms, O.N. *fraukr*, A.S. *froeca*, N.E. *frog* (dial.) *frock*. These forms indicate pre-Tent. $\sqrt{\text{pruk-}}$ (= Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{preyk-}}$ or $\sqrt{\text{preuĝh-}}$, which might be a variant of $\sqrt{\text{perk-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{prek-}}$, with sense of speckle or mottle. *Frog* on this hypothesis, would mean 'the mottled.' Another explanation is from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{qruq-}}$, to make a noise, by labialising the initial q, which would give *frog* the sense of the croaker.

³ Other instances of the parts of the plough being named after animals are Sans. *vika* = wolf and *plough*, O.H.G. *geiza* = goat and the *plough-stilt*, Wel. *swch*, Corn. *soch* = *plough-share* and *pig's snout*; and in some parts of Germany the light plough, according to J. Grimm, is still called *Schwein's nass*; see Schrader, *Prehist. Antiq.* p. 289.

Teutonic, prik-, in O.N. prik, *a dot*, N. Icel. prikasetning, *punctuation*, A.S. priou, *a point, dot*, M.E. prike, prikke (s.s.), L.G. priek, *a prickle*, Dan. prik, *a dot*; O.N. prika, *to prick*, A.S. prician, M.E. priken, prikien (s.s.), L.G. prikken (s.s.), N.H.G. prickeln, L.G. prikkelen, *to prickle*, M.H.G. pfrecken, *to spot* (only once found), N. Icel. freknur (pl.), Swed. fräknar, Dan. fregner, *freckles*; M.E. prokken, *to beg*, cp Dan. praeka, *to go a begging*, N.E. proke, M.E. prollen (freq. of prokken), *to go about seeking*, N.E. prow, N.E. (early) progue (vb.) *to poke about for pickings*, N.E. (early and Scot.), prog, *a pointed instrument*, N.E. (later), prong (s.s.); N.E. (early) progue, (later) prog, *broken virtuals*, also, in general, *virtuals*.

Celtic, Ir. prioca, *a prick, sting*, priocaire, *a poker, pricker*, Wel. pric, *a stick or prick*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Teutonic*, prick, prickly, prickle, freckles; ¹ proke, prow, prog, prong.

Eur-Ar. √PEL √PLE, faintly coloured, yellowish, greyish.

Sanscrit, pāl, in pālita-s, grey, pālitya, greyiness of age.

Greek, πάλ-, πολ-, in πάλος or πέλλος = πέλφος, dusky, ash-coloured, πολίος, grey, especially from age, Πέλοψ (dark-faced), pr. n., the son of Tantalus, from whom the Peloponnesus is named, πελιτνός, dark-coloured.

Latin, pal-, pul-, in pallēre, *to be pale*, pallidus, pale, pallor, paleness, pullus, sad-coloured, dark grey.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. pale, palle, pale, Ital. falbo, O.F. falve, N.F. fauve, tawny, from M.H.G. falb, O.F. apalir, *to become pale*, M.E. appallen, *to become or make pale* (see Gower, ii. 107: 'Whan it is night mine hede appalleth').

Balto-Slav., Lith. pal-vas, O. Slav. pla-vu, yellowish white, Lith. pele, *a mouse*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. falo (gen.), fealwes, O.N. fölr, pale, A.S. feale,

¹ Kluge gives prik- as a genuine Teutonic root, notwithstanding the initial p, and not as a Celtic loan-word. It is difficult to explain this irregularity unless it be assumed that the older form in both Teutonic and Celtic was √sprik-, from which in both languages the initial s fell away, leaving the p as the initial letter unchanged. The existence of the initial s is proved in Teutonic by such words as O.N. sprek-la, N.H.G. spreng-el, *a spot*, and in Ir. by sprinchar, *a sting*. For the other Teut. Gk. Lat. and Balto-Slav. derivatives with initial sp, see under √sparg-. Proke, prow, prog, as regards meaning, come nearer to √prāk-, *to search, ask*. Skat is inclined to regard them as possible adaptations of Lat. praestā. This is unlikely. And on the whole I think the derivation of these words is still to seek.

(gen.) *fealwes*, M.E. *falwe*, *falewe*, N.E. *fallow*, A.S. *fealofof*,¹ (lit.) *darky wanderer* (?), *some kind of water-bird* (?).

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. *liath*, Wel. *llwyd*, *grey*, Corn. *luit*, *horehound*, O. Bret. *loit*, *hoary*, Gael. and Ir. *luch*, *a mouse*, Wel. *llyg*, *llygoden*, Corn. *logoden*, Bret. *logoden*, *a mouse* (the grey one).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, Peloponnesus, i.e. *island of Pelops*.

Latin, *pallid*, *pallor*.

L. Latin and Romance, *pale*, *paleness*, *appal*.²

Teutonic, *fallow*.

√*PSTE B* (an imitative root), answering to Sansc. *ksh-* in *kashite*, *to sneeze*.

Greek, *πταρ-* in *πταρῆν*, *to sneeze*.

Latin, *ster-* in *sternuere*, *sternutare*, *to sneeze*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *sternutation*.

(1) Eur.-Ar. √*PEU* √*PU*, with sense *to generate, produce*.

Sanskrit, *pu-tras*,³ *a son, child, the young of any animal*, *pōta*, *a young animal*, *pu-mans*, *a man*, *potras*, *potri*, *grand-son or -daughter*.

Zend, *pu-*, in *puthras*, O. Pers. *putras*, *a son*.

Greek, *παf-*, in *πάf-is*, *παf-is* (for *πάf-is*, *a son*, on a vase-inscription *παūs*, *ποūs*, for *ποf-is*); *παιδίον*, dimin. of *παf-is*, *παιδεύω*, *to instruct*, *παιδεία*, *instruction*, *παιδαγωγός*, *a tutor, child's attendant*; *πῶλος*, *a foal* (= *ποf-λος*).

Latin, *pov-* *pu-*, in *pu-er* (for *pov-er*), *a boy*, *pu-er*, *a girl*, **puerula*, *puella*, *pusus*, *a boy*, from *puesus* = *puerus*, an old form of *puer*, as appears from old voc. *puere* and dimin. *puellus* for *pueru-lus*, *puerilis*, *puerile*, also *putus*, *a boy* (cp. Sansc. *pota* and O. Slav. *puta*); *pupus*, *a boy*, *pupulus*, *a puppet*, *pupa*, *a girl, the larva of an insect* in

¹ Skeat gives *fealofof* as a name for the *fieldfare*, but Murray, *Hist. Diet.*, and the *Century Diet.* explain it as in the text. Murray says that the word is of unknown origin. The A.S. name of the *fieldfare* is *felfefare*.

² Skeat explains *appal* differently. He calls M.E. *appallen* 'a strange hybrid compound' of Lat. *ad* + Eng. *pallen*, *to lose energy, strength*, and connects the latter with Wel. *pallu*, *to fall*, and Ir. *spalleadh*, *a fall*, Gk. *σπάλλω*, *to fall, stumble*, from Eur.-Ar. √*spheh* (see *Diet.* 'pall').

³ The termination *-tras* (masc.) ordinarily marks the agent; *putras* would mean, therefore, the 'begetter' rather than the 'begotten,' the son being regarded as the one who perpetuates the family.

✓PEŪ-

✓PU-

the last stage, *pupillus*, an orphan boy, *pupilla*, an orphan girl, are all broken reduplications of the root ✓pu-; *pusa*, a girl, *pusilla*, a little girl, *pusillus*, (adj.) little, *pusillanimus*, of little mind or courage; *pullus* (for *putulus*, dimin. of *putus*), the young of an animal, a young bird (specially a chicken), the shoot of a plant, *pullulus*, dimin. of *pullus*, *pullulare*, to sprout, bud (of plants), to bring forth young (of animals); *pubes*, *pubis*, *puber*, gen. -eris (adj.), just grown to manhood, *pubes*, gen. -is (subs.), adolescence, youth, *pubescere*, to grow to manhood, *pubertas*, puberty, *pædagogus*, borrowed from Gk., N.E. *pedagogue*, a tutor.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. *poule* (= Lat. *pulla*), a hen, N.F. *poule* (s.s.), also the pool in a game at cards,¹ O.F. *polete*, M.E. *polete*, *pulte*; N.F. *poulet*, dimin. with a fem. *poulette*, N.E. *pullet* or *poult*, M.E. *pultrie*, N.E. *poultry*, M.E. *pulter*, N.E. *poulterer*; L. Lat. *puticella*, Ital. *pulcella*, Prov. *pucella*, N.F. *pucelle*, a young girl, a maiden (a diminutive of *pullus*, or fr. *pusilla*), M and NE (16th century), *puzzel*; Ital. *pulcino*, a young chicken, *Pulcinello*, by change of l to n, *Punchinello*, the Punch of the popular puppet show (see Skeat under *Punch*); M.E. *polcat*, *pulcat*, has been referred to F. *poule*, from its killing chickens, but more probably is some corrupted form of A.S. *ful*, cp. *foulmart*, another name of the animal, from ✓peŭ-, to be foul; O.F. *poulenet* (dimin. of *poulain*, a colt, L. Lat. *pullanus*), Ital. *pollino*, Prov. *pollin*, *polli*, M.E. *pullen*, the young of animals, spec. pony (the 'Cent. Dict.' regards N.E. pony, [early] *poney*, *powney* as contracted from O.F. *poulenet*); O.F. *poupee* (= **pupata*), a doll, O.F. *poupette*, a little baby, a doll, N.E. *puppet*, O.F. *poupon*, *poupin*, *poupard* (subs.), a baby according to Brachet, but as an adjective Cotgrave gives *poupin* the sense of *spruce*, *smart* (see Skeat at *Puppy*), equivalent (perhaps) to 'dressed as a doll or puppet,' N.F. *faire le poupin*, 'play the fop'; Ital. *paggio*, Prov. *pagi*, O.F. *page*, *paige*, F. *page*, a page, according to Diez from Gk. *παῖδιον*, perhaps introduced into Italy from the Byzantine; but Littré refers it to *pagensis*, a villager, peasant, to which the Portuguese *pagem* seems to point: cp. also *villanus*, a farm servant. The word is doubtful: see Skeat ad vb.²

¹ Formerly spelt *poule*, the stakes at a game of all the players at cards which the winner takes (see Littré ad vb.); also a pool at billiards—a party, each member of which gives a stake, the winner taking them all.

² A third explanation may be suggested. Du Cange gives two words, *pagium* and *pagus*; he gives the meaning of *domesticus* to *pagus*, but *pagium* he makes the same word as *pedagium*, a toll on foot-passengers; *pagus* may therefore be = *pedagius*, a foot-passenger, a footman, a messenger. The root of *page* in this case will be Eur.-Ar. ✓ped- to walk, step.

Balto-Slav., Lith. *putytis*, a chicken, Lett. *puis-is*, a boy, O. Slav. *puta*, a young bird.

Teutonic, Goth. *fula*, O.H.G. *folo*, N.H.G. *fohlen*, O.N. *foli* (m.), A.S. *fola*, a foal, O.N. *fylja*, a filly.

Celtic, Wel. *wyr* (for *pwyr*), a grandson, Gael. *ponaidh*, fr. Eng. *pony*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *encyclo-pædia* (ἐν κύκλῳ παιδεία, instruction in a circle), comprehensive system of teaching, *pedagogue* (thr. Lat. and Fr.), *pedo-baptism*, infant baptism.

Latin, *puerile*, -ity, *pupil*, -lage, *pupa*, a larva in the last stage, from its resemblance to a baby wrapped in bands, *pusillanimous*, *pubescent*, *puberty*, *pubescent*.

L. Latin and Romance, *pedagogue* (Gk. thr. Lat. and Fr.), *pullet*, *poult*, *turkey-poult*, *poultry*, -erer, *pool at cards*, *pony* (?), *puppet*, *puppy-dog*, a young dog (F. *poupée*), *puppy*, a fop (*poupin*), *page*, an attendant (?).

Teutonic, *foal*, *filly*.

(2) **Eur.-Ar.** $\sqrt{\text{PEŪ}}$, small; perhaps connected with $\sqrt{\text{PEŪ}}$, to generate.

Greek, *πα-*, *πau-* in *παύω*, to make to cease, stop, abate, *παύομαι*, to leave off, cease, *παῦσις*, a stopping, pause, *παῦλα*, rest, *παῦρος*, of small quantity, of short time, few in number, *παῦροί τινες*, some few.

Latin, *pau-*, *pav-*, in *pau-ous*, sing. (rare), of small quantity, plur. few in number, *pauoitae*, fewness; *paullus*, *paulus*, little (for *paur-lus*: cp. *παῦρος* and *pausillus* by change of r to s, very little), *parvus* (= *pau-rus*), little in size, *Paulus*, a surname, 'little,' *parum*, too little, *parumper*, for a short time; *pauper*, poor, acquiring little, fr. *pau-* + $\sqrt{\text{per-}}$ in Lat. *paro*, *paupertas*, poverty; *pausa*, a pause, *pausare*, to halt, rest (late and post-classical), 'pausare in pace,' 'to rest in peace.'

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *posa*, O.F. *pose*, a rest or pause, Ital. *posare*, Prov. *pausar*, O.F. *poser*, to rest, put down, place, Span. *posar*, to stay at, *posada*, a house, inn, O.F. *aposer* or *oposer*, M.E. *apposen*, *posen*, to test by question, to pose,¹ M.E. *apposaille*, *aposaille*, a question for solution, N.E. (early) *apposal*, (later) **posal* (?), now *puzzle*; N.F. *pause*, a stop, pause. The compounds of *poser* are *ap-* *com-* *de-* *dis-*

¹ This meaning is due to a supposed connection with Lat. *opponeere*, to oppose. The candidate for a university degree was tested by the questions of a so-called opponent, who 'laid down' theses and arguments opposed to those of the candidate. So to *pose*, in modern English, means 'to puzzle by questions or arguments.'

ex- im- inter- juxta- op- pre- pro- re- sup- super- trans-**poser**; in Prov. -pausar takes the place of F. -poser. Prov. pauc-s (Lat. paucus), Ital. poco, O.F. pois, N.F. peu, *little*; Ital. poco-curante, *one who cares little*, Ital. povero, Prov. paulre, O.F. povere, povre, poure, M.E. pover, pouer, *poor*, O.F. poverté (Lat. paupertat[em]), povrete, M.E. pouerte, N.F. pauvreté, N.E. poverty; F. paraffine, *a product of coal* (coined from parum-affinis, because it has small affinity with alkali, Skeat).

Teutonic, Goth. fav-s, (plur.) favai, O.H.G. fo, (plur.) fowi, O.N. fā-r (m.), fā (fem.), A.S. fea, (plur.) feava, M.E. fewe, N.E. few.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, pause (thr. Lat. and Fr.), subs. and vb.

Latin, paucity, Paul (prop. n.), Pauline, pauper, -ise, -ism. The surnames Simple, Sempile (abbreviations of St. Paul thr. Romance), Polson (Paul's son); paraffin (thr. F.).

L. Latin and Romance, pose, an attitude, pose (vb.), poser, puzzle, from M.E. aposaile (Skeat), or freq. of pose; com- de- dis- ex- im- inter- op- pro- pur- re- sub- super- trans-**pose**, dispos-al, com-**posure**, exposée, exposure, proposal, purpose, repose, supposal (which are fr. F. poser = Prov. pausar), but not such forms as -position, -posture, -positor, -postor, -ponent, -positive, -post, apposite, composite, depot (=depositum), &c., which are all based on the participles pres., past, fut. of ponere; poor, poverty, impoverish.

Teutonic, few, fewness.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PEŪ}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PŪ}}$, pure, clean, bright, strained, clear, with an extended form $\sqrt{\text{PŪ-Ī}}$.

Sanskrit, pu-, pav-, in pu-nā-ti, pu-no-ti, pav-ate, to clean, make clear, strain, to grow clear or pure, to explain, invent, punyas, right, just, pure, holy, punyakam, a religious ceremony, pū-tas, p. p. clean, clear, puvayati, to purify, pavya, pava, purification, pavitra, (adj.) cleansing, purifying, (subs.) instrument for straining, a filter, pavitar, pāvaka, fire, i.e. the purifier, pavana, the wind, instrument for purifying, a sieve, pavamana, being purified or strained.

Greek, πυ-, πινυ-, πνυ- (for πυ+ινυ: = Eur-Ar. pu+infix in present stem, -πνο-, -ενο-: cp. Sans. pu-no-ti, Gk. ζεύ-ω-μυ), in ωπ, *fire*, πυρά, funeral pyre, πυρετός, great heat, fever, πυρίτης, copper pyrites, ἔμπυρος, burning, fiery, ἐμπύρευστος, *burnt coal*

covered with ashes, *πύρεθρον*, feverfew; *πίνυμι*,¹ to be wise, in *πινυμένην* (Hesych.), of clear understanding, *πινυτός*, intelligent, ✓
discreet, *πινύ-σκω*, to make wise, instruct, *νηπύτιος*, unintelligent, with ✓
by-form *νήπιος*, s.s. (from *νή-πιος*, from $\sqrt{\text{pi-}}$: Brugmann, ii. 1012); *πνέω*² (for *πνέω*), to blow, breathe (from *πνυ-*: cp. *ποιπνύω*, to puff; fut. *πνεύσω*, perf. pass. *πέπνυμαι*); *πνεύμων*,³ the lung, i.e. the breather, *πνευμονία*, lung disease, *πνεῦμα*, the breath, wind, spirit, *πνευματικός*, relating to air, wind, spirit, *πνοή*, breath, *δύσπνοος*, breathing with difficulty.

Latin, *pū-*, *pi-* (for older *pu-i-*), in *pūtus*, pure, clean, bright (Old Lat. 'Antiqui *pūrum pūtum* 'appellarunt,' Varro), *pūtare*, to make clean, purify ('*Aurum putatum*, id est expurgatum,' Paul. Diac.), to trim, prune (of trees and plants), make clear, arrange, consider, settle (of the mind); *amputare* (*ambi-*), to cut off all round, to prune, *computare*, to reckon, compute, *computatio*, *computus* (late Latin), an account, *deputare*, to cut off, prune (of trees), to consider, count us, to assign to any work or office ('*vaccas steriles aratro deputare*'); *disputare*, in mercantile dealings to cast or reckon up, to weigh, examine, discuss, dispute, *disputatio*, *imputare*, to bring into the account, to charge, credit to, impute, *reputare*, to count over, to reflect over, meditate upon, *reputatio*, consideration; *pu-teus*, a well, a spring, a cistern, *Puteolus* (dimin.), *Puteoli*, a city near Naples, now *Poszuoli*; *purus*, pure, *puritas*, purity, *impurus*, impure, *purificare*, to make pure, *purgare*, to purge, clean (= *puri-gare*: *purus* + *agere*; cp. *navi-gare*, *jur-gare*), *purgatorius*, cleansing, *expurgare*, clean out, *compurgare*, to declare blameless, Umbr. *pir* (for **puir*), fire, with oblique cases *puome*, pure: cp. Gk. *πῦρ*, Æol. *πύρ*, fire; Lat. *pyra*, a pyre, *pyrethrum*, feverfew (Gk. loan-word); Lat. *pius* (Italic ground-form *pu-i-ios*, Brugmann, ii. 1012), Osc. *pii-hiui* (= Lat. *pio*), Umbr. *pihaz*⁴ (= Lat. *piatus*), dutiful towards God and men, devout, religious, affectionate, *piare*, -avi, -atus, to appease, honour by sacrifice, expiate, to expiate, *piaculum*, a sin-offering, *pietas*, *impius*, *impietas*, *expitiō*, *inexpitiābia*.

¹ Brugmann, ii. 1012, connects *πίνυμι* with Sans. *pināmi*

² This derivation is given in Vaniček, but it is highly doubtful. Curtius, however, connects *πνέω* with *πινυτός*, and cites Hesychius, *πνέτός*, *ἐμπρην*, *ἐπνευσεν*, *ἐνέησεν*.

³ This is a popular corruption of *πλευμών*, the true Greek word for lung, from regarding the lungs as the breathers.

⁴ It is probable that *putas* was used of material pureness more generally, and *purus* of moral purity.

⁵ The *h* in Osc. *pii-hiui* only marks the separation of the vowels; in the Umbr. *pihaz* it lengthens the *i*, which in the Osc. is lengthened by the doubled *i* (see v. Planta, i. 37, 60). For alternative explanation of *pius* &c. fr. $\sqrt{\text{pi-}}$, see p. 163.

√PEV-

√PÜ-

L. Latin and Romance, Prov. comtar, Ital. contare, O.F. compter, conter, cunter, M.E. compten, counten, *count* (Lat. computare), O.F. compte, *an account*, N.F. comput, *a computation*, conte, *a story* (Lat. computus), O.F. compteuoir, comptoir (Lat. computatorium), *a board or table on which money is counted*, M.E. comppter, N.E. counter (s.s.), O.F. aconter, M.E. accompten, accounten, N.E. account, O.F. descompter, N.F. décompter, M.E. discompt, N.E. discount; Ital. deputare, O.F. deputer, M.F. deputen, *to assign, impute to* (cp. Wickliff, 'all whatevere to be depute to the grace of God'); Ital. pozzo, Prov. potz, poutz, O.F. puis, N.F. puits, *a well*; F. pur, purité, purifier, O and N.F. purger, M.E. purgen, N.E. purge, O.F. purgation, M.E. purgacioun, Ital. purgatorio, O.F. and M.E. purgatorie, N.E. purgatory, Ital. pio, O.F. pie, N.F. pieux, Ital. pietà, Prov. pietat, *piety and pity*, O.F. piete, pite, pitet, *piety, pity*, M.E. pitte, pite, pete, *piety and pity*, N.E. piety, *goodness*, N.E. pity, *compassion*; L. Lat. pietantia, pitantia, *allowance of food in a monastery*, Ital. pietanza, pitanza, *an allowance, daily subsistence*, O.F. pitance, M.E. pitaunce, pitance, s.s., also *a pious dole*, N.E. pittance, *a small charitable dole, a small portion*; Span. pelitre (fr. pyrethrum), *feverfew*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. fuir, fiur, N.H.G. feuer, O.N. and A.S. fyr, *fire*; O.H.G. fne-han, O.N. fna-sa, *to breathe*, A.S. fnast, *breath* (cp. πνέω, *to breathe*); A.S. pyt, pytt, M.E. pit (with sense of *well*: in Luke xiv. 5, Wickliff has 'pit' for 'well'; also 'put' in 'Ancren Riwe' [end of thirteenth cent.], perhaps as loan-word from Lat. puteus).

Celtic, Ir. ur, *fire, flame, a hearth*, = Gk. (π)ûp, with loss of initial p, perhaps also Ir. ur, for pur-, *fresh, new, generous, noble-hearted*, Gael. ur, *fresh*, Wel. ir (s.s.). See Macbain, p. 350; but Fick refers these to √ueg- √ug-, *to be wet, moist*—I think, more correctly.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, pyretic, pyrites, pyrotechnic, pyre (thr. Lat. and Fr.), empyrean, empyreumatic, pyrethrum, pneumonia, pneumatics, dyspnea.

Latin, putative, amputate, -ion, computation, deputation, disputation, imputation, reputation; pit (subs. thr. A.S.), pitfall, pit (vb. a term orig. taken probably from cockfighting), *to match two cocks in the cock-pit*; purification; purgation, -ive, -ory, -orial (thr. F.), expurgate, compurgator, -ion; pious, impious, expiate, -ion, -ory, inexpiable.

L. Latin and Romance, com- de- dis- im- re-puta, deputy; count, counter, account, -ant, -able, discount, recount; pure, purity, purify.

impure; purge, compurge; piety, impiety, pity (vb. and subs.), piti-able, -ful, pittance; pelleter.

Teutonic, fire, fiery, fire-fly, fire-proof, &c.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PEU}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PU}}$,¹ *fetid, foul*, with a variant $\sqrt{\text{PUI}}$, perhaps from an older form $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{PIU}}$ or $(\text{S})\text{PUI}$.

Sanscrit, pū-, in pū-yati, *stinks*, pūta-s, *rotten, foul*, pūtis, *stinking*, pūya, *matter*.

Zend, pu-, in pū-yeiti, *stinks*, pu-eiti, *foulness*, O. Pers. pu-dina, *peppermint, mint*.

Greek, πύ-, in πύ-θω, *to make foul*, πύθομαι, *be foul*, πύον, *matter*, ἐμπύημα, *a gathering, suppuration*.²

Latin, pū-, in pū-tere, *to stink, to rot*, pū-tidus, *rotten, fetid*, pūter, pūtris (s.s.), pūtrere, *to be rotten*, pūtridus, *rotten, stinking*, pūtrere, *to become rotten*, pūtrifacere, *to make putrid*, pūtor, *stench, decay*; pus (= pu + suff. -es), gen. pu-ris, *matter, purulentus, discharging matter*, pustula, *a small blister containing matter*, sup-pu-rare, *to suppurate*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. pu-dire, Prov. pudir, O.F. puer, *to stink*, putrefier, *to putrify*, O.F. put, *fetid, rotten, vile*, Prov. put-nais (= L. Lat. *put-inacens), F. punais, *fetid, punaise, a bug*, putois, *a polecat*, Ital. putridire, Span. pudrîre, Prov. poirir, O.F. porrir, purrir, N.F. pourrir, *to decay, rot*, F. pot-pourri, *a pot filled with the leaves of sweet-smelling flowers and shrubs mixed with various scents and left to dry*, also a musical *mélange*.

Balto-Slav., Lith. puvu, pudu (cp. Gk. πύθω), *to be foul*, Lith. putas, *foul*, pu-tis, s.s., Lett. puis, *foul*.

Teutonic, Goth. fūl-s, O.H.G. fūl, N.H.G. faul, O.N. full, A.S. fūl, M.E. ful, N.E. foul, A.S. fylan, M.E. fylen, *to make foul*, O.N. fu-na, *to rot, decay*, fu-inn (p.p.), *rotten*, O.N. feyga, *to let go to decay*, O.H.G. fulida, O. Sax. fulitha, A.S. fyldhu, fyldh, M.E. filthe, fulthe, N.E. filth, M.E. fulmart (fr. A.S. ful + A.S. mearth or O.F. martre, *a martin*), N.E. foulmart, foumart, *a polecat*.

¹ Brugmann, i 267, connects Sans. shthiv-, shthyū- (in shthivami), πύω, Lat. spue, Goth. speiva, Lith. spiauju, *to spit*, with $\sqrt{\text{spju-}}$, notwithstanding the change in Sanscrit and Greek of the initial sp- to shth- and π-, which is hard to explain. It is possible that Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{pu-}}$, *filthy*, may be a later form of $\sqrt{\text{spju-}}$, *to spit*, with the original sense of spitting as an expression of disgust at a foul smell or taste.

² Πύθων, the mythical dragon that guarded the oracle of Delphi, slain by Apollo, who took his name Πύθιος from him, is by some referred to this root, but by others to $\sqrt{\text{buddh-}}$, *to be wise*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, empyema, pyæmia (πύον + αἷμα).

Latin, putrid, -ity, putrescent, putrefaction, pus, purulent, suppurate, -ion pustule, -ar.

L. Latin and Romance, putrefy, pot-pourri.

Teutonic, foul, foulness, befoul, filth, filthy, filthiness, defile (M.E. fylen), defilement.¹

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PEÜ}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PU}}$, to strike.

Sanskrit, pav-, in pavis, *tire of a wheel*, ferrule, pavīram, a spear, weapon, paviru, a thunderbolt.

Greek, παῖ-, in παῖω (for παῖ-ω), to strike, ἀνάπαιστος, *struck back, reversed*, ἀναπæst, a metrical foot of two short and one long syllable (˘ ˘ –), the converse of a dactyle (– ˘ ˘).

Latin, pav-, pu-, in pavire, to beat, strike, pavimentum, a pavement of small stones beaten down with a rammer; pavēre (fr. pæveo), to be struck with fear, pavor, fright, terror, pavidus, terrified, impavidus, fearless; O. Lat. puvire,² to strike; pudēre (?), to make or be ashamed, cast-down, pudor, shame, pudens, bashful, modest, impudens, shameless, pudicus, modest, propudium, a shameful action, repudium, casting off, divorce, repudiare, to cast off, repudiate.

L. Latin and Romance, L. Lat. paviare, O.F. paver, M.E. paven, N.E. pave, Span. pavor, Ital. paura, O.F. péor, peur, N.F. peur, fear, Ital. spaventare, freq. formed from expavens, pres. p of expavere, F. épouvanter, to terrify.

Balto-Slav., Lith. piauju, to cut, mow, strike down.³

¹ There was a M.E. defoulen = O.F. defouler, Lat. de + fullare, to trample down, but this sense passed over to that of 'to make foul, defile,' defoulen being confused with M.E. foul. Afterwards the spelling was corrected to defilen, defylen, to agree with the proper Eng. fylen.

² *Pudire, *pudiare, are doubtful words, perhaps suggested by the compounds tripudium, repudium, propudium. But Brugmann derives tripudium from tri + ped with the sense of a dance with a triple step, while propudium and repudium are more fitly referred to pudere, to be ashamed. Puvire is an old form, and a variant of pavire, to strike.

³ It is almost impossible to refer M.E. poun, to pound (from A.S. punian, s. s.), to this root, unless the A.S. word be regarded as a loan-word from a Lat. *pudire, to strike, thr. some lost nasalised Romance form. The Eng. punner, one who rams earth into a hole, the tool used for that purpose, is still in use. The A.S. petian, M.E. puten, pütten, N.E. put, to push, thrust, cast, set, lay, place, may be connected with Lat. *pudire, thr. Celtic, as Skeat suggests. Macbain, however, regards the Gael. put as a loan-word from M.E. puten, or Scot. put. The etymology of Eng. put, and its derivatives must, I think, be regarded as still uncertain, as the form *pudire, to strike, is not established.

Celtic, Gael. *put* (vb.), *to thrust, push*, *putadh*, *a push, butting*, Ir. *purradh*, *putadh*, *a thrust*, Wel. *pwrtio*, *to push, shove*, Corn. *poot*, *to kick (as a horse)*, cp. A.S. *potian*, *to push, thrust*, M.E. *putten*, *to throw, to put down, place*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *anapæst*, *anapæstic*.

Latin, *pave*, *pavement*, *pavier* (thr. F.), *impudent*, *-ce*, *repudiate*, *-ion*.

Celtic, *put* (?)

Eur-Ar. PEN QES, *mud, slime*.

Sanskrit, *pan-ka*, *mud, slime*.

Balto-Slav., O. Pruss. *pannian*, *a bog*.

Teutonic, Goth. *fani*, O.H.G. *fenna*, *swamp, marsh-land*, A.S. *fenn*, *fen*, O.N. *fen*, *low-lying, marshy levels*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *fen*, *fenny*.

Eur-Ar. PRS-OM, *a kind of pot-herb or vegetable*.

Sanskrit, not found.

Greek, *πράσον*, *garden stuff*.

Latin, *porrum* (= *porsum*), *garden stuff, leeks*.

L. Latin and Romance, O.F. *pore*, *porrey*, M.E. *poree*, *perrey*, *a leek, a potherb*, Ital. *porrata*, O.F. *porrée*, M.E. *porree*, N.E. (early) *porrage*, *porridge*, (later) *porridge*, *leek soup* (orig.), now *brose*, N.F. *purée*, *soup of peas or beans* (for alternative explanation see under *pippala*, p. 691).

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *prasu*, *leeks* (cp. O. Pruss. *prassan*, *millet*).

Teutonic, A.S. *fyr*, M.E. *firs*, N.E. *furze*.

Celtic, Gael. *preas*, *a bush*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

L. Latin and Romance, *purée*, *porridge*, *porringer* (for *porrager*): cp. *messenger*, *passenger*, from *messenger*, *passager*.

Teutonic, *furze*.

PISQ-ES, *fish*. A word common to the Teutonic, Celtic, and Latin only, and of doubtful origin.

Latin, *piscis*, a fish, *piscator*, a fisherman, *piscina*, a fish pond, cistern, basin.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *pesce* (fr. *piscis*), Prov. *pesc*, o.f. *peis*; Ital. *pescio*, *pescione*, o.f. *pescion*, *peisson* (as fr. L. Lat. *piscion*(em)), N.F. *poisson*, Ital. *pescare*, as from a Lat. **piscare*, o.f. *pescher*, N.F. *pêcher*; O. Ital. *pescaporco*, Port. *peixeporco*, o.f. *porpeis*, *porpois*, M.E. *porpeys*, *purpeys*, N.E. *porpoise*.

Teutonic, Goth. *flaska*, O.H.G. *flask*, N.H.G. *fisch*, O.N. *flaskr*, A.S. *flsk*, M.E. *fisc*, *fisch*, *flesh*, N.E. *fish*.

Celtic, O. Ir. *iasg* (with loss of p), Corn., Wel. *pysg*, a fish.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *Pisces*, a sign of the Zodiac, *piscatorial*, *piscina* (eccles.), the stone basin in a church into which the ablutions of the priest are poured (see Du Cange ad vb.).

L. Latin and Romance, *por-poise* (porc + o.f. *peis*).

Teutonic, *Fish*, *Fisher* (prop. n), *fishery*, *fisherman*, *fishy*, *fish-hook*, &c.¹

Greek, *Πύξος*, *box-tree*, of unascertained origin,² *πυξίς*, gen. *-ίδος*, a box made of box-wood.

Latin, *buxus*, *box-tree*, *buxum*, *box-wood*, anything made of box-wood, *pyxis*, a box, Late Lat. *buxis*, -idis, loan-words from Greek.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *bosso*, Prov. *bois*, o.f. *buis* (Lat. *buxus*), the box-tree, L. Lat. *buxdia*, *bustia*, *busta* (for *buxida*), Prov. *bostia*, o.f. *buiste*, *boiste*, M.E. *boyste*, *buiste*, *bust*, N.F. *boîte*, a box, socket of a joint, hence *boiter*, to go lame, *boiteux*, lame (i.e. having diseased knee-joint), L. Lat. *bustellus* (dim. of *busta*), o.f. *bussel*, *boissel*, M.E. *buschel*, N.E. *bushel* (fr. L. Lat. *bussula*, *bussellus*, a dim. of *buxis*); Ital. *busto*, F. *buste* (see Diez ad vb.), the bust.

Teutonic, A.S. *bux*, *box*, O.H.G. *buhsa*, a box, N.H.G. *büchse*, Du. *bus*, a box, a gun-burzel, in *donder-bus*, a short gun, of which, perhaps,

¹ There is no common name in the Eur-Aryan languages either for fish in general or for any particular kind. The Sanscrit and Zend names of the class are connected (Sans. *matsya* = Zend *masya*); Gk. *ἰχθύς*, the Lith. *zuvis*, O. Pruss. *sukana*, Arm. *tsuka*, *juke*, also appear to be connected with each other, and there is a connection between the Latin, Teutonic, and Celtic names. Schrader remarks on this that the Eur-Aryans do not seem to have been fishers and fish-eaters until after their vegetation. No mention is made of fishing in the hymns of the Rigveda; and in Homer the heroes are mentioned as eating fish only in want of other food. Herodotus speaks of fish-eating races as though even then this had not been a usual custom.

² Perhaps from $\sqrt{\text{puk-}}$ $\sqrt{\text{pug-}}$, variants of $\sqrt{\text{penq-}}$, $\sqrt{\text{puq-}}$, with meaning *dense*, *close*, *hard*, op. *πυκρός*, *thick*, *solid* (see p. 683).

blunder-buss may be the popular corruption with a reference to its uncertain aim.¹

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *pyx*, the box in which the consecrated host is kept, the box at the mint for sample coins.

L. Latin and Romance, *bush*, the metal box in which the axle of a machine works (Skeat); *bushel*.

Teutonic, *box*,² -*buss*, in *blunder-buss*.³

Sanscrit, *pra-stara* (Eur-Ar. *pra*, before, + *stara*, extending, projecting), a rock, stone, Hindi *patthar* (thr. Prakrit *pattharo*), a stone.

¹ O.H.G. *buse*, N.H.G. *büse*, O.N. *busa*, A.S. *butas*, N.E. *buss*, a cargo boat, now used only in herringbuss, may perhaps be borrowed from Lat. *buxis*. Kluge thinks it a loan-word, but from what language is uncertain.

² The initial *b* of the Teutonic words shows them all to be borrowed from Lat. *buxus*.

³ The etymology of O.H.G. *buse*, N.H.G. *busch*, Swed. *buske*, Dan. *busk* (O.N. *búskr* ?), M.E. *busk*, *bosk*, *bosch*, *busch*, N.E. *bush*, Du. *bosch*, a shrub, thicket, under-wood, a wood, is obscure. J. Grimm thinks it may be derived from a German source, O.H.G. and O.N. *buan*, to build, **buisse*, building material. Kluge expresses no opinion, except in coupling the German words with Ital. *bosco*, F. *bois*, which he says are referred to L. Lat. *boscus* and *boscos*. Diez says nothing of its connection with Lat. *buxus*; Korting, on the other hand, refers the Romance words to Lat. *buxus*, the box-tree, as 'the only explanation that can be received'; 'a German source,' he says, 'is out of the question.' The Romance words are the following: L. Lat. *boscus*, *boscus*, Ital. *bosco*, Prov. *boscs*, O.F. *bos*, **bosque*, M.E. *boske*, a wood, from which N.E. *bosky*, wooded, N.F. *bois*, a wood, thicket, copse. N.F. *hautbois*, Ital. *oboe*, a musical instrument, Ital. *boschetto*, O.F. *bosquet*, a grove, N.F. *bouquet*, a nosegay, N.E. *bouquet*, s. s., also the fragrance of wine; Ital. *boscata* (as fr. L. Lat. **boscatus*), O.F. *boscage*, N.F. *bocage* (as fr. L. Lat. *boscaticum*), a wooded place, a shrubbery, grove, Ital. *bosca*, a search, inquest, Ital. *buscare*, to search, (lit. ?) to beat the bush, O.F. *buesquer* (Cotgrave), seek, shift, fitch, M. E. *busk*, to search, to cruise off and on (naut.); Ital. *imboscare*, Prov. *emboscare*, O.F. *embuscher*, M.E. *embusshen*, N.F. *embusher*, to set in ambush, (lit.) to station in the wood, O.F. *embusche*, M.E. *ambushe*, N.E. *ambush*, a place of hiding for troops, Ital. *emboscata*, *ambuscado*, Sp. and Port. *emboscada*, N.E. *ambuscade*.

The Eng. derivatives from the L. Lat. and Romance, and from the Teutonic, are as follows:

L. Latin and Romance, *hautboy*, *oboe*, *bouquet*, *bocage*, *boscage*, *bosky*, *ambush*, *ambuscade*.

Teutonic, *bush*, (dial.) *busk*, *bushy*, *Bushman*, a race in S. Africa (fr. Du. *Bosjesman*), the surnames *Bush* and *Bushman*, perhaps also *Winbush*, *Wimbush*, for *Winebush*. A house where wine was sold was known by a bush stuck over the door; cp. the proverb, 'Good wine needs no bush.' This custom prevailed in German villages in the earlier half of this century.

⁴ For **pratttharo*; the *r* of the Sanscrit was often lost in the Prakrit and vernacular dialects, either by assimilation or by change to the vocalised *r*: e.g. Sans. *priyaya*, Pali *piyasa*, Hindi *piyar*, beloved; Sans. *mitra*, Pali *mitta*, Hindi *mita*, sweet; Sans. *bhrātar*, Pali *bhātara*, Hindi *bhā-i*, brother, &c.; Sans. *prabhātara*, Prakrit *piṭṭheda*, Hind. *piṭh*, back, behind.

Greek, *πέτρα*, ¹ *a rock, a ledge or shelf of rock running out from the beach*, *πέτρα*, *a stone*, *πέτρινος*, *πετραῖος*, *rocky, stony*, *πετρο-σέλινον*, *rock parsley*, *Πέτρος*, *Peter*.

Latin, *petra*, *a rock*, *petrinus*, *rocky*, *petroselinum*, *Petrus* (borrowed from Gk.), *lampetra* (post-class.), *a lamprey* (*lambere* + *petra*: lit. *licking the rock*).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *pietra*, Prov. *peira*, O.F. *piere*, N.F. *pierre*, *a stone*, M.E. *pere*, *the foundation or support of an arch*, N.E. *pier*, s.s., also *a projecting quay*, F. *pétrifier*, *to petrify*, Span. *pedrero*, *pederero* (L. Lat. *petraria*), *a gun to shoot stones*, from Span. *piedra*, or Port. *pedra*, *a stone*, Eng. (corrupted form) *paterero*, *a swivel-gun*; Ital. *lampetra*, Span. and Port. *lamprea*, O.F. *lamproie*, M.E. *laumprei*, N.E. *lamprey*; L. Lat. *petrosillum* (abbrev. from *petroselinum*), O. Ital. *pitur-sello*, N. Ital. *petrosellino*, *petrosello*, Prov. *peressilh-s*, O.F. *perseil*, M.E. *persil*, *perselie*, N.E. *parsley*; ² Ital. *petrone*, O.F. *perron*, *a large stone*; **Pierre**, *Peter*, **Pierrot**, dim. *little Peter*, also the popular name of the *sparrow*; Span. **Pedro**, *Peter*, **Perro**, *a dog, a nickname corrupted from Pedro* (?), **Perico**, dim. of **Pedro**, the popular name of the *parrot*, Span. **Periquito**, dim. of **Perico**, *little Peter*, Ital. **parakito**, **parrochetto**, **peruchetto**, F. **perroquet**, N.E. **paroquet**, *a parrot*, ³ **Petrello**, a dim. from Lat. *Petrus*, *the name given by the Portuguese mariners, or by their priests, to the birds skimming the waves, which they met with on their voyages to India*. They were also called the birds of '*Madre cara*,' which the English sailor corrupted to *Mother Carey's chickens*.

Teutonic, A.S. *lampreda*, M.E. *lamprete* (borrowed from Lat.), N.E. *lampret*, *a lamprey in a certain stage of growth*, O.H.G. **pedersille**, *petra-sile*, N.H.G. **petersilie**, A.S. **petersilie**, **peterselige** (lit.) *the blessed Peter* (the unknown word *selinum* being corrupted to the well-known adj. *sælig*, *blessed*); M.E. *perselie* (instead of the F. *persil*), probably owes its termination to the A.S. name for *parsley*; N.H.G. **Petersvogel**, *the petrel*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, **Petræa** (in Arabia *Petræa*), **Petra**, *name of several towns*, **petr-oleum** (a recently coined word from *πέτρα* + Lat. *oleum*), *rock-oil*, **Peter** (thr. Lat.).

¹ Prellwitz suggests a Eur-Ar *qetros*, which, he says, is found in Lat. *triquetrus*, *three-cornered*. The explanation in the text, though doubtful, seems to me preferable.

² The English word *celery* is derived from the simple *célaire*, *parsley*, through Piedmontese *seleri*, F. *céleri*.

³ The Eng. *parrot* must have come from the Fr. *perret* (= *Pierrot*) with the same meaning, and it is probable that when *perroquet* became the literary name for the parrot, the popular *perret* or *pierret* was transferred to the *sparrow*; *perrette* still means a female parrot, also popularly called *Jaquet*.

Latin, lamprey, lampret, parsley (from Gk. thr. Lat. and F. or A.S.), petrification, petrify (thr. F.).

L. Latin and Romance, lamprey, parrot (from pierrot: earlier spellings, parret, parrat), paroquet, petrel, pier (of a bridge), paterero, salt-petre (lit.) rock salt; the following surnames: Piers, Pierce, Pearse, Pierson, Pearson, Parratt, Perrin, Perrot, Perry, Pernel, Parnel (O.F. Piere).

Teutonic, Peter, Peters, Paterson, Perkin (= Peterkin), Perkin, Parkins, Parkinson, Parkinson (from Peter, the A.S. form from Petrus).

Sanscrit, pippala, ¹ the holy fig-tree, *Ficus indicus*, a berry, long pepper;

Hindi pi-pal (*Ficus indicus* ?), *O. Pers.* pul-pul, pepper.

Greek, πιπερι, pepper, the pepper-tree.

Latin, piper, gen. -eris, pepper, piperatus, peppered; perhaps also populus, the poplar tree, the leaves of which resemble those of the *Ficus indicus*, may be related to Sans. pippala, *O. Pers.* pul-pul, and Hindi pipal.²

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. pepe, pevere, Prov. pebre, O.F. pevre, N.F. poivre (Lat. piperem), pepper, O.F. pevrer, peurer, to pepper, Ital. peverada, meat broth, N.F. purée, soup (literally peppered, from Lat. piperatus); ³ O.F. poplier, M.E. poplere, N.F. peuplier, N.E. poplar, a name given to various kinds of trees.

Teutonic, O.H.G. pfeffer, N.H.G. pfeffer, A.S. piper, pepper, M.H.G. papel, popel, N.H.G. pappel, the poplar.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

L. Latin and Romance, purée, poplar (Sans. thr. Lat. and Fr.).

Teutonic, pepper, peppery, peppercorn.

Dial. Eng. popple (for poplar).

¹ The equation pippala, πιπερι (piper), Lat. populus, is doubtful. It is given by Skeat and accepted by the *Cent. Dict.* on the authority of Banfey, but only between pippala and πιπερι.

² There are several instances where the name given in one language to a particular kind of tree is transferred in another language to a different kind: e.g. Gk. πυρε, oak, Lat. fagus, beech; Lat. quercus, oak, O.H.G. forh-a, the fir. So Sans. pippala, the *Ficus indicus*, may have been transferred to the aspen or poplar in more northerly regions.

³ For alternative explanation see under ppsom, p. 687.

Greek, *πρίω, πρίξω*,¹ *to saw*, *πρίσμα*, *something sawn, a geometrical prism* (Euclid).

ENGLISH DERIV. *Greek, prism, prismatic.*

Eur.-Ar. * $\sqrt{\text{PER}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PRE}}$ (variant of $\sqrt{\text{PEL}}$), extended by -M in Latin (?) with sense *coming close to, pressing upon, touching*.

Latin, *prem-ere, pressi, pressus, to press*, of uncertain origin,² with the following derivatives and compounds *press-io, -ura, pressure, pressare* (freq. of *premere*), *to press*; *com- de- ex- im- op- re- sup-primere, pressi, -us, -io, prēlum, a press*, for *premalum* (cp. *pilum* for *pinalum*), also *compressare, to press together, expressari, to press out*.

L. Latin and Romance, F. *com- de- ex- im- op- rê- sup-primer, o f reprimende*, N.F. *réprimande, a check, reproof* (Lat. *reprimenda, something to be repressed*), Ital. *imprimere, o.f. empreindre, empreint, p.p., m.e. imprint* (Sir T. More), *to stamp, print*, Ital. *imprenta, o.f. empreinte, a stamp, print, m.e. preynte, printe, prente, a shortened form of the o.f. in use before the invention of printing, with the sense of a stamp, or the impression made by it*; Ital. *presso, close, near* (lit *pressed to*), F. *près, near, après, after* (*ad-pressum*), Ital. *pressare, o f presser, m.e. pressen, presen, n.e. press, Ital. impressare, to entreat, solicit, m.e. impressen, Ital. impressione, o f impression, m.e. impressioun, n.e. impression, o.f. compress, a bandage, o.f. expresser, m.e. expressen, to state exactly, Ital. espresso, o.f. expres, m.e. express* (adj. and adv.), *special, specially stated* (from Lat. *expressus*): cp. 'I wolde the aske a thyngge expresse' ('Early Eng. Alliterative Poems'), 'Lo here expresse of women may ye find' (Chaucer, 'C. T.' 6801), o.f. *oppresser, m.e. oppressen, n.e. oppress, o.f. represser, m.e. repressen, n.e. repress*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, but mostly through the Romance forms: *press* (subs. and vb.), *pressure*; *com- de- sup-press*, with their derivatives *depression, compression, -ible, expression, -ive, -ible, suppression, repression, -ive, oppressor, -ive, &c.*

L. Latin and Romance, *reprimand; imprint, print, -er, empressé,*

¹ There is an Alb *pris, to break off*; *πρίξω* is probably a formation from Eur.-Ar. *per-, through*; cp. *welpu, to pierce or cleave through*.

² * $\sqrt{\text{GHERM}}$, an extension of $\sqrt{\text{GHER}}$, *to rub, grind*, has been suggested as the possible root of Lat. *prem-o*, but the change of Eur.-Ar. *gh-* to Lat. *p* is irregular. The Balto-Slav. group has Russ. *periti, to press, napori, pressure*, White-Russ. *spéroł, to push down*, Lett. *spērū, spert, to push with the foot*. The latter words seem to point to an earlier Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{(s)per-}}$. No Eur.-Ar. root, therefore, can be assigned for Lat. *premere* with certainty.

compress (subs.), but not compress (vb.), express (vb. and adj.), oppress, repress, oppression, -or, repression.

Greek, *ἄ-πιον*, *pear*, *ἄ-πιος*, *pear tree* (for *ἄ-πιος*, with prothetic *α* and omission of *σ* between vowels: see V. Hehn, 'Cultur-Pflanzen,' p. 505).

Latin, *pirum*, *pear*, *pirus*, *pear tree*, for *pisus* (by change of *s* to *r*: cp. *honor*, *honor*, &c.).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *pera*, Prov. *pera*, O. and N.F. *poire*, A.S. *pera*, *a pear*, A.S. *pirige*, *a pear tree*, M.E. *pery* (s.s.); Port. *perola*, Span. *perilla*, *a small pear*, *a pear-shaped pearl*, Ital., Prov., Spen. *perla*, F. *perle*, M.E. *perle*, *a pearl*;¹ F. *poiré*, M.E. *perrie*, *a drink made of pears*, *perry*; O.F. *permain*, M.E. *permain*, N.E. *pearmain*, *a large kind of pear*, is from Lat. *permagnus*, *very great*, not from Ital. *pera*, or F. *poire*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *bira*, N.H.G. *birne* (from Lat. *pirum*). The change of Lat. *p* to *b* indicates that the borrowing could scarcely have occurred before the eighth century, when probably the fruit became for the first time generally known to the Germans; A.S. *pera*, *peru*, *a pear*,² *pirige*, *a pear tree*, M.E. *pirie*, *pery*, *a pear tree*; O.H.G. *perala*, *berla*, N.H.G. *perle*, A.S. *pærl*, *a pearl*.³

Celtic, Wel. *peran*, Gael. *peur*, Ir. *peire*, *piorra*, *pear*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Latin, *pear* (thr. A.S. loan-word *peru*).

L. Latin and Romance, *perry*, *pearl-barley* (cp. F. *orge perlé*), perhaps a confusion with *orge perlé*, '*peeled barley*' (Skeat), but the O.F. for *perle* was *pelle*, and *orge pellé* may have been the original form.

Teutonic, *pearl* (fr. A.S. loan-word).

¹ Other derivations are from *pillula*, *a little ball*, *perna*, *a muscle*, and *beryllus*, Gk. *βήρυλλος*. Dies rejects these, and traces *pearl* to Lat. *pirula*, dimin. of *piras*, so called from its shape as *enula*, *a pear*, from *unio*, *an onion*.

² The A.S. *peru*, *pera*, is probably an earlier loan from the Lat. *pirum* than the O.H.G. *bira*; its introduction may have dated from the Roman occupation of Britain, and have been borrowed from the British loan-word; cp. Wel. *peran*.

³ Found as *s* gloss to a Lat. *enula* (for **enula*, **enula*), probably a corrupted diminutive of Lat. *unio*, *the number one*, *a pearl*, *an onion*.

Persian, Pars,¹ O. Per. Pārsa, Hind. Parsi, N. Per. Farsi, a *Persian*.

Greek, *περσικόν* (sc. *μήλον*), *the Persian apple, the peach*.

Latin, *persicum* (sc. *malum, apple*), *the peach*, introduced into Italy during the 1st century of the Christian era.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *persica, pesca*, Prov. *presega*, O.F. *pesche*, N.F. *pêche*, M.E. *peahe, peche*, *the peach*.

Teutonic, A.S. *persoc, peach* (Lat. *persicum*), M.H.G. *pferrioh*, N.H.G. *pferrioh, peach*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Persian, Parsee.

L. Latin and Romance, peach.

Greek, *Φᾶσις*, *the name of a river in Colchis* (of unknown origin), *Φασιανός, Phasian, a pheasant*, found first in Aristophanes, 'Nubes,' 108.

Latin, *phasianus, a pheasant*.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *fagiano*, O.F. *faisan*, M.E. *fesann, fesaunt*, N.E. *pheasant*.

Teutonic, O.H.G. *fasan, fasant*, N.H.G. *fasan, pheasant*.

ENGLISH DERIV. *Pheasant*.

Eur-Ar. * $\sqrt{\text{PE}}$, from older $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{PE}}$, *to stretch, spread out, swing, hang down, quiver, throb, move quickly, pull,*² with extensions.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PEK}}$, for older $(\text{S})\text{PEK}$, *to look out, spy, observe, see*.

Sanskrit, *paç-* in *paç-yami, I behold*, together with the older *spaç-yami*.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *pazite se, beware of*.³

¹ The origin of the word Persian may have been Sans. *paras* (Gk. *πέρα*), *beyond, on the other side* (cp Sans. *parasthan, a foreign place*). The Sanskrit name for Persian is *parisiāna, parisiāka*. It may have come into use at the time of the separation of the Iranian and Indian Aryans. The N. Pers. name of the country is *Faristan*. The Indian *Parsees* are the descendants of Persians who took refuge in India from the Mahometan persecution about the beginning of the eighth century.

² The shorter form of the root $\sqrt{\text{PE}}$ is only to be traced in the extended form.

³ Gk. Lat. Tent. derive only from $\sqrt{(\text{s})\text{pek}}$.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PET}}$, older form $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{PET}}$, to stretch, widen, an extension of $\sqrt{\text{SPE}}$.

Sanskrit, derives from the form with initial s; cp. *sparas*, open, extensive, *sputati*, opens, expands.

Greek, *pet-*, in *πετάννυμι*, *πίτνημι*, to spread out, *πέταλος*, outspread, *πέταλον*, a leaf, *πέτασος*, a broad-brimmed hat, a large unbellated leaf, *πέτασμα*, a curtain, *πατάνη*, a flat dish.

Latin, *pat-*, in *patere*, to lie open, be evident, to be exposed to, *patefacere*, to make open, evident, *patulus*, spreading, *patera*, *patina*, a flat dish, *patella* (dim.), a smaller flat dish, the knee-pan; *pandere*, *pandi*, *passum*, to open (trans.), expand (for "patnere, from "pate-nere¹), *passus*, a step, pace, *passum*, grapes spread out to dry, raisins, *passim*, spread about, here and there, everywhere, *expandere*, to expand, *repandere*, to open again, *repandus*, bent back, *expansio*; *patior*, *pati*, *passus*, to bear, suffer,² *patibilis*, tolerable, *patiens*, patient, -tia, *impatiens*, -tia, *passio*, suffering, *passivus*, *passibilis*, capable of suffering, *passionalis*, passionate, *compatior*, to suffer with, pity, *compassus*, *compassio*, *impassibilis*; *petalum*³ (Gk. loan-word), a metal plate.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *patente*, O.F. *patent*, open, manifest, O.F. and M.E. *patente*, a public document, conveying official authority or privilege, F. *patenter*, to patent, to grant the special right of manufacture; Ital. *patina*, O.F. *patene*, M.E. *pateyn*, cover of the Eucharistic chalice, plate for the consecrated bread, N.E. *paten* is used only in the latter sense, O.F. *patin*, M.E. *patin*, *paten*, skait or clog, N.E. *patten*, a broad wooden shoe raised on an iron ring; Ital. *padella*, frying-pan, knee-pan (Lat. *patella*), O.F. *paele*, *paele*, M.E. *paille*, N.E. *pail*; O.F. *poesle*, N.F. *poêle* (Lat. *petalum*), a plate of gold covering the Pope's head, a canopy or covering over a throne or seat of state, N.F. *poêle* (Lat. *patella*), a frying-pan; A.S. *pœl*, purple cloth, M.E. *pœlle*,

¹ Brugmann infers this from Osc. *patensins* for *patensent* = Lat. *panderent*. The addition of the nasal infix (cf. Gk. *πίτνημι*) converts *patere* into *pate-ne-re*, *pat-nere*, and the old Italic -tn- thus formed is changed before a vowel to -nd-, so *pat-nere* becomes *pandere*.

² The change of meaning is remarkable, but may perhaps be accounted for by an intermediate sense of *lasting out*, *enduring*, or of *being strained* and *on the stretch*, or of *being exposed* to; cp. $\sqrt{\text{spe}}$, to stretch out, &c.

³ "Aures lamina in fronte Pontificis quæ nomen Dei tetragrammaton Hebraicis litteris habebat scriptum."—Isid. *Orig.* xxix. 21. *Dies* derives O.F. *poesle*, N.F. *pœlle* from Latin *petalum*, with the two senses given above. Littré derives N.F. *pœlle* from Lat. *palla*, *pallium*, a cloak (see p. 697, n. 2), connecting it with O.F. *palla*, *palle*, and with three senses: (1) the veil held over the bride and bridegroom as the priest blesses them; (2) the funeral pall; (3) the covering carried over the Holy Sacrament. Another *pœlle* with the sense of stove he derives from Latin *pensile* (see p. 699, n. 1), and the third *pœlle* he derives as above from *patella*.

✓PET-

✓(S)PET-

palle, paul, N.E. pall (?); Ital. passa (Lat. passus), O. and N.F. pas,¹ M.E. pas, pass, N.E. pace; Ital. passare (formed from Lat. passus), O. and N.F. passer, M.E. passen, *to step, pass*, L. Lat. *passaticum, *right of way, free passage*; Ital. passaggio, O.F. passage, *a passage, passing*, Ital. passeggero, O.F. and M.E. passer, N.E. passenger (cp. messenger from message), O.F. passavant, *a permit, a 'pass on'* (also found as a surname), F. passe-port (passare + portam), *a permit to enter a city or territory*, (lit.) *to pass the gate*, O.F. passe-temps, M.E. pastans, pastaunce, N.E. pastime, F. passable, F. impasse,² *road with no outlet*; Ital. compasso, *a circumference, compass, pair of compasses* (cum + passus, *a pace*), O.F. compass, *equal step or distance*, N.E. compass, *a mariner's compass, a pair of compasses, a circuit*; Ital. compassare, O.F. compasser, M.E. compassen, cumpassen, *to measure by compass, draw a circle, make a circuit*,³ *contrive*; L. Lat. expassare, Ital. spassare, *pass away the time, amuse*, with subs. spasso, *amusement*, N.H.G. spass, *fun*; O.F. espandre, N.F. épandre, *to widen, stretch out*; Ital. sorpassare (super + passage), O.F. surpasser, N.E. surpass, Ital. trapassare (trans. + passare), O.F. trespasser, M.E. tresspassen, N.E. trespass, O.F. and M.E. trespas, N.E. trespass (subs.), M.E. trespassour, N.E. trespasser; F. patient, -ce, passion, passif, passible (from Lat. patior, passus), M.E. pacient, -ce, passion, passive, passible, F. compassion, M.E. compassiun, L. Lat. *passionatus, F. passionné, L. Lat. compatibilis (*tolerable together*), used especially of benefices that can be held by one person, and generally of things not contradictory of each other, F. compatible, with subs. compatibilité.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. pany, Lith. pane, Russ. panovka, *a dish*, from Lat. patina (thr. Celtic panna or Teut. panna).

Teutonic, Du. passen, N.H.G. passen, *to fit, suit, pass, muster, be passable* (loan-word of 13th century from F. passer), O.H.G. pfanna,⁴ N.H.G. pfanne, O.N. panna, A.S. and M.E. panne, N.E. pan (loan-word thr. Celtic panna from Lat. patina), N.H.G. spass, *fun, play*, from Ital. spasso (L. Lat. ex + passare), A.S. poel, *purple cloth*, M.E. pale, palle (pl. pellen), *covering of the coffin* (from O.F. poele ?); Goth. fatha (subs.), *that which encloses or reaches all round*, O.H.G. fadum, M.H.G. vadem,

¹ French 'pas' after a verb, like the English 'bit,' is used to emphasise a negative, *ne . . . pas, 'not a step,'* is the equivalent of Eng. '*not a bit*.'

² A word invented by Voltaire as a substitute for the vulgar '*cul de sac, bottom of a sack*.'

³ Cp. N.T. '*etched a compass*' = *made a circuit*.

⁴ Klings remarks, 'The change of L.G. -p- to O.H.G. -pf- implies the existence of a form *panna* as early as the seventh century, or even earlier, on account of its agreement with the A.S. form.' He thinks that a Teut. *panna* cannot be formed from Lat. *patina* directly, and Skeat suggests that A.S. *panna* is a loan-word thr. Celtic *panna*, from *patina*.

vaden, N.H.G. faden, O.N. fadhmr, A.S. fæthm, M.E. fadme, fadome, fathome, *the grasp of the extended arms, or space enclosed by them—hence a measure of length*, N.E. fathom. The N.H.G. faden originally meant a fathom measure of thread, then thread in general (see Kluge).

Celtic, Ir. panna, Wel. pan, *a shallow vessel*; Ir. padal, Gael. padhal, *a pail, basin*, Wel. padell, *a pan* (loan-words from Lat. patina, patella).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, petal, with various compounds.

Latin, patella, expand, expanse, -ion, -ive, repandous, passim, passible, impassible.

I. Latin and Romance, patent (adj. subs. and vb.), patentee, paten, patten, pail, pace¹ (subs. and vb.), outpace, pass, passing-bell (tollled at the hour of death, i.e. *passing away of the soul*), passage, passenger, pass-port, pastime, past (adj., prep. and subs.), impasse, passable, compass (vb.), encompass, compass (subs.) compasses, repass, surpass, -able, trespass, -er, spandril (*term in architecture*, from O.F. esandre), patient, -ce, impatient, -ce, passion, -ive, passionate, dispassionate, impassioned (coined from F. passionné), compassion, -ate (adj. and vb.), compatible, -ity, incompatible, -ity.

Teutonic, pan, pancake (loan-word from Lat. thr. Celt. and A.S.), pall² (Gk. thr. Lat. O.F. and A.S.), fathom (subs. and vb.), unfathomable.

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PED}}$, $\sqrt{\text{PEDH}}$, with nasalised forms $\sqrt{\text{PEND}}$, $\sqrt{\text{PENDH}}$, (with older form $\sqrt{\text{SPENDH}}$), *to stretch, vibrate, hang, weigh, hold out*.

Sanskrit: no later form with initial p, but spand-ati, *quivers, shakes*.

Greek, παθ-, πειθ-, πονθ-, in πάσχω (from πάθ-σχω), *to suffer*, fut. παίσομαι (from πένθ-σομαι), perfect πέν-πονθα, aor. ἔ-παθ-ον, πάθος, ³ πένθος, *feeling, suffering, passion, sorrow, emotion, παθητικός*,

¹ The Eng. pace—a single step, about 2½ feet; the Lat. passus (in mille passuum, a mile of 1,000 paces) is a measure of 5 feet, i.e. the double of an Eng. pace.

² Not pall, *the ecclesiastical vestment*, which is from Lat. pallium, or palla, *a robe, a mantle worn by Roman ladies*, from Eur.-Ar. pel-, ple-, *to cover*, or $\sqrt{\text{pel}}$, *skin* (Brugmann, II. 92); πέ-πλ-ος, *any woven cloth, veil, covering of a cart, membrane enclosing the bone*, is from the same root. The derivatives from Lat. palla are N.E. pale, *the veil of the chalice*, N.E. pall, *the vestment of an archbishop* (from Lat. pallium), palliate, *to cover over, mitigate*, palliative, -ion. I hesitate between Skeat's derivation of N.E. pall, *covering of a coffin*, from palla and that given above.

³ Op. πάθος, πένθος, *depth*; πένθος expresses only *mourning, sadness, a calamity, misery*, and is not used as πάθος in the general sense of *emotion, feeling, experience*.

√PED-

√PEDEH-

√PEND-

√PENDH-

√SPENDEH-

sensitive, παθολογική (sc. τέχνη), the treatment of diseases, ἀντιπάθεια, antipathy, συμπάθεια, feeling with, sympathy (cp. Lat. compassio), συμπαθητικός, sympathetic.

Latin, pend-, in pendēre, pependi, pensum, to hang, swing (intrans.), pendulus, pensilis, hanging, pensilis (sc. balnea) (subs.), a bath built upon a vaulted stove, a stove-bath, pendiculus, a cord, appendēre, to hang from, dependēre, to hang from, impendēre, to hang over, praepondēre, to hang in front, propendēre, to hang towards,¹ propensio, inclination, appendix, something hanging on to another, perpendiculum, a plumb-line, perpendicularis, perpendicular; pendēre, pependi, pensum, to hang (trans.), weigh, pay, pensum, a set task, the wool weighed out for a day's spinning, pensio, a weighing or paying, pensor, a weigher; appendēre, to attach to, dependēre, to weigh out, pay down, compendēre, to weigh together, to balance, compendium, a balancing, an abstract, compendiosus, compendious, dispendēre, to weigh or pay out, dispendium, cost, expendēre, to disburse, spend, expensum, expensa, a disbursement, perpendēre, to weigh carefully, suspendēre, to suspend, keep in suspense, suspensio, arched work, stipendium, payment in cash, military pay, (from stips, small coins in heaps + pendēre); pondo (indecl.), a pound weight, by the pound, pondus, a weight, a pound weight, ponderare, to weigh, consider, ponderosus, heavy, ponderabilis, capable of being weighed, praeponderare, to exceed in weight; pensare, to weigh carefully, reflect (freq. of pendere), compensare, to weigh together, balance with, compensate, compensatio, -ivus, dispensare, to distribute, dispensatio; pathos, patheticus (Gk. loan-words); funda, a sling (a Latinised adaptation of Gk. σφενδόνη, a sling (which is derived from √spend-), fundibulus, a slinger.

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. pendere (Lat. pendēre), to hang (intrans.), Prov. and O.F. pendre (intrans.), N.F. pendre (trans. and intrans.), to hang, O.F. pente, a slope² (from pendita), O.F. pendant, hanging (intrans.); L. Lat. pendicare, to hang (intrans.), Prov. penjar, O.F. pencher, to incline, O. and N.F. penchant, inclination; O.F. appendre, M.E. appenden, to hang on to (intrans.), N.E. append (trans.), Ital. pendice (contracted from Lat. appendix?), a slope, incline, O.F. apentis, N.F. appentis, M.E. appentyze, pentice, pentis, a lean-to, an addition to a house, N.E. penthouse (a corruption of M.E. pentis); Ital. dependere, O.F. dependre, M.E. dependen, N.E. depend, F. and N.E. (early) pro-

¹ All the compounds of pendēre are intransitive.

² Körtzinger derives these words from pendēre, Skeat from pendere. The sense inclines towards pendēre, the form towards pendere. Probably the two words were confused.

pension, N.E. (later) *propensity*; O.F. *poeale*, N.F. *poêle*,¹ *a stove*; O.F. *perpendiculaire*, M.E. *perpendicular*, N.E. *perpendicular*; Ital. *peso*, *weight, importance* (from Lat. *pensum*, *pendere*, *to weigh*), Prov. *pes*, O.F. *peis*, *pois*, *poids*, *weight*,² O.F. *avoir* (avoir) *du pois*, (lit.) *the having weight*, M.E. *haber-de-pois* (s.s.), N.E. *avoirdupois*, *a system for weighing on the scale of 16 oz. to the pound*; Ital. *pesar*, Prov. *pezar*, O.F. *peiser*, *poiser*, M.E. *peisen*, *poisen*, *to weigh*, N.E. *poise*, *to balance, deliberate*, Ital. *contrappesare*, Prov. *contrapezar*, O.F. *contrepeser*, *contrepaiser*, M.E. *contrepesen*, *counterpeisen*, N.E. *counterpoise* (subs. and vb.); *pension*, *an allowance, making a fixed payment for daily board &c.*, L. Lat. **spendere*, Ital. *spendere* (for *expendere* or *dispendere*), L. Lat. and Ital. *spēsa*, for *spensa* (dis- or ex-*spensa*), *outlay for daily maintenance, esp. daily food given out for daily consumption*; Ital. *dispendere*, Prov. and O.F. *despendre*, M.E. *des-dis-penden*, N.F. *dépendre*, *disburse, pay*, Ital. *dispensa* (from p. p. of *dispendere*), Prov. *despensa*, *despeasa*, O.F. *despence*, *cost, payment*, Ital. *dispensare* (from *dispensa*), Prov. *despensar*, O.F. *despenser*, *to disburse*, L. Lat. *dispensarius*, Ital. *dispensiere*, O.F. *despensier*, *despencier*, M.E. *despencer*, *spencere*, *spensere*, *butler, steward, clerk of the kitchen*, O.F. *dispensacion*, M.E. *dispensacioun*, *distribution*, O.F. *suspendre*, M.E. *suspenden*, *to hang up, cause to cease, &c.* (generally trans., rarely intrans.), N.E. *suspend* (s.s.), O.F. *suspens*, (adj.) *doubtful, uncertain*, N.F. and N.E. *suspension*, *suspense*; Ital. *pensare*, Prov. *pensar*, O.F. *penser*, *to think*, Ital. *pensata*, O.F. *pensee*, *a thought, sentiment*, M.E. *paunsie*, *a flower*, so called because it expressed affectionate remembrance of the person to whom it was given, as the 'forget me not' flower, Ital. *pensivo*, O.F. and M.E. *pensif*, N.E. *pensive*, *thoughtful*, Ital. *pensieroso*, (Milton) *penseroso*, *sad, melancholy*; Ital. *compensare*, O.F. *compensar*, M.E. *compensen*, *to compensate*, O.F. *recompenser*, M.E. *recompensen*, N.E. *recompense*, O.F. *prepenae* (pre + *penser*), *aforethought*, in the legal phrase 'malice prepenae'; O.F. *pathetique*, M.E. *pathetick*, *passionate, exciting sadness*; Ital. *fionda*, Prov. *fronda*, O.F. *fronde*, *a sling* (Lat. *funda*).

Teutonic, Goth. O.N. and A.S. *pund*, O.H.G. *pfunt*, N.H.G. *pfund*, *a pound weight* (loan-word of second cent., from Lat. *pondo*), O.H.G. *spisa*, N.H.G. *speise*,³ *food* (Ital. *spesa*), O.H.G. *spenton*, *to make a present*, N.H.G. *spenden*, *to deal out, distribute*, A.S. *spendan*, M.E. *spenden*, *disburse, spend*, O.H.G. *spenta*, N.H.G. *spende*, *a gift* (loan-words from Ital. *spendere*).

¹ Lat. *penalis* in '[balnea] penalis' (see above).

² The insertion of d is due to a confusion with *pondus*.

³ Cp. Goth. *meas*, O.H.G. *missa*, from Lat. *mensa*, *measured table*; also L. Lat. *monetae expendibiles*, *money for daily expenses*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, pathos, pathetic (thr. Lat. and Fr.), antipathy, sympathy, -etic (thr. Lat. and Fr.), &c., sympathise (thr. Fr.), pathology, -ical, -ist.

Latin, pendulum, pendulous, pensile, pendent, dependent, independent, -ce, impend, compendium, -ous, -ary, propensity (coined from Lat. propensus), appendix, expend, expenditure, expense, -ive, perpend, stipend, -iary, ponder, ponderous, -able, imponderable, -ity, compensate, -ion, -ory.

L. Latin and Romance, pent-roof, a roof with a single slope, pent-house, a small house attached to the main building, a lean-to (corrupted from M.E. pentice), penchant, append (with sense changed from intrans. to trans., as though from appendere), pendant, dependant, -ce, perpendicular, propulsion; avoirdupois, poise, counterpoise, pension, -er, -ary, spend, spent, spent-ball (fr. Lat. or Rom. thr. A.S.); Spencer (surname), name of a short overcoat introduced by Lord Spencer, dispense, ser, dispensation, dispenser, -ary, suspend, suspension, -ory, suspense, pensive, -ness, pansy, recompense, prepense; Fronde, frondeur, -ist.

Teutonic, pound, poundage (Lat. loan-word)

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PĒN}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PN}}$, weave, work, labour, be poor, with older $\sqrt{\text{(S)PĒN}}$.¹

Greek, πην-, πεν-, πον-, in πήνη, the thread on the bobbin, πήνος, a web, πηνίον, bobbin, spool, πηνίζωμαι, to wind thread off; Πηνελόπη (πήνη + λωπάω, to peel off), i.e. unwinder of the thread or web; πένης, a day labourer, a poor man, πένομαι, to work for daily bread, to be poor or needy, πένεστος, a serf, labourer; πόνος, labour, toil, distress, πονέω, to work hard, be in distress, πονηρός, oppressed by toil, toilsome, painful, in evil case, bad, wicked; πίννα, πῖνα, a bivalve with a silky beard, πιννιόθριξ μαλλός, wool like the silk of the πίννα.

Latin, pan-, pin-, in pannus, a cloth or garment, worn-out clothes, rage, panniculus, a small piece of cloth, a rag, pannosus, ragged, shrivelled, pannarius, relating to cloth, pina, pinna, a kind of mussel, the sea-pen (Gk. loan-word), pinna, wing of a bird or insect, fin of a fish,² a breast-work at the top of towers, of wicker or hurdle-work, to

¹ Cp. Gk. σπάνις, scarcity, want, poverty, N.E. spin, from older form $\sqrt{\text{(s)pen}}$.

² This explanation is Brugmann's (see *Comp. Gram.* II. 136). Another explanation is given under Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{pet-}}$. On the whole the etymology of Brugmann seems the more probable. He thinks that the wing of a bird and the fin of a fish were viewed in the light of 'something spun or woven,' and this accords better with the Gk. πῖνα, the muscle, and Lat. pinna, a breast-work or parapet of wicker work. Pinnaeulum from pinna, a breast-work on the top of a tower, or from pinna, wing of a bird.

serve as a covering, the float of a water-wheel; *penuria*, poverty, want, esp. of food.¹

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *panno*, Prov. and O.F. *pan*, a piece of cloth, a piece in general, of a wall, wainscot, a cloak, a pane of glass, also *pawn*, N.F. *pan*, a skirt, Span. *pañó* (*panno*), cotton drawers,² M.E. *paune*, N.E. *pawn*, a pledge, M.E. *pane*, a part or portion of anything, piece or pannel of a wall or wainscot, a pane of glass, Ital. *panello*, a piece of cloth, O.F. and M.E. *panel*, a framed compartment (from L. Lat. *panella*, Lat. *pannulus*), N.E. *panel*, a piece of parchment containing the names of persons summoned to serve on juries, F. *penurie*, want, poverty; Ital. *pennone* (Lat. *pinna*), O.F. *pennon*, *pignon*, M.E. *penoun*, *penon*, M.E. *pennon*, *pennant*, a small flag, Ital. *pignone*, a dike, wharf, O.F. *pignon*, a gable end, a small pinnacle on the top of a house, M.E. *pinion*, the pinion of a wing, Span. *piñon* (s.s.); N.E. *pinion* has the sense of the pinion of a wheel, and Littré gives the same sense to F. *pignon*; O.F. and M.E. *pinacle*, N.E. *pinnaole*;³ Ital. *gonfalone*, O.F. *gonfanon*, N.F. *gonfalon*, flag of war, Ital. *gonfaloniere*.

Balto-Slav., *pina*, to stretch out, o-*pona*, a curtain, Lith. *pinti*, to weave, O. Slav. *peti*, to twist, plait.

Teutonic, Goth. *fana*, a cloth, O.H.G. *fano*, a cloth, a flag, banner, in *ouga-fano*, veil, *halsfano*, neckerchief, *gund-fano*, war flag, A.S. *fana*, a flag, *guth-fana*, war flag, Du. *vaan*, a flag, M.E. *fane*, flag, weather-cock, N.E. *vane* (s.s.); L.G. *finne*, A.S. *fin*, N.E. *fin* (see p. 614); A.S. *pine-wincla*, a small univalve mollusc⁴ (Lat. *pinna*, *pina*, Gk. *πιννα*), a species of mussel, N.E. (early) *penniwinkle*, now corrupted into *periwinkle*; O.H.G. *pfant*, N.H.G. *pfand*, Du. and O. Fries. *pand*, a pledge, a gage, i.e. something deducted.⁵

Celtic, Ir. *paineal*, a pannel (borrowed from Lat.).

¹ Perhaps better from *penus*, a store of food, riotuals, + -uria, the desiderative suffix expressing want, desire, as in *esurio*, to desire to eat, i.e. be hungry, *parturio*, to desire to bring forth, i.e. be in labour.

² Dies says that Span. *pañó*, and O.F. *pan*, have the sense of something taken away, and that the verbs O.F. *paner*, Span. *apañar*, mean to take away. From the O.F. *paner* he derives O.H.G. *pfant*, N.H.G. *pfand*, O. Fries. *pand*, something taken away, a pledge, M.E. *paune*, N.E. *pawn* (from O.F. *pan*). Kluge follows Dies (for alternative explanation see p. 609).

There is a L. Lat. *pinna* with the sense of probe (surgical instrument), *peak*, *summit*, which may be from Lat. **pie-na* for (s)*pie-na* from √(s)*piek*, from which comes Eng. *spike*, and from which also *pinnaele* may be formed. This confusion between the derivatives of *pinna* arises from the fact that it may be derived etymologically from three distinct sources: (1) *pinna* as a variant of *penna* is from √*pet*, to fly; (2) as something woven, from √*pen*, to weave; (3) as a sharp point, from √*pik*, to scratch (see pp. 609, 614).

⁴ 'Sea-shell, vel pinawincian,' is found in Wright's. 'Vocab.' (See Skeat under 'Periwinkle'.)

⁵ As suggested by Kluge, borrowed from O.F. *paner*, Prov. *panar*, Span. *apañar*, to rob, take away (see p. 609, n. 1).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, Penelope (a personal name).

Latin, penury, penurious,¹ -ness.

L. Latin and Romance, pawn, a pledge, pane, panel, -ling, impanel; pennon, pinion, pinnacle (?)

Teutonic, fane, a flag (an earlier form of vane), vane, fin, finny, periwinkle, gonfalon, gonfalon (thr. Rom.).

Eur.-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PEIK}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PIK}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PIĜ}}$, with older form $\sqrt{\text{(S)PEIK}}$, &c.,² with sense to be sharp, prick, scratch, engrave, carve, spot, colour, adorn, paint.

Sanskrit, piç-, piñç-, in piçati, piñçati, cut out, carve, adorn, piç-tas (p. p.), adorned, peças, form, shape, ornament, peçalas, adorned, beautified, pika, the Indian cuckoo.

Zend, paçsa, decoration, zaranyo-pis, adorned with gold, puru-peças, many-shaped, O. Pers. niy-apiçam, I wrote.

Greek, ποικ-, in ποικίλος, variegated,³ Ποικίλη, the hall or portico in Athens adorned with the fresco of the battle of Marathon by Polygnotus.

Latin, pic-, ping-, in pingere, pinxi, pictum, to paint, pictor, painter, pictura, picture, pictilis, pigmentum, material for painting, tincture, sap of plant, depingere, depictum, to portray; pica, pie, mag-pis (i.e. the spotted or variegated bird), picus, the woodpecker,⁴ pinna, for *pio-na, a point (? see p. 701, n. 3).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. pingere (p. p. pinto), o.f. paindre, peindre, (p. p.) peint, paint, M.E. peinten, later painten, N.E. paint, Ital. pittura, o.f. peinture, N.E. picture, Ital. pittoresco, N.E. picturesque, Span. pinta (from pintar, to paint), a spot, mark on cards, a pint measure, F. pinte, M.E. pinte, pynte, a pint, so called from that measure being marked or scored on the outside of a vessel of larger measure (Skeat), L. Lat. pigmentum, wine mixed with spice or honey, Prov.

¹ Or from penus, *food*, from $\sqrt{\text{pe-}}$, to feed.

² Cp. Gk. *swirrys* with O.H.G. *fincho*, O.H.G. *speht*, woodpecker; Lith. *spakas*, *starling*, with Lat. *picus*; Eng. pink and spink, pike and spike.

³ *Swallow* and others connect Gk. *κυπός*, bitter, *κυπαίνω*, to make bitter, irritate &c., with this root; but Brugmann refers it to $\sqrt{\text{PEIK}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PIK}}$, an extension from $\sqrt{\text{PI}}$, to hate, be hostile to (see p. 601).

⁴ Both these birds may have been so called from a vulgar Latin **picare*, **picare*, to pick, peck, or hack; cp. Ital. *piccare*, to prick, to sting, &c. *Pinnaculum*, O.F. *pinacle*, may be derived from pinna (= **picas*). (See preceding $\sqrt{\text{pen-}}$.)

pimenta, seasoning spice, O.F. *piment*, M.E. *piment*, *pyment*, *pigment*, *spiced wine*,¹ Span. *pimiento*, N.F. *piment*, *pepper*, O.F. *or-piment* (*auri pigmentum*), *yellow arsenic*; L. Lat. *picare*, *to hack or dig the ground*, Ital. *piccare*, *to prick, sting*, Prov. *picar*, O.F. *piquer*, *to prick*, Span. *picado*, *pierced, worked, or ornamented muslin or linen used for collars*, *piccadilla* (dim.), *a collar*, Ital. *picca*, O.F. *pique*, *a spear, a pike, anger*, F. *piquet*, (orig.) *a small troop of cavalry, whose horses were tethered to the same stake*; Ital. *pica*, Prov. *piga*, O.F. *pie*, M.E. *pie*, *pye*, *a magpie*, L. Lat. *pica*, O.F. *pie*, was the name given to the 'Ordo recitandi divini officii,' i.e. *the Ordinale* (see Du Cange); Skeat suggests that it was facetiously given because of the confused look of the black letter type on the white paper (see Skeat, 'the old name for the Ordinale, "quod usitato vocabulo pica dicitur"'); Ital. *picchio*, O.F. *pie*, *a woodpecker*, Ital. *pincione*, O.F. *pinson*, *a chaffinch*, Ital. *piccolo*, Span. *pequeño*,² *little* (= *pecc-eño*), Ital. *pizzare* (= L. Latin **pictiare*), *to pierce, pinch*, *pinzo*, *a sting, a prickle*, *pinzette*, O.F. *pince*, *pincette*, *pincers*, O.F. *pincer* (from a nasalised form **pinctiare*), M.E. *pinchen*, N.E. *pinch* (cp. Span. *pinchar*, s.s.), O.F. *pioche*,³ *a pick-axe* (from Celtic), O.F. *pionnier* (= *piochnier*) (lit. *a digger*), *a soldier who marches in front with a pick-axe to repair or clear a road*, M.E. *pyoner*, N.E. *pioneer*; Ital. *piccaro*, *a beggar*, Span. *picaro*, *picaron* (s.s.), also *a rogue*, N.E. *picaroon* (s.s.); Span. *picador*, *a horseman with a lance* (in bull-fighting).

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *pisati*, *to write* (i.e. *to scratch*), N. Slav. *pipiti*, *to prick*, Lith. *pikis*, *a pick-axe*.

Teutonic, L.G. *picke*, A.S. *pic*, *a pick-axe, pike*, Dan. *pigg*, *a spike, peg*, M.E. *pegge*, A.S. *peac*, *a peak*, *peac-lond*, N.E. *Peak-land*, M.E. *pek*, N.E. *peak*, N.H. and L.G. *picken*, O.N. *pikka*, A.S. **pician*, **piccan*, *pycan* (once found), M.E. *pikken*, *picken*, N.E. *pick*, *to hack, peck or pluck off*, with variant M.E. *pekken*, N.E. *peck*; M.E. *pinken* (nasalised form of *pikken*), N.E. *pink*, *to prick, pierce, embroider*, N.E. *pink*, *the flower* (from its finely jagged edge), *the colour* (so called from that of the flower); M.E. *pike*, *the fish*, so called from its pointed snout; M.E. *piechen*, N.E. *pitch*, *to throw, toss* (fr. *picken*); O.H.G. *fincho*, N.H.G. *fink*, A.S. *fino*, M. and N.E. *finch*, (dial.) *pink*, *the bird*; Goth. *faiha*, O.H.G. *fah*, A.S. *fah*, *variegated*, N.H.G. *fach*, *a variety, sort, branch of science*, A.S. *fæo*, *a period of time* (? see alternative explana-

¹ See *Palladius on Husbandrie*, p. 155 (about 1420 A.D., E.E.T.S.): 'It may be made with puttyng to pigment, or piper, or sum other condyment.'

² In these words the sense of smallness seems to have developed from that of a *point or speck*.

³ Brachet derives *pioche* from **pieche* (not found); Diez, from *pedone*, *a foot soldier*.

tion under $\sqrt{\text{pek-}}$; Goth. *faih*, *deceit*, O.H.G. *feihan*, A.S. *fekan*, *fakan*, *to deceive, delude*, O.N. *feikn*, *a portent*, A.S. *ficol*, *delusive*, M.E. *fikel*, N.E. *fickle*, *delusive, changeable* (cp. Lat. *figere*, *to shape and to feign, deceive*); O. Du. *penne*, *a wooden pin*, *pinne*, *a spit, iron-spiked staff, a pinnacle*, O.N. *pinni*, N.H.G. *pinn*, M.E. *pinne*, *a peg, pin, spigot*, N.E. *pin*; L.G. *pennen*, *to close a door with a pin or bolt*, A.S. *pennan* (in *on-pennan*), *to pen*, A.S. and M.E. *penn*, N.E. *pen*, *an enclosure for sheep &c.*, M.E. *pinnen*, *pynnen*, *to enclose in a pen*; A.S. *pyndan* (in *for-pyndan*, *to bar out*), *to shut in*, M.E. *pynden*,¹ *to put in a pound*, M.E. *pynder*, *one who has charge of a pound*, N.E. *pinder*, A.S. *pund*, *an enclosure*, M.E. *pound*, N.E. *pound*, *an enclosure*, N.E. *impound*, *to put in a pound, to take possession of*, M.E. *pond* (variant of *pound*), *water enclosed by a dam*, N.E. *pond*, *a pool*, M.E. *pond* (vb) and N.E. (but rare), *to collect water in a pond by damming up a stream*, M.E. *pyafold*, *a fold for cattle*; L.G. *pekelen*, *to pickle*, L.G. *pekel*, N.H.G. *pökel*, M.E. *pycyl*, N.E. *pickle*; A.S. *Pihtas*, *Peohtas*, *Picts* (Lat. loan-words ?).

Celtic, Ir. *piocaim*, Gael. *pioc*, *to pick, hack*, Wel. *pigo*, Corn. *piga*, *to prick, peck, sting*, Ir. *peac*, *anything pointed, a peak*, Ir. *pion*, *a peg, pin*, Gael. and Ir. *pinne*, Wel. *pin* (s.s.), Wel.² *picio*, *to throw a dart*.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, *psöile*.

Latin, *picture* (thr. F.). -orial, *pigment, depict, pinnacle*; perhaps *Picts* (fr. Lat. *picti*), *ancient inhabitants of part of Scotland*, so called because painted or tattooed.³

¹ For the change of vowel cp. A.S. *findan*, with p. p. *funden*, N.E. *find*, *found*.

² The relations of the Romance, Teutonic, and Celtic words are difficult to unravel. Klinge seems to connect the German words in a general way with the Romance *Skeat* connects also the Celtic words with the Romance. Thurneisen refers Wel. *pigo* to Romance *pieco*, *a point*. Macbain regards Gael. *pioc*, Ir. *piocaim*, *to pick*, as loan-words from English. Brugmann says (i. p. 272), 'Nowhere, as it appears, is Eur-Ar. p retained in Celtic as p.' In Teutonic the initial Eur-Ar. p is represented by f. Neither the Teutonic nor Celtic words, therefore, can be original derivatives from Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{pek-}}$, but must be loan-words either direct from Lat. or indirect thr. Romance or English.

³ The origin of the Picts, and of their name, is much disputed. Pinkerton considers them to be Teutons, speaking a Gothic dialect; Rhys thinks them a non-Aryan race, with a language overlaid by loans from the Celtic; Skene makes them Gaelic; Windisch, Macbain, and Wh. Stokes, Cymric Celts. As regards the name, the Gaelic terms *Cruithneach*, *Cruithneach*, O.Ir. *Cruithne* (fr. Gael. and Ir. *cruth*, *a form, figure, picture*, Wel. *pryd*, *an aspect*, cp. *prydu*, *to delineate*). These names Macbain refers to Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{gar-}}$, *to make* (see p. 197); and connects them with the Celtic and the borrowed Gk. names of Britain, Wel. *Frydain*, Gk. *Περραια*, Ir. *Bretaine*, Gael. *Bre-tann*, Corn. *Brethon*, Wel. *Brython*, *the Britons*, whence Lat. *Britannia*. The initial p of the Celtic names represents Eur-Ar. q-. The balance of authority, says, I think,

L. Latin and Romance, paint, -er, -ing, picturesque, pint, pimento, piment or pimint, pique, piquant, piquet, a game of cards, picket, a small body of soldiers; pike, pie, magpie, pie-bald (lit. spotted with white, fr. pie + W. bal, a white spot), pica, pie, a kind of type,¹ pied, variegated; piccadilly, piccaninny, pinch, pincers, pince-nez, pioneer, picaroon, picador.

Teutonic, finch, fink, chaf-finch,² fake (slang, to steal), fickle; pick, pike, peak, peck, peg, pie-nic (from pick + nick in nick-nack), a casual outdoor meal where each guest would bring and eat his own food, pick-axe, -lock, &c., turnpike, a revolving bar or pike, pink (vb. to pierce), pink (flower and colour); pen (vb. and subs.), pin (vb. and subs.), pin-fold, pinafore, Pinder (surname), pound (vb. and subs.), enclose, enclosure, impound, pond, pickle; pitch, to throw, pitch-fork, &c., pitch, (subs.) degree of elevation, as of a sound, 'a high-pitched sound,' or angle, 'the pitch of a roof,' &c.: all of these must be regarded as loan-words from Lat. or Romance forms thr. Teut. or Celt.

Eur.-Ar. √PIU, with older √(S)PIU, probably extended from √(S)PE, to spread out, extend, with sense to spit, vomit, froth, break into spray or foam (cp. Lat. spuma and pumex, Teut. and N.H.G. spucken, N.E. spew and puke).

Sanskrit, phe-, in phenas, foam, froth.

Greek, πν-, in πντίζω, to spit, πύτισμα, spittle, πτύω, to spit (*Eur.-Ar.* pi- = *Gk.* πτ-).

Latin, pu-, in pumex, -icis, pumice stone, pumiceous, like pumice stone, pytisma (*Gk.* loan-word).

L. Latin and Romance, Ital. pomice (Lat. pumex), O.F. ponce, pumice stone (esp. powdered and used for drying up ink, or, when scented, to powder hair), N.E. pounce.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. pena, froth.

Teutonic, O. and N.H.G. feim, A.S. fām, M.E. fome, N.E. foam.

with this explanation, and if it be accepted, Ir. and Gael. Gráithne, or Wel. pryð must be the original name of both Picts and Britons. Windisch adduces early Irish clecht, an engraver, to which a British piet, piht may be the corresponding form, and from which may have been formed the Lat. Ficti (as from pictus) and A.S. Pictas, Fechtas. So that though Lat. pictus is not the original name, it may be regarded as a translation of it: 'the painted or tattooed people' (see Macbain, pp. 363, 365).

¹ In the obsolete oath, 'by cock and pie,' cock is a euphemism to avoid the profane use of the Divine name, and pie was a popular name of the Ordinal or Prayer Book.

² These, according to Kluge, are genuine Teutonic words, but N.E. (dial.) pink the bird, is a loan-word, and probably fr. Fr.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Greek, pytisma (medical term), *expectoration*.

Latin, pumice.

It. Latin and Romance, pounce, pouncet-box.

Teutonic, foam, puke.

Eur-Ar. $\sqrt{\text{PER}}$ $\sqrt{\text{PR}}$, for earlier $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{PER}}$ $\sqrt{(\text{S})\text{PR}}$, to extend, spread out, flap.

Sanscrit, par-, pr-, in parnam, a wing, i.e. the extended, the flapping: cp. Lith. sparnas (s s)

Balto-Slav., Lith. papartis, Russ. paporoti, the fern plant.

Teutonic, O.H.G. varn, N.H.G. farn, A S fearn, N.E fern.

Celtic, Gael. and Ir. raithneach, Ir. raith, Wel. rhedyŋ, Corn. reden, O. Bret. raden, Gallic ratis, fern (all with loss of initial p).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

Teutonic, fern (from its resemblance to a wing of a bird).

Celtic, Reading (the town), Ben-rhyddyn (?).

APPENDIX I.

POSTSCRIPT AND LIST OF CORRIGENDA

POSTSCRIPT.

I REGRET the necessity of appending a list of omissions and corrections, but the character of the work has made this unavoidable. Two years have been spent in revision, during which additions as well as corrections occurred to my mind, too late for insertion in their proper place. Many of these, as will be seen, relate to words which have an interesting history as far as they can be traced, but cannot with certainty be assigned to any particular Eur-Ar. root, although they are in all probability of Eur-Ar. origin. All such will be found in the Alphabetical Index of English words prepared for me by Mr. Leonard Crosslé, and their place in Appendix I noted, so that there will be no difficulty in referring to them. No doubt many words have been passed over by me, some of which would have been included, if they had only been thought of at the right moment. I think, however, that most readers will be able to supply from the store of their own memory and knowledge the words omitted, and, with the help of cognate words, to assign them to their respective roots. Where this cannot be done it must be remembered that of the missing words many will receive their explanation in the second volume; and, with respect to the remainder, that there is a large number of words in the English language of which as regards their origin no trustworthy explanation, as may be seen from any Etymological Dictionary, can as yet be given at all. These, of course, with few exceptions, have been omitted, and the hope of a satisfactory explanation lies for them only in future research and an increased knowledge. It will be seen that alternative explanations have been given to many of the words discussed in this work; generally, with respect to such, I have indicated my own view (rightly or wrongly) as to which should be preferred; but, where authority or probability seems evenly balanced, I have simply laid before the reader the alternative explanations and the authority for each one.

At the completion of the first volume of this work I have, as a last word, to express my grateful sense of the great help given me in revision by Messrs. Spottiswoode's reader, Mr. J. H. Willis, and of the many valuable suggestions from time to time made by him, without which the task of revising would have been far less easy than it has been. It is hoped that the first part of the second volume, containing some 800 or 350 pages, will be ready by the end of 1898.

J. BALY.

August 31, 1897.

APPENDIX I.

OMISSIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

r. = *read*.
l. = *line*.
l. 2^a = 2nd line from top of page.
l. 3^b = 2nd line from bottom of page.
§ = *section*: e.g. Sans. § = Sanscrit section.

d. = *delete*.
aft. = *after*.
bef. = *before*.
p. = *page*.
n. = *note*: n. = *note one*, &c.

- .. ., l. 6^b, add O.H.G. *stival*, N.H.G. *stiefel*, orig. a light summer-boot, fr. L. Lat. *estivalis*, *summery*.
- P. 2, l. 11^a, aft. *ixvos* r. '(see p. 105).'
- P. 2, n¹, at end, r. '(see Ghel, p. 387).'
- P. 11, l. 14^a, aft. *pti* r. '(*√ne-*, to swim).'
- P. 19, l. 9^a, for *yetero* r. *jetero*, and add 'the correct derivation of either, neither, nor, or, is fr. *√qe-* (see p. 161).'
- P. 21, aft. *√Ki-* r. '(see p. 256).'
- P. 22, aft. 'eleven' r. '10 and one left.'
- P. 23, l. 20-21, d. from 'Ital. *integro-entire*' (see p. 410).
- P. 24, l. 14^b, d. *Integrity*, *entire*, *entirely*.
- P. 30, *hondra*, *hondumo*, *hontra*, are wrongly placed under *andhas* (see pp. 379, 567).
- P. 39, in Eng. derivs. of *√ejk-*, aft. 'ought' r. Scot. *aught*, *freight*, *fraught* (see n. 1, p. 681).
- P. 43, l. 13^a, aft. 'afraid' r. (see *√pri-*, p. 665).
- P. 44, l. 6^a, aft. *scourge* add (Lat. *excorrigere*, to correct).
- P. 45, add as a footnote: Lat. *juniperus* is supposed to be a compound of some form of the base *juven-*, *jun-*, with *-perus*, from *pario* or *paro*, with the sense of *youth-preserving*, i.e. *keeping its leaves*. This seems farfetched. The derivatives from *juniperus* are: Ital. *junipere*, *jinspro*, Prov. *genebro*, *genebre*, O.F. *genaiivre*, *genaiivre*, M.E. *janyper*, adapted to Lat. from earlier *synpyre*, *jenepere*, the name of the tree, and N.E. *geneva* (as though from the name of the city), and *gin* (a shortened form of the same), the spirit.
- P. 78, under Teut. § add O.H.G. *warjan*, O.N. *verja*, A.S. *werian*, M.E. *werien*, N.E. *wear*, p.p. *wern*.
- P. 79, l. 14^a, aft. *āšhp* r. *air*.
- P. 86, add under Teut. § O.N. *vas*, *wetness*, A.S. *wos*, *fluid*, *juice*, A.S. *wase*, M.E. *woose*, *wase*, *mud*, *slime*, N.E. *oose*; perhaps also O. Sax. *werig*, A.S. *werig*, N.E. *weary* (see Skeat ad vb.).
- P. 98, l. 17^a, aft. *woful* r. *wail*.
- P. 104, to L. Lat. and Rom. § add Ital. *divisare*, to *describe*, O.F. *deviser*, to *distinguish*, *bequeath*, M.E. *devisen*, N.E. *devise*, to *contrive*, *bequeath*.
- P. 134, l. 1^a, to Gk. derivs. add 'compounds of *helico-* with sense of *spiral*.'
- P. 148, l. 1^a, aft. *ramus* r. '(for alternative explanation see p. 55).'
- P. 150, l. 5^a, aft. *suburban* r. *arber*, *arboreus*, *arbutus* (?), and l. 13^a after 'name' r. *arboreal*, *arbericulture*, &c., *arbutolum*.
- P. 154, l. 1^a, aft. *vent*, an *opening*, add 'perhaps from *āndere*, O.F. *landre*, to *cleave*, or fr. Lat. *ventus*, O.F. *vent*, *wind*.'
- P. 156, to n.¹ add '(see p. 21).'
- P. 162, l. 6^b, d. 'ris (Sans. *kis*), *who*.'
- P. 164, l. 17^a, aft. Span. 'Escorial' r. '(or fr. Escorial, the site of a disused mine).'
- P. 168, l. 10^a, aft. *gawky* add 'cockney (see p. 619).'
- P. 169, at end of L. Lat. and Rom. § add 'O.F. *hale*, M.E. *haye*, a *hedge*, and to the Eng. derivs. from Lat. and Rom. add '-hay in place-names, as Frenchay, Strathfieldshay.'

P. 188, l. 2^a, d. 'monopoly,' and in l. 11^a, 'crural' (see p. 281).

P. 199, last line, add aft. *clean* O.N. *hreinn* (subs.), *free, open land, pasture*, Lapp. (borrowed from O.N.), *reino*, *pasturage*. This word was often associated with *patso*, the genuine Lapp. for reindeer, and the Swedes applied by a mistake the word *reino* to the animal, though its original O.N. meaning was pasture. Cp. Swed. *ren*, O.N. *hreinn*, A.S. *hræn* (borrowed from O.N.), Ital. *renna*, F. *renne* (borrowed fr. Swed.), with Dan. *rensilier*, N.H.G. *renthier*, M.E. *rayne-dere*, N.E. *reindeer*, (lit.) *the pastured deer*.

P. 200, l. 9^a, after discrete r. excrement.

P. 202, l. 5^a, aft. *heap of stones* add '(for alternative expl. see p. 290).'

P. 202, under $\sqrt{q\bar{u}t}$ $\sqrt{q\bar{u}d}$, to out, break, extended from $\sqrt{q\bar{u}t}$ $\sqrt{q\bar{u}d}$, the following Teut. and L. Lat. and Rom. words may be included: Teutonic, Goth. *hlauts*, O.H.G. *hlōs*, *lōs*, N.H.G. *loos*, *lōs*, O.N. *hlautr*, *hlātr*, A.S. *hlēt*, *hlȳt*, *hlōt*, M. and N.E. *lot*, a share or portion, a division. L. Lat. and Romance, Ital. *lotto*, *loto*, a lot, a game, Span. *lote*, F. *lot*, N.E. *lot*, Ital. *loteria*, F. *loterie*, N.E. *lottery*, a casting lot for prizes, O.F. *aloter*, *alloter*, N.E. (sixteenth century), *alot*, *alot*, (orig.) to distribute by lot, later to assign to, N.E. *allotment*, a dividing, a division, portion of land: cp. for similarity of meaning Gk. *κλήρος* (for *κλεῖρος*, lit. something out or broken), a lot, a portion, something divided.

P. 222. Among the various derivatives of \sqrt{qem} \sqrt{qem} \sqrt{sem} , the Latin *am* in *amare*, *avi*, *atum* has been included, and connected on one side with Sans. *kam* (= Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{qem}), *wish*, *desire*, *love*; on the other with Gk. *ἔμα* (= Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{sem}), *together*, *with*. This must still be held as very doubtful, and only to be accepted conditionally, for want of a better explanation. But assuming its correctness, the following Latin, L. Lat. and Romance words, with their English derivatives, may provisionally be included under \sqrt{qem} \sqrt{qem} \sqrt{sem} :

Latin, *amare*, to love, *amor*, *love*, *amatus*, *loved*, *amator*, a lover, *amabilis*, *lovable*, *amicus* (subs.), a friend, *inimicus*,

(subs.) an enemy, (adj.) N.E. *inimical*, *hostile*, *amicitia*, *friendship*, *inimicitia*, *enmity*, *amonus*, *kind*, *friendly*, *amoenitas*, N.E. *amenity*, *friendliness*, *courtesy*. L. Latin and Romance, Ital. *amare*, Prov. *amar*, O.F. *amer*, N.F. *aimer*, to love, Ital. *amor*, Prov. *amors*, O. and N.F. *amour*, *love*, Ital. *amatore*, Prov. *amateur*, a lover, N.F. *aimant* (s.v.) N.F. *amateur*, a lover of art, O.F. *amabel*, N.F. *amable*, *lovable*, Ital. *amico*, Prov. *amies*, O. and N.F. *ami*, a friend. L. Lat. *amicabilis*, O.F. *amiable*, *amiable*, N.E. *amiable*, *amicable*, Ital. *amistà*, O.F. *amistat*, *amitie* (fr. Lat. *amicitia*), M.E. *amitie*, N.E. *amity*; Span. *enemigo*, Ital. *nemico*, Prov. *enemic*, O.F. *enemi*, M.E. *enemye*, *enmy*, N.E. *enemy*, Ital. *nemistà*, Prov. *enemistat*, O.F. *enemitet*, *enemite*, M.E. *enemitee*, *enmytee*, N.E. *enmity* (fr. Lat. *inimicitia*), personal name, *Amabel*, *Mabel* (Lat. *Amabilis*), *Amy* (F. *Aimée*), *paramour*, *Bellamy*.

P. 263, to Celtic § under \sqrt{ket} \sqrt{ked} , add Ir. *ceithern*, a band of soldiers, Gael. *ceatharn*, a troop, *ceathairne*, *yeomanry*, Ir. *ceathearach*, a froothooter; and to Eng. derivs. fr. Celtic add *Cateran*, *kerne*. Other derivations are from Lat. *caterva*, a troop, or from a translated form of *quaterio* thr. Gael. *ceithir*, Ir. *ceathair*, four.

P. 270, to \sqrt{ker} \sqrt{kel} , the following words may perhaps be referred: Greek *κρίβανος*, *κρίβανος*, Att., an earthenware oven for baking, *κρίβαρις*, a baker.

Lat n. *libum* (for *clibum*), a pancake.

Balto-Slav., O. Slav. *chlibu*, Lith. *klėpas*, Lett. *klāipas*, broad (O.H.G. loan-words).

Teutonic, Goth. *hlaiþs* (gen. *hlaiþis*), O.H.G. *hleib*, N.H.G. *leib*, O.N. *hleifr*, A.S. *hlāf*, M.E. *lof*, *loaf*, N.E. *loaf*, A.S. *hlaford* (for *hlafweard*), *bread-warden*, A.S. *hlafdige*, *hlafdige*, the bread-baker, M.E. *lafor*, *laward*, N.E. *lord*, M.E. *leide*, *lavedis*, N.E. *lady*, A.S. *hlafmæsse*, *hlafmæsse*, M.E. *lammasse*, N.E. *lammas*, August 1st (12th O. Style), from the usual offering of a loaf baked from the new grain on that day). *Lammas* land is land thrown open as pasture on August 1st.

P. 302, in Teut. § under \sqrt{qem} insert aft. Du. *kugeken*, "N.E. *cup*."

- P. 318, at the end of Sans. § under \sqrt{gle} - \sqrt{gle} , r. '(for alternative and more probable explanation, see p. 650, n. 3).'
- P. 327, at end of L. Lat. and Rom. derivs. add 'crayfish (from M.E. *crevis* = O.F. *crevise*, borrowed from O.H.G. *chrē-biz*, N.H.G. *krebs*, a *crab*, probably connected with O.H.G. *chraps*, a *bent claw*, from Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{grebh} ;' and to the end of Eng. derivs. add 'crab = M.E. *crabbe*, fr. O.N. *krabbi*.'
- P. 335, add to end of n.¹ on Cowitch, Lat. *boia*, a *halter*, *fetter*, *collar for the neck*, may, however, probably be referred to *gous* *ow*, either from its being used to tether oxen at pasture, or for harnessing, or from its being originally made of oxhide; cp *Boe's* (Od. ii. 426), a *rope of ox-hide*. From Lat. *boia* are derived O. Span. *boya*, a *rope*, a *hangman*, Ital. *boia*, a *hangman*, *bova* (?), a *fetter*, Prov. *boia*, a *chain*, O.F. *buie*, *boye*, *boie*, N.F. *bouée*, a *buoy*, Port. *boia* (s.s.), L.G. *boje*, *boie*, M.D. *boeye*, N.Du. *boel*, N.E. (fifteenth century) *boye*, (sixteenth) *bwoy*, *buie*, *boy*, *buy*, (later) *buoy*, a *floating object fastened by a chain*. Other Eng. derivatives are *buoyant*, -*cy*.
- P. 340, at the end of L. Lat. and Rom. § under \sqrt{gen} - \sqrt{gen} , r. F. *lansquenet*, fr. M.H.G. *lanskneht*.
- P. 342, at the end of n.¹, r. '(see p. 656).'
- P. 343, at the end of L. Lat. and Rom. § add Ital. *impressa*, O.F. *emprise*, M.E. and N.E. (archaic), *emprise*, an *undertaking*, O.F.* *imprennable*, *imprenable*, N.E. *impregnable*, Ital. *impresario*, an *undertaker*, *stage-manager*; and include among the Eng. derivs. fr. L. Lat. and Rom. *imprennable*, *impresario*.
- P. 364, at the end of n.¹, r. '(see p. 584, n.¹, for alternative explanation of *nomen*)'; and include among the Eng. derivs. of \sqrt{gm} - those referred to *nomen* from Latin and L. Lat. and Rom. §§, p. 365 under \sqrt{gno} , to *know*, viz., *nominal*, *pronominal*, *nominative*, *nomenclature*; *noun*, *pronoun*, *renown*.
- P. 368, aft. Lat. § of \sqrt{gend} - insert 'L. Lat. and Romance, Ital. *nodo*, O.F. *nod*, *neu*, a *knot*, N.F. (learned) *nodo*, a *nede*, N.F. (popular) *noud*, a *knot*, Ital. *denodare*, O. and N.F. *dénouer*, to *untie*, N.F. *dénouement*, *dénouement*, the *untying of a knot*, *discovery*.
- P. 376, aft. Gk. § of 2 Eur.-Ar. \sqrt{ghe} - add Latin *fames*, *hunger*, *scarotty*, *famine*, *famellous*, *starved*, L. Lat. and Romance, Prov. *famina* (as fr. L. Lat. form **famina*), O.F. *famina*, M.E. *famyn*, N.E. *famine*, Ital. *fame*, Prov. *fam*, F. *faim*, *hunger*, Ital. *affamare*, Prov. *afamar*, O.F. *afamer*, *afamir* (with pres. p. base *afamis*-), M.E. *afamishen*, *famishen*, also *famen* (for *afamen*), N.E. *famish*, to *starve*.
- P. 376, under \sqrt{ghe} , to *impel*, *drive*, *hurl*, add as a footnote: O.N. *fuss*, A.S. *fus*, O.H.G. *funs*, *willing*, *eager*, A.S. *fysan*, *fysian*, O.N. *fysa*, to *hasten*, *incite*, *discharge*, N.E. *fuss* (vb. and subs.), *fussy* (adj.), may be derived fr. \sqrt{ghe} , a by-form of \sqrt{ghe} .
- P. 385, under (2) \sqrt{ghe} , to *shine*, Sans. § aft. 'haltaka' r. 'or hartaka.'
- P. 398, \sqrt{ghe} , to *pour*, L. Lat. and Rom. §, l. 6*, d. 'O.F. *refonder*': p. 400, l. 1*, d. 'refund.'
- P. 415, l. 6*, aft. 'unite' r. *contextus*.
- P. 428, under \sqrt{tem} , to *cut*, Gk. §, l. 8*, aft. 'circumcision' r. $\phi\lambda\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{o}\mu\omicron\nu$, a *lanct*; at end of L. L. and Rom. §, r. L. Lat. *flebotomus*, *fledomum*, *fietoma*, a *lanct*, Prov. *fleome* (prob. fr. a Teut. form with t changed to c), O.F. *fieime* (prob. fr. M.Du.), N.F. *flamme*, Ital. (Dial.) *fama*, a *lanct*, N.E. *fiam*. At end of Teut. §, r. O.H.G. *fietuma*, *fiedima*, M.H.G. *vliete*, N.H.G. *fiete*, A.S. *flytme*, M.Du. *vlieme*, *vlime*, M.E. *phleam*, *flame*, *fleam*, N.E. *fleam*, a *farrier's lanct*: all loan-words fr. L. Lat. forms of Gk. $\phi\lambda\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{o}\mu\omicron\nu$.
- P. 439, l. 15*, aft. $\tau\rho\omega\gamma\lambda\omicron\delta\upsilon\rho\eta\varsigma$ add ($\tau\rho\acute{\omega}\gamma\lambda\eta$ + $\delta\upsilon\epsilon$, to *enter*, *creep into*).
- P. 441, to n.² add ' \sqrt{terst} -, to which Lat. *testis*, *testimonium*, &c., are referred, is probably an extension of preceding \sqrt{tern} -, from which is derived *testa*, a *potsherd*, *shell*, *votive tablet* (cp. 'testarum suffragia'). *Testis*, *testimonium*, are probably connected with *testa* in the latter sense, so that the radical meaning of *testis* may be *one who presents his testa for or against*, i.e. *is a voter*, for acquittal or condemnation, and of *testimonium*, *the act of voting*.
- P. 464, \sqrt{tud} -, Lat. §, add '**pertuditare* from which Ital. *pertagliare*, O.F. *per-tuiser*, *percer*, M.E. *percen*, N.E. *pierce*, are derived (see p. 687).'

- P. 465, after $\sqrt{\text{tieg-}}$, to retire, be bashful, the root $\sqrt{\text{tleyk-}}$ tlu-k may be placed, with sense of *fleeing*. Kluge supposes this to be the original of Goth. *thliu-ehan*, to flee, which, by change of *thli-* to *fi-*, in O.H.G., O.N. and L.G. became *fiohan*, *fyja*, and A.S. *fleoahan*, *fleon*, M.E. *fleen*, N.E. *flee*; O. and N.H.G. *floh*, O.N. *fio*, A.S. *fleoah*, M.E. *fie*, N.E. *flea*, the insect, are derived from the verbal forms. In the North Eng. dialects the flea is called *lopster*, the jumper, fr. Dan. *loppe*, to jump, and this name changed to *lobster* is transferred in N.E. to the shell-fish from its similarity of shape.
- P. 469, l. 9^a, aft. 'start' r. ' (see pp. 606, 609).'
- P. 484, l. 2^a, aft. 'dvicatum' r. *dvêçate*
- P. 500, l. 9^a, add *Dromo*, name of a slave, in Lat. comedy (lit. the runner)
- P. 517, under $\sqrt{\text{dyo-}}$, r. ' (for explanation of O. Slav. *u-bhau* in paradigm of 2, see Brugmann, ii. p. 269, 641, n. 1).'
- P. 540, l. 3^a, aft. $\sqrt{\text{dhebh-}}$, r. 'variant of $\sqrt{\text{debh-}}$ '
- P. 546, to Eng. derivs. of $\sqrt{\text{dhregh-}}$ thr. Teut. add 'dregs.'
- P. 592, Lat. *nitere*, to shine, *nitidus*, white, shining, is sometimes connected with Lat. *nix*, *nivis*, from which are derived Ital. *nitido*, *netto*, Fr. *net*, M.E. *net*, *nette*, N.E. *neat*, *net*, *natty*. This is little more than conjectural.
- P. 598, l. 14^a, d. *ipee*.
- P. 608, l. 12^a, after *rejoice* add O.N. *fagna*, A.S. *fahnian*, M.E. *fauhnien*, *faugnen*, *fawnen*, N.E. *fawn*, to *oarous* as a dog; and to Eng. derivs. fr. Teut. add *fawn*.
- P. 656, l. 15^a, aft. *sling* insert ' (see for alternative derivation of *flick*, *fling*, p. 670),' and d. *flicker*.

TEXTUAL ERRORS.

- P. 84, l. 9^a, for first ambaxade r. ambaxada.
- P. 44, l. 8^a, for *yungr* r. *jungr*.

- P. 49, l. 7^a, for *e-dere*, r. *ad-ere*.
- P. 53, l. 2^a, for *arundi* r. *arundi*.
- P. 66, for *ea* in *archideaconal* r. *ia*.
- P. 80, l. 4^a, for A.S. *vind* r. 'wind.'
- P. 85, l. 12^a, for *sound* r. *sound*.
- P. 116, n.², for *vetilo* r. *vetrilo*.
- P. 118, last line, for 'o' r. 'oh' in *vacanh*, *vaco*.
- P. 187, l. 5^a, wring r. ring.
- P. 288, n.², for *mens-rum* r. *mem-rum*
- P. 289, l. 11^a, for *cerisoe* r. *cerisia*.
- P. 294, l. 8^a, for 'r to s' r. 's to r.'
- P. 313, n.¹, l. 3^a, for 'the' r. 'their.'
- P. 326, n.¹, l. 3, for 'o' r. 'of.'
- P. 336, l. 3^a, shift bracket from 'valle' to 'worth.'
- P. 345, l. 6^a, r. (abbreviations—defend)
- P. 366, l. 13^a, for *renoun* r. *renown*.
- P. 372, for first of variants $\sqrt{\text{geyl-}}$ r. $\sqrt{\text{geyl-}}$.
- P. 375, n. 2, for *gase* r. *gasi*.
- P. 385, l. 3^a, r. *Garner* for *garner*.
- P. 413, l. 2^a, r. *rinok*.
- P. 428, l. 8^a, for *tempulum* r. *templum*.
- P. 450, l. 13^a, for *Owestry* r. *Oswestry*.
- P. 480, l. 13^a, for 'fiftig' r. 'fiftij.'
- P. 485, l. 8^a, for *centri-*, *centro-*, r. *centi-*, *cento*
- P. 504, l. 15^a, for (s. s.) r. 'day.'
- P. 522, l. 16^a, for A.S. *betweonan* r. *betweenan*, and 2^a, for *tventig* r. *twentij*.
- P. 524, l. 7^a, for *twin* r. *two*.
- P. 565, l. 5^a, add M.E. *beq*, *naughtle*.
- P. 566, l. 11^a, for *irregular* r. *irregularity*
- P. 578, l. 9^a, for *Gwal* r. *Gael*.
- P. 577, l. 2^a, for *nachbur* r. *nachbar*.
- P. 611, l. 6^a, for *pak-ha* r. *pak-ta*.
- P. 618, n.¹ (2) for *Murrays* r. *Murray*.
- P. 620, l. 3^a, for *pad* r. *pad*.
- P. 632, l. 16^a, for 'us' r. 'as.'
- P. 644, n.², for O.H.C. r. O.H.G.
- P. 656, l. 14^a, for 'b' r. 'l.'
- P. 695, l. 7^a, for *unbellated* r. *unbellated*.

APPENDIX II.

INDEX OF EUR-ARYAN ROOTS

APPENDIX II.

INDEX of Eur-Aryan roots arranged in English alphabetical order under their respective initial letters, the latter, however, are placed in the order generally adopted by philological writers, viz. the vowels first, then the consonants in the following order, q, k̄, g, gh, ḡ, ḡh, t(th), d, dh, n(p), p.

A

A-, an-, *negative* (see na, n), 565
 ab-, *from*, 18
 abella, *apple*, 15
 abh, *water*, 13
 adhas, *under*, 81
 aḡ-, *to drive*, 4
 aḡh-, *to press tight*, 7
 aḡh-, *to affirm*, 8
 aidh, *to burn*, 1
 ajs-, *to wish*, 2
 ajs-, *to be fresh*, 3
 ais-, *metal*, 39
 ajak-, *to wish*, 2
 ak-, *sharp*, 46
 al-, *pronom. base*, 28
 amḡ- (amj-), *sour*, 15
 an-, *to breathe*, 10
 an-, *another, he*, 29
 ana, *upon*, 29
 anati, *duck*, 11
 andhas, *under*, 30
 andhas, *a plant*, 11
 ane, *one*, 21
 ang-, *to smear*, 157
 angj-los, *angel*, 9
 anḡh-, *to bind, press tight*, 7
 anq-, *to bend*, 3
 anta, *opposite*, 25
 ap-, *from*, 18
 apa, *from*, 18
 ap-, *to attain*, 13
 ap-, *superior*, 13
 aq-, *dark*, 4
 aq-, *in bond*, 3
 aqua, *water*, 17
 ar-, *to part*, 57
 ar-, *to move*, 51
 ar-, *to heat*, 58

ardh-, *to erect*, 69
 argh-, *white*, 63
 argh-, *to earn*, 66
 ark-, *to ward off*, 59
 ark-, *to injure*, 61
 arq, *to ward off*, 59
 at, *and*, 10
 atta, *father*, 10
 au-, *to like*, 15

E

E- (in e-ḡhom), *I*, 19
 e- in (e-de, ej-da, *the same*), 21
 e (in e-ki, *there, he*), 21
 e- (in e-ne, *one*), 21
 e- (in e-qa, *one*), 19
 e- (in e-ve, *that*), 35
 ebhi, *about*, 32
 ed-, *to eat*, 49
 edh-, *to prosper, be happy*, 607, n 4
 eḡ, *out of*, 43
 eḡh- (enḡh-), *to press*, 7
 ej-, *to go*, 35
 ej-de, *the same*, 21
 ejer, *early*, 41
 ejes, *metal*, 39
 ejk-, *to possess*, 39
 ejva, *an age*, 41
 ek, *out of*, 42
 ek-, *sharp*, 46
 el-, *pronom. base*, 28
 el-, *move, go*, 50
 el-, *attain*, 54
 el-, *heat*, 58
 el-, *smear*, 58
 el-, *dem. base*, 28
 el-, *pity*, 72

elg-, *feel pain*, 71
 elios, *another*, 26
 elp-bhos, *stag*, 71
 en-, *one*, 21
 en-, *another, he*, 29
 en, eni, *in*, 22
 enḡh-, *to press tight*, 7
 epi, *on, to*, 31
 er-, *to move*, 50
 er-, *to attain*, 54
 er- (ḡ-, re-), *to run*, 54
 er-, *to part*, 57
 er-, *to heat*, 58
 erdh-, *to erect*, 69
 erḡ-, *to straighten*, 65
 erḡh-, *to be first*, 66
 erḡh-, *to move rapidly*, 68
 erḡ-, *to darken*, 66
 ergh-, *to earn*, 66
 erk-, *to ward off*, 59
 erk-, *to weave*, 60
 erk-, *to injure*, 61
 erk-, *to gleam*, 61
 erq-, *to ward off*, 59
 ers-, *to sprinkle*, 70
 ers-, *to go astray*, 70
 es-, *to breathe*, 73
 es-, *mouth*, 75
 es-os, *lord*, 75
 esti-, *a bone*, 76
 et, *and*, 10
 eq-, *to clothe*, 77
 eq-, *to blow*, 79
 eyd-, *to be wet*, 84
 eydh-, *to be fertile*, 85
 eyḡ-, *to grow*, 69
 eyḡh-, *to name*, 89
 eyk-, *to be willing*, 81
 eyr-, *to sprinkle*, 68
 eyz-, *to grieve*, 86

I, I

I-, *pronom base*, 18
 i-, *to go*, 85
 ik-, *to possess*, 39
 iq-, *to cast*,
 is, *metal*, 89
 jag-, *to reverence*, 42
 je-, *that, who*, 18
 je-, *to go*, 85
 jeq-, *to cast*, 87
 jeq-, *lover*, 39
 jer *year*, 42
 jeq-, *to help*, 45
 ju-, *to help*, 45
 ju-, *pronom base 2 pers pl*,
 20
 juen-, *young*, 45

U, U.

U-, *to clothe*, 77
 u-, *to be empty*, 90
 ud-, *out*, 90
 ud-, *to be wet*, 84
 udh-, *to be fertile*, 85
 ug-, *to grow*, 82
 uk-, *to be willing*, 81
 ul-, *to tear*, 134
 ul-, *to howl*, 96
 un-, *one*, 21
 upa- *from below*, 91
 ur-, *to tear*, 134
 ur-, *to drop*, 86
 ur-, *to howl*, 96
 ur-, *to surround*, 128
 urdh-, *to raise*, 149
 ya- (ye-), *an interjection*,
 98
 yat-, *to know*, 98
 ye-, *to clothe*, 77
 ye- *to blow*, 79
 ye-, *empty*, 96
 ye-, *turn, twist*, 99
 yebh-, *to weave*, 101
 yed-, *to be wet*, 84
 yed-, *to speak*, 122
 yed-, *to bring home*, 124
 yedh-, *to wind*, 122
 yedh-, *to strike*, 123
 yedh-, *to bring home*, 124
 yeg-, *to grow*, 82
 yeg-, *to sound*, 120
 yegh-, *to carry*, 115
 yej- (yi-), *to turn, twist*, 99
 yejb-, *to swing*, 154
 yejd-, *to hope*, 107
 yejp-, *to swing*, 154
 yejq-, *to conquer*, 112
 yep-, *to pull*, 145

yek-, *to sound*, 120
 yek-, *to be willing*, 81
 yel-, *to cover*, 131
 yel-, *to turn, wind*, 132
 yel-, *to drag, pluck*, 134
 yel-, *to choose*, 150
 yelg-, *to turn, wind*, 138
 yelg-, *damp*, 142
 yelk-, *to burn, glow*, 147
 yelp-, *to hope*, 150
 yelq-, *to turn*, 138
 yelq-, *to drag, pull*, 135
 yem-, *to vomit*, 125
 yen-, *empty*, 96
 yen-, *to like, love*, 125
 yendh-, *to turn*, 122
 yenq-, *to sway*, 117
 yep-, *to weave*, 101
 yeq-, *to sway*, 117
 yeq-, *to speak*, 118
 yer-, *a man*, 127
 yer-, *to cover*, 128
 yer-, *to speak*, 132
 yer-, *to turn*, 132
 yer-, *to drag*, 134
 yer-, *to choose*, 150
 yerbh-, *to strengthen*, 149
 yerd-, *to grow*, 147
 yerdh-, *to make grow*, 149
 yerdh-, *to speak*, 132
 yerz-, *to compress*, 139
 yerzh-, *to wring*, 141
 yerg-, *to turn*, 138
 yergh-, *to moisten*, 142
 yerh-, *to burn, glow*, 147
 yerq-, *to turn, wind*, 138
 yerq-, *to drag*, 135
 yers-, *to sprinkle*, 143
 yers-, *to drag*, 143
 yert-, *to turn*, 144
 yes-, *to dwell*, 153
 yes-, *to clothe*, 78
 yes-, *to glow*, 86
 yet-, *past time*, 120
 yetos, *a year*, 120
 yi-, *seek, catch*, 111
 yi-, *apart*, 103
 yid-, *to know, see*, 107
 yidh-, *to separate*, 103
 yidh-, *to strike*, 123
 yig-, *to divide, yield*, 105
 yik-, *to divide, yield*, 105
 yik-, *to settle in*, 113
 yik-, *to bind*, 103
 yink-, *to bind*, 103
 yis-, *to spoil*, 146
 yispe-, *equal*, 110
 yj-, *to choose*, 150
 yjp-, *to hope, will*, 150

yleq-, *to drag*, 135
 yodh-, *to thrust*, 124
 yogh-, *to carry*, 115
 yoa-, *to speak*, 118
 yr-, *to choose*, 150
 yrbh-, *to strengthen*, 149
 yrd-, *to grow*, 147
 yred-, *to grow*, 147
 yreg-, *to compress*, 139
 yregh-, *to moisten*, 142
 yreq-, *to drag*, 135
 yrggh-, *to wring*, 141

O.

Obhi, *about*, 32
 od-, *to smell*, 158
 odh-, *to prosper, be happy*,
 607, n 4
 og-, *to smear*, 157
 okto, *eight*, 156
 ol-, *to amount, oil*, 58
 omso, *shoulder*, 159
 on-, *dem. base*, 29
 ona, *on*, 29
 ona, *one*, 21
 ong-, *to smear*, 157
 onq-, *to bend*, 3
 op-, *against*, 31
 op-, *to acquire*, 11
 oq-, *to bend*, 3
 oq-, *to see*, 155
 or-, *to move*, 50

Q

Qalo-, *black*, 208
 qe-, *long and interr. pron.*
 160
 qe-, *to desire*, 162
 qe-, *to cry*, 167
 qe-, *to cover*, 235
 qe-, *to bind*, 169
 qed-, *to cover*, 285
 qej-, *to conceal, cover*, 235
 qej-, *to respect*, 163
 qej-, *to be at rest*, 239
 qej-, *to arrange*, 166
 qej-, *to notice*, 165
 qejt-, *appearance*, 165
 qel-, *to conceal*, 275
 qel-, *to call*, 184
 qel-, *to move*, 188
 qel-, *hard*, 200
 qel-, *good, sound*, 207
 qel-, *bare, bald*, 248
 qelb-, *to turn*, 216
 qelq-, *hard*, 200
 qem-, *to bend*, 212

qem-, *with*, 222
 qemp-, *to fight*, 248
 qen-, *to sing*, 168
 qen-, *to begin*, 214
 qen-, *with*, 222
 qend-, *to shine*, 215
 qenk-, *gold*, 249
 qenq-, *to bind*, 169
 qep-, *to dig*, 243
 qep-, *to contain, hold*, 174
 qep-, *to be moved*, 217
 qepel, *head*, 181
 qeq-, *to cry*, 167
 qeq-, *to bind*, 169
 qeqlo-, *a wheel*, 194
 qeqro-, *a wheel, circle*, 194
 qer-, *to pour out*, 197
 qer-, *to call*, 184
 qer-, *to move*, 188
 qer-, *to make*, 197
 qer-, *hard*, 200
 qer-, *good, sound*, 207
 qerd-, *to swing*, 212
 qerp-, *to out*, 210
 qerp-, *to turn*, 216
 qerq-, *to laugh &c.*, 186
 qerq-, *aslant*, 250
 qerq-, *hard*, 200
 qert-, *twist*, 208
 qert-, *hard*, 209
 qes-, *to scratch*, 221
 qes-, *to cough*, 245
 qestur, *a beaver*, 255
 qetinos, *a dish, bowl*, 253
 qetxer, *four*, 171
 qey-, *to cover*, 236
 qey-, *to hack*, 241
 qeyd-, *stamp*, 241
 qeydh-, *conceal*, 236
 qeyq-, *curve, bend*, 238
 qhebbh-, *to hold*, 178
 qhebbhesos, *head, skull*, 181
 qhejd-, *to out*, 254
 qhejt-, *to out*, 254
 qi-, *respect*, 163
 qi-, *arrange*, 166
 qi-, *to be at rest*, 239
 qj-, *to break*, 203
 qlep-, *to steal*, 217
 qleq-, *to laugh*, 186
 qleg-, *to shut, bar*, 243
 qlegbh-, *to hide*, 249
 qlp-, *to shut, bar*, 242
 qm-, *with, one*, 223
 qp-, *to bend*, 212
 qq-, *with, one*, 232
 qqd-, *to shine*, 215
 qq-, *to bind*, 169
 qungh-, *to gnaw*, 232

que-, *to scratch*, 231
 qneb- (kneb-), *imit.* 246
 qned-, *to scratch*, 231
 qneigh-, *to incline*, 246
 qnek-, *imit.* 246
 qneq-, *gold, yellowish*, 249
 qnep- (knop), *a knob*, 247
 qnep-, *imit.* 247
 qnel- (knel-), *imit.* 248
 qnib-, *to pinch*, 246
 qnob-, *a projection*, 247
 qnok-, *imit.* 246
 qo-, *conj. and interr. pron.*, 160
 qj-, *break*, 202
 qjd-, *break*, 202
 qjd-, *to swing*, 212
 qjp-, *to out*, 210
 qjt-, *to break*, 202
 qjt-, *hard*, 209
 qjt-, *to twist*, 208
 qred-, *to make a noise*, 187
 qrep-, *to rattle*, 187
 qreq-, *to laugh*, 186
 qreq-, *aslant*, 250
 qret-, *to make a noise*, 187
 qreg-, *to harden*, 205
 qregbh-, *to hide*, 249
 qroq-, *aslant*, 250
 qru-, *to harden*, 205
 qse-, *to scratch*, 221
 qsem-, *with*, 222
 qsejd-, *to shake*, 252
 qsejt-, *to shake*, 252
 qshe-, *to abide*, 232
 qshej-, *to abide*, 232
 qshej-, *to waste away*, 232
 qshen-, *to kill*, 234
 qsher-, *to destroy*, 232
 qshi-, *to abide*, 232
 qshi-, *to waste away*, 232
 qsu-, *to scratch*, 221
 qu-, *to cry*, 167
 qu-, *to hack*, 241
 qu-, *to cover*, 236
 qub-, *to rise, swell*, 218
 qubh-, *to rise, swell*, 218
 qud-, *to stamp*, 241
 qud-, *to shatter*, 252
 qudh-, *to conceal*, 236
 qul-, *hard, bald*, 248
 qup-, *to be agitated*, 217
 qup-, *to rise, swell*, 218
 quq-, *to curve, bend*, 238
 quq-, *to cry*, 167
 qu-qu, *ouchoo*, 167
 qut-, *shatter*, 252
 qyed-, *shatter*, 252
 qyel-, *bald, bare*, 248

qyep-, *to be agitated*, 217
 qyet-, *to shatter*, 252

R.

Re-, *pron. dem. base*, 256
 ke-, *to sharpen*, 257
 ke-, *to fall*, 259
 ke-, *to cover*, 235
 ke-, *to be at rest*, 239
 ked-, *to fall*, 259
 ked-, *to fight*, 262
 ked-, *to cool*, 266
 ked-, *to cover*, 235
 kej-, *to inotte*, 258
 kej-, *to cover*, 235
 kej-, *to fall*, 259
 kej-, *to be at rest*, 239
 kek-, *to hang*, 262
 keē-, *to be able*, 265
 kekes, *a hare*, 259
 kel-, *to boil, heat*, 270
 kel-, *to freeze*, 292
 kel-, *to cover*, 275
 kem-, *to cover, vault*, 290
 kem-, *to labour*, 291
 kem-, *to curve*, 212
 ken-, *to prick*, 268
 kene-, *hemp*, 269
 kenk-, *to hang*, 262
 kenke, *a shell*, 263
 kens-, *to praise*, 267
 kent-, *to prick*, 268
 kepe-, *a hoof*, 268
 keq-, *oacars*, 263
 ker-, *to boil*, 270
 ker-, *to crowd*, 277
 ker-, *to mix*, 197
 ker-, *horn, head*, 287
 ker-, *to freeze*, 292
 kerd-, *the heart*, 284
 kerm-, *to be weary*, 293
 kern-, *horn*, 287
 kert-, *horn*, 287
 kery-, *horn*, 287
 kes-, *to slay*, 265
 kes-, *to praise*, 267
 keses, *hare*, 259
 ket-, *to fight*, 263
 keth-, *to be clean*, 265
 key-, *to cover, hawse*, 236
 key-, *to swell*, 271
 keydh-, *to swell*, 284
 ki-, *to inotte*, 258
 ki-, *to break, out*, 203
 ki-, *to boil, heat*, 270
 ki-, *to cover, hide*, 275
 ki-, *to freeze*, 292
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Elop-, to steal, 217
 Elep-, to hear, 281
 Eli-, to incline, lie, 279
 Elu-, to hear, 281
 Elu-, to flood, 284
 Emtom, hundred, 488
 Eps-, to praise, 267
 Eo-, to sharpen, 257
 Eope-, a hoof, 268
 Eṛ-, break out, 202
 Eṛ-, to boil, heat, 270
 Eyd-, heart, 284
 Eṛ-, horn, head, 287
 Kred-, heart, 284
 Kred-dhe-, to trust, 286
 Krej-, to incline, 279
 Kri-, to incline, 279
 Krem-, to be weary, 292
 Kru-, to hear, 281
 kru-, to flood, 284
 Ku-, to swell, 271
 Ku-, to cover, 286
 Kudh-, to hide, 286
 Kye-, to swell, 271
 Kyej-, to kindle, 292
 Kyes-, to sob, sigh, 294
 Kṛi-, to kindle, 292
 Kṛi-, to be at rest, 239

G.

Ga-, to go, come, 296
 gadh-, to step, 299
 ge-, to sing, intone, 301
 ge-, intons. and dem. par-
 ticle, 401
 gebh-, to dip, sink in, 328
 ged-, to sing, intone, 301
 gedh-, to sink, dip, 328
 geg-, to sound, cry, 302
 gei-, to live, 329
 gei-, a bow, bow-string, 331
 gei-, overpower, 331
 gel-, to make a noise, 302
 gel-, to drop, throw, 313
 gel-, cold, frost, 317
 gel- (var. of ger-), to
 swallow, 309
 gel-, to wish, 318
 gel-, to be strong, 336
 gelg-, to scream, 305
 gelg- (var. of gerg-), to
 swallow, 309
 gem-, to go, come, 296
 gen-, to beget, 337
 gerg-, to sound, cry, 302
 ger-, to make a noise, 302
 ger-, to collect, 307
 ger-, to awake, 309

ger-, to swallow, 309
 ger-, heavy, 312
 ger-, to drop, throw, 313
 gerbh-, to hold, grasp, 324
 gerg-, to scream, 305
 gerg-, to collect, 307
 gerg-, to swallow, 309
 geris, a mountain, 312
 ges-, to bear, carry, 299
 geṛ-, shout, cry, 332
 geṛ-, to hollow, curve, 335
 gi-, to live, 329
 gi-, to overpower, 331
 gi-, a bow, bowstring, 333
 giṛ-, to live, 329
 gie-, to live, 329
 gie-, to overpower, 331
 gie-, bow, bowstring, 331
 gie-, to adhere, 318
 gleb-, to stick to, 319
 glebh-, to stick to, 319
 gledh-, to hollow, 322
 gleg-, to scream, 305
 glegh-os, a wager, a con-
 test, 342
 glej-, to stick to, 318
 gleṛ-, to be round, 328
 gleṛbh-, to cleave, split, 322
 gli-, to stick, 318
 glu-, to be round, 320
 glubh-, to cleave, split, 322
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 gnagh-, to gnaw, 232
 gnek-, imit. 246
 gnet-, imit. 248
 gnib-, to pinch, 246
 gnop-, a projection, 247
 gol-, to will, wish, 318
 goris, a mountain, 312
 goṛ-, cry, roar, 333
 goṛs, an ox, cow, 333
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 gre-, to awake, 309
 gre-, heavy, 312
 grebh-, to hold, grasp, 324
 greg-, to scream, 305
 greg-, to collect, 307
 gu-, to cry, roar, 333

GH.

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 ghed-, to be eager, 359
 ghedh-, to be eager, 358
 ghel-, to pay, 354
 gheldh-, to pay, 354
 ghan-, to strike, 345

ghend-, to seize, 343
 ghend-, to strike, 345
 ghen-, to strike, 355
 ghent-, to strike, 343
 gher-, to warm, 346
 gher-, to touch, smear, 352
 gher-, to rub, 353
 gherd-, to declare, 347
 ghes-, to strike, 355
 ghesle, sinew, 394
 ghet-, to seize, 343
 ghle-, to shine, 357
 ghlej-, to shine, 357
 ghleṛ-, to shine, 357
 ghli-, to shine, 357
 ghps-, to strike, 355
 ghor-, to warm, 346
 ghr-, to touch, smear, 352
 ghr-, to rub, 353
 ghpdh-, to desire, 348
 ghps-, to be rough, 353
 ghreb-, to seize, 350
 ghrebb-, to seize, 350
 ghred-, to declare, 347
 ghredh-, to strive for, 348
 ghrem-, to growl, 351
 ghrend-, to be rough, 353
 ghreṛd-, coarse, to pound,
 349
 ghri-, to touch, smear, 352
 ghri-, to rub, 353
 ghrud-, coarse, to pound,
 349

Ĝ.

Ĝe-, to be bright, 364
 Ĝebh-, to bite, 368
 Ĝel-, to be bright, 372
 Ĝembh-, to bite, 368
 Ĝen-, to beget, 337
 Ĝen-, to know, be able, 363
 Ĝen-, chin, cheek, 367
 Ĝend-, cheek-bone, 368
 Ĝendh-, cheek-bone, 368
 Ĝeny, chin, 367
 Ĝeny, knee, 366
 Ĝer-, to rub, grind, 370
 Ĝeṛ-, to be bright, 361
 Ĝeṛl-, to glow, blaze, 372
 Ĝeṛs-, choose, taste, 362
 Ĝiṛ-, to chew, 373
 Ĝiug-, to chew, 373
 Ĝp-, to beget, 337
 Ĝned-, cheek-bone, 368
 Ĝnod-, to know, be able, 363
 Ĝnod-, cheek-bone, 368
 Ĝnu-, knee, 366
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 Ĝul-, to glow, blaze, 373

GH.

Ghans, a goose, 375
 ghe-, to gaze, 374
 ghe-, to be empty, 376
 ghe-, to impel, 376
 ghe-, demonst. participle, 401
 ghed-, to caress, 393
 ghej-, to gaze, 374
 ghej-, to impel, 376
 ghejd-, to be playful, 401
 ghejmen, winter, 378
 gheis-, to terrify, deter, 377
 ghel-, to shine, green, 385
 ghel-, to be merry, 387
 ghem-, the earth, 379
 ghem-, swell, be full, 392
 ghengh-, the leg, shank, 393
 ghena, a goose, 375
 gher-, to desire, 380
 gher-, to seize, 381
 gher-, to shine, 385
 gher-, to scratch, 388
 ghes-, to impel, 376
 ghes-, to terrify, deter, 377
 ghes-, to laugh, 394
 ghesle, a thousand, 394
 ghesle, a sinew, 394
 ghey-, to invoke, 396
 ghi-, to gaze, 374
 ghi-, to impel, 376
 ghjem-, hold, be full, 392
 ghjes, yesterday, 396
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ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF ENGLISH WORDS

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ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF ENGLISH WORDS.

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